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THE
KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS,

BEING

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE HISTORY

OF THE

KIMBALL FAMILY IN AMERICA.

V. 1-2 1898/99

CONSISTING OF THE REGULAR MONTHLY PARTS FOR THE YEARS
1898 AND 1899.

WITH ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS,
GUSTAVUS F. KIMBALL,
1900.

The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, January, 1898.

No. 1.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER,

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter

THE KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS.

Some weeks ago we issued a prospectus of a proposed monthly paper with the above name. Its purpose was stated to be to continue the record of the Kimball family and to note current events of interest to members of that family, as well as to treat of historic matters relating to the family as they may be brought to light.

The reception of the announcement has been somewhat encouraging and still not sufficient to insure a return of actual cost. The distribution of that announcement was not so general as it might have been, and at best was not calculated to give the clearest idea of the purpose intended.

We have, therefore taken advantage of the late Missouri Valley Kimball Reunion, and send out the report of the small, but possibly significant gathering,

in the form of the proposed paper.

Some have asked what they can do to help us. We reply, get us subscriptions and let us know what is going on among the Kimballs. Those who have not the Kimball History will almost find it necessary to have one in order to fully understand this paper. The price is \$6.00. Address, L. A. Morrison, Canobie Lake, N. H.; or S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad St., Boston, Mass. It is a book of over 1,200 pages,

What They Say About It.

From L. A. Morrison, co-editor of the Kimball History.

It seems to me that your proposed paper could be made to assist in the Kimball work. It would seem to be a good thing. Send me lot of samples.

From H. M. Kimball, Danville, Ill.

In regard to your paper, will express the opinion that it will not pay you.

From Edwin A. Kimball, Chicago, late Superintendent Douglas Park Blind Asylum.

The Kimball Family News I think a first class idea, and I shall be only too glad to help it along.

From Roy T. Kimball, San Francisco, California, President of the California Kimball Association.

I am much pleased that you are considering the matter of getting out a monthly family paper or journal. I think there are enough Kimballs to insure a continuance of it. At any rate let us see a good trial made, and I am sure you are the one to make it. Send me ten copies and as many samples.

From C. L. Kimball, Healdsburg, California.

The prospectus of the Kimball Family News received and think it a good thing and ought to pay well. Hope it will be a success. We can use several copies.

THE KIMBALL FAMILY REUNION.
Missouri Valley

Topeka September 30, 1897.

Following the example of the California cousins who held the first of their Kimball Family Reunions in San Francisco, August 7, 1897, a call was issued to the members of the family residing in the Missouri Valley to meet in Topeka, Thursday evening, Sept. 30, 1897.

Pursuant to this call the following members were recorded:

Pardon K. Leland and his wife Elizabeth M. Kimball, of Kansas City, Kansas, and their son, Dr. Kimball White Leland, of Utica, Illinois.

John Melville Kimball and his wife Mary E. Kimball, of Manhattan, and their sons, Albert Barney, post-master at Scandia, and editor of the Journal; Charles Augustus, an attorney, Junction City; and John Milton Kimball, living at home in Manhattan.

Richard Henry Kimball and his sons Fred Green and John Benjamin, of Manhattan.

Ellwood Davis Kimball and his wife Luella Adelia Kimball, of Wichita.

Frederick M. Kimball and wife Susanna Hoyt Kimball, and daughter Mand, of Topeka.

Gustavus F. Kimball and wife Juliet Taylor Kimball, and daughters Florence, Daisy Martha and Eleanor Taylor, and son Park Barnes, of North Topeka.

After an informal social hour, spent in examining the chart kindly sent from San Francisco by Sarah Louise Kimball, (see p. 810) comparing notes and getting acquainted, order was called by F. M. Kimball who, upon motion of E. D. Kimball was made chairman with G. F. Kimball secretary. The chairman opened the meeting with some remarks substantially as follows:

He expressed his great pleasure at meeting so many relatives, cousins who had never met before; that he had looked forward with anticipations of delight

for this occasion, and now all that he had anticipated was fully realized; that to grasp the hands and look into the faces of so many, all of one common brotherhood, descendants of one family was a pleasure that cannot be enjoyed by many American families. It but verified the old saying "that blood is thicker than water," that he regarded the occasion as of greater value and importance, than was perhaps fully realized, and he hoped that members of the tribe in other localities would gather inspiration from this and get together members of the family in reunions, as they can but serve to engender a deeper love for kindred, engender a stronger and more abiding devotion for home and country, and promote more enduring and stalwart patriotism. That we go back to one common ancestor, Richard Kimball, who with his brave wife Ursula, refusing to submit any longer to the tyranny of the mother country, but who would rather meet death if need be in a wild and untried country, infested by savage foes, yes, rather than submit like cowering slaves to the oppression of their native land, they with tearful eyes but brave hearts turned their backs to the home of their childhood, the scenes of their youth, the friends and associates with whom they had passed all their days, the graves of their kindred, and gathering about them their little children, embarked upon the then track less deep and endured for weeks with brave yet tearful hearts that storm-tossed voyage, until finally weary and worn, though full of hope, they saw the shores of the new world heaving in sight, where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The trials that followed the hardships endured, the privations encountered, the perils that beset them on every hand would have crushed the spirits of men and of women less resolute than themselves.

Well may we cherish a feeling of honest pride, as there flows in our veins the blood of that noble man and no less noble wife, heroic pioneers of the new world more than two hundred and sixty years ago.

He then spoke of the coat of arms that was awarded by the British government many years ago for bravery and valor in the battle against the Moors when in command by dispatching the commander of the opposing forces with his dagger. The motto of the arms is "Fortis Non Ferox"—fortitude without cruelty. He remarked that in all the wars of America from its earliest settlement down to the present day members of the tribe of Kimball have been found in great numbers fighting for the right; that in the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, the family had done well its part. He gave some interesting reminiscences of his own services for the Government extending through the period of the late war and and for three years thereafter relating instances of some of the important battles in which he took part, of the wounds he received, of thrilling experiences and narrow escapes.

In closing he paid a high tribute to Hon. L. A. Morrison and Prof. Stephen Sharples, the author of the History of the Kimball family in England and America, who after sixteen long years of research, amid many discouragements, failures and anxieties, produced a most valuable book of nearly 1300 pages extending back through a long and unbroken line of honorable ancestry for three hundred years, giving to this generation a knowledge of our ancestors that would not have been known but for their indefatigable labors and researches. That he regarded it a legacy of infinite value to be transmitted to posterity. He expressed an earnest hope that the tribe would manifest its gratitude to the authors in a tangible and substantial manner, as the compensation they are receiving from the sale of the book will no more than reimburse them for cost and expenses incurred in producing it, leaving nothing as compensation for their long years of labor devoted to the work.

He referred to the reunion of Kimballs in California, lately held in Golden Gate park, of the very pleasant time they had and the very interesting report that had been received of it, giving inspiration to the members of

the family here which brought them together in this reunion.

The chairman then proceeded to read the following letters which the committee had received.

From Leonard Allison Morrison co-editor of the Kimball History

CANONIE LAKE, N. H.

Sept. 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN:—Your very kind and considerate letter for me to attend the second meeting of the Kimball Kindred at Topeka, has been received and you have my thanks for your graciousness. Can be with you only in thought, but in that manner shall be there.

In the quaint little village of Rattlesden, Suffolk County, England, in a valley among pleasant surrounding hills was the attractive place residence of our common ancestor, Richard Kimball in 1834, and from whence he came to America. His descendants are now like the sands of the seashore for multitude—they are now scattered from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf. Many make their homes in the middle west—your own beautiful locality. May your meeting be pleasant and sweet and profitable, and encouraging in uniting more tenaciously together the ties of kindred. All of the Kimball lineage have my most cordial greeting. My warmest salutations are given and my kindest wishes expressed for all of kindred blood, for their happiness and highest profit.

I am, one and all, kindly yours,

LEONARD ALLISON MORRISON.

From Roy T. Kimball, President Norton Tanning Co., San Francisco, and of the California Kimball Association.

MY DEAR COUSINS:

I thank you for your invitation to attend the Kimball Reunion shortly to be held in your city. I really wish I could be with you on that occasion.

They were delightful people who came to our meeting and I should esteem it a privilege to meet those who will respond to your call. In heart I am with you and shall be so especially on the 30th, both day and evening. I send you herewith a most cordial greeting and propose that we pledge ourselves that 263 years shall not pass again without a record of a single reunion of the tribe of Benjamin and his brothers.

I have just seen the chart very carefully prepared for you by our little secretary and cousin, Sarah Louise Kimball, which will show you that we have on this coast at least one live Kimball.

working for the cause and for the good of your organization to be. May you find a secretary whose heart will be in it with both feet. I hope you will organize and "God be with you till we meet again."

Faithfully your relation and cousin,
ROY T. KIMBALL,
President of the San Francisco Tribes.

From Sarah Louise Kimball, Secretary of the California Kimball Association, and maker of the chart, showing the genealogies of those present at the Topeka meeting, from Richard down.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Sept. 24, 1897.

DEAR COUSINS.

Yours of the 19th at hand, and I thank you for the same. I have just read it over to Roy T. Kimball, who called the first thing in the morning to show me a letter he had written to you, asking me if I thought it was all right. That man is too bashful for any kind of use and has no confidence in himself at all. I see he has given me the usual dose of taffy which you will please overlook. As I told him it was a pleasure to me to draw up the chart. By the way he looked over the chart the other day when we had it spread out at the table, and I made him acquainted with some of the names of those who are expected to be present, but he wanted me to only put my name on it; as you will see I sent it in the name of our association, as I am simply their secretary. It isn't much, anyway, but we are glad to know something about our Kansas-Missouri-Nebraska cousins and would like to know them better. Wish I could be with you on the 30th, but it is impossible. I thank you for the invitation. That old Kimball lion was never put to a better use than in gathering the tribes for your reunion. Do you realize what an important thing it is that you are doing? It is bringing together members of the same family who, that is, through their forefathers—have been separated 263 years; they are all descendants of one man and one woman. Roy T. didn't say anything about what a good time we had at our reunion, said he thought it would sound like bragging, (same old Kimball spirit, I see) but I don't think it is that way at all. It isn't bragging to tell others what a good time you have had in doing certain things, in order that they may go and do likewise, is it? I think that is loving your fellow man, don't you? You want him to enjoy what you know is good your-

self. After you have had your reunion you will appreciate this more. It is just meeting all your own folks—such a different feeling from being in an ordinary crowd. Roy T. and I were speaking of this this morning. I know you will have a better time than you are anticipating.

Roy T. Kimball and I were pleased to know that we had some bright young lady cousins there in Kansas. Of course we know that, being Kimballs, they must naturally be brighter than ordinary girls, but, all the same, we like to know it and to hear that they are making names for themselves and I think, from the broad smile on his face, that he was especially pleased at the idea of a member of our family doing such good work in an artistic way. His brother, George Abbot Rogers Kimball who is something of an invalid and lives with his mother, at Napa, is also an artist and Roy T. is quite proud of his work, though he doesn't say much about it, still hugging that old idea that, being one of his own folks it can't amount to much. That isn't the right way to think.

By the way Roy T. told me the other morning, when we were going over the chart, that he had discovered in a second-hand bookstore here in town, that the first little San Francisco directory had been published by a Kimball, and (in a whisper) that he, R. T. K., had offered the man several times over what it was worth, just to have the book because it was published by one of our name; I rather think he is rather ashamed of the wish to possess it on this account.

This morning Roy T. suggested that it would be a fine thing if we could, in the course of the next few years, after the Kimball lion had thoroughly waked up, have a national reunion. Wouldn't that be fine? I wish it were possible. At any rate we can have annual reunions in Kansas and California, and perhaps eventually in Chicago and Boston, and get acquainted with ourselves somewhat in that way.

Have you asked the Secretary of the State Historical Society to your reunion? Don't you think you ought to have this great event officially recognized as such? The report of our reunion was sent to Hon. John Ward Dean, of the New England Historic Genealogical Register, at Boston, and he writes me it has been placed in the

library of the Association. You can't make too much of it, for it is really a very important meeting, the first in two centuries and a half.

Are you going to "feed the multitude," or will they do their own feeding? I see you have started out on a large scale and hope you won't paint things too red, that's all. Let me hear all about it. Good luck to you, and greetings to all our cousins.

Very Truly Yours,

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

From M. A. Reed, General Attorney, St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, and the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Sept. 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN:

Your printed circular bearing the date of Sept. 16, and requesting the presence of myself and family at a reunion of the Kimballs to be held at your city Sept. 30, was duly received. I have delayed answering it until the present time, thinking that possibly my wife, who has been ill for some time might be sufficiently well to justify her in attending; but I am sorry to say that such is not the fact, and that these circumstances will prevent our accepting your kind invitation. My wife specially regrets this, as she is one of the Kimballs from Bath, Maine. It is barely possible that I may come over on Thursday morn., but if I do I shall be under the necessity of coming alone, as my son returns to Ann Arbor to his law school, and my daughter hardly feels that she would like to leave her mother. Under these circumstances if I do not come, I return hearty thanks for your invitation and wish the Kimballs all a pleasant reunion.

Your etc.,

M. A. REED.

The reading of the letters developed an interesting incident, as did the remarks that followed. It happened that Mr. George D. Hale of Topeka, a member of the old Massachusetts family of that name, which gave one of the first martyrs to American liberty, had been invited to attend the meeting. Mr. Hale is an exceedingly well informed man, and president of the Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. When mention was made in the letter of Sarah Louise Kimball of Roy & Kimball's finding

the first San Francisco Directory, published by Chas. Proctor Kimball, Mr. Hale at once remarked, "Why, he was a printer from Boston, and my shipmate on our trip to California in 1849.

Slight mention is made on page 700 of the Kimball History of Charles Proctor Kimball (1864).

The Chairman then announced the object of the meeting:

It gave him a pleasure to meet so many of the family. There are many more, not here, who are not far away, and possibly might have been present if their interest had been aroused. For one, he is concerned in spreading intelligence of the family and more firmly uniting them in bonds of friendship. The first of these reunions, inspired by the recent publication of the history of the family was held in San Francisco, on the seventh of August last. That reunion adopted a family badge, showing the coat of arms which the Herald's College, of London, gives as belonging to the family, said to have been granted to one member for bravery on the field of battle. Prof. Sharples expresses some doubt as to the authenticity of this, but says there can be no impropriety in adopting it if one sees fit to do so. We have followed the example of our California cousins and have done so.

This is the second reunion and it is hoped it will be followed in other localities until we are all brought into closer communion. It is proposed before we adjourn, to form a permanent organization, but before doing so it will be well to listen to remarks and suggestions from those present. He would now call upon our cousin, Pardon K. Leland for remarks.

Mr. Leland began by saying that he was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1828, his mother was Betsey Kimball (878) page 453 Kimball History. When twelve years old he went to Wisconsin and spent several years on the frontier. He then returned to Massachusetts and in 1849 sailed in the ship Paritan for California. At this statement Mr. Hale again exclaimed, "I saw her sail. It was on the twentieth of January, a cold stormy day." "Yes," replied Mr. Leland, "It was on the 20th and a rough

(Continued on page 7)

What They Say About It.

From J. H. Kimball, Bath, Maine.

Have received your prospectus. I think every Kimball should respond to your proposal.

From Sarah Louise Kimball, San Francisco Cal., Secretary California Association.

I cannot tell you how glad I am that you have undertaken this work, which I am sure will be of the greatest importance and will doubtless become the means of carrying out a plan which we here had half formed of having some day, a great national reunion of the Kimball Family at some central point, say Chicago. There is no limit to the good work such a paper as you propose can do. But I am afraid this is another case of "There was once a little girl and she had a little curl, and when she was good she was very very good, and when she was bad she was horrid;" or something of that kind, because it seems that those who are interested in the family history generally become very much interested, while those who don't care a rap who their ancestors were, won't hear a word about them, although, in some cases, I have found that the family pride was there, only dormant and needed awakening; and this your little paper will do. Let me know what you want me to do for your paper here, and you may count on me doing all I possibly can to make it a success. There is plenty of material to work with. What do you say to publishing portraits of our cousins who were left out of the book—that is their portraits—and now wish they had taken a little more interest in the work and sent a cut to Mr. Morrison.

Send us the notices of births, marriages, and deaths of any member of the family. If we are to give information of any kind of interest others must furnish most of it.

In a recent work of two large quarto volumes, entitled "America's Successful men," published by the New York Tribune Association, we find sketches of William Smith Kimball, late of Rochester New York, the extensive manufacturer of tobacco, and of William Wallace Kimball of Chicago, the celebrated manufacturer of pianos. These are two of the several members of the family who have attained eminence in the business world as manufacturers. Since the death of William S. Kimball in 1895, the business in Rochester has been carried on by Harold Chandler Kimball, his son. The Kimball Piano is known everywhere. Its sale is something phenomenal. The growth of the whole business, in fact, is phenomenal.

Miss Bertha S. Kimball daughter of Richard Henry Kimball (2117) of Manhattan, is teacher of drawing in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and graduated from that institution in 1890. The last report of the Botanical Department contains seventeen full page plates of Kansas weeds, fruits and seeds, showing 206 varieties, all her drawing. Her work is noted for its accuracy of detail and for delicacy of coloring. Not long since she received a commission to delineate a lot of Florida fruits, which gained her great credit.

Mrs. Susanna, wife of Capt. F. M. Kimball of Topeka, has been spending a month at the Dansville, N. Y. Sanitarium for her health, and returns considerably benefitted.

If there are any more of the family so full of energy as the California Kimballs we would like to know where they are

S. P. Sharples has been spending the season in the south.

wintry day." Charles Proctor Kimball and I sailed on the 25th, five days later." added Mr. Hale.

As Mr. Leland had never before met Mr. Hale these reminiscences were received with intense interest.

Kimball White Leland of Utica, Illinois who happened to be visiting his parents in Kansas City, Kansas, and was interested in this reunion and glad that circumstances enabled him to be present. There are many Kimballs in Illinois and he had no doubt but they would fall into line in time. One thing he had noticed: Knock a Kimball about as you may and almost invariably he falls on his feet.

Albert Barney Kimball was Kansas born, graduated at the State Agricultural College, and is now post master at Scandia and publisher of the Scandia Journal for four years. He was alternate delegate from the Fifth District to convention that nominated McKinley for President.

Charles Augustus Kimball, his brother, was also Kansas born. He is a practising Attorney in Junction City. He studied with John E. Hessin, one of the leading lawyers of the state, who is mentioned for the next governor. As a young lawyer he has had good success, winning his first case before the Supreme court.

Richard Henry Kimball of Manhattan, left New Hampshire in 1856 at the age of eighteen to help make Kansas a free state. Traveling through Missouri was then dangerous for a Yankee bound for Kansas, and before leaving home he promised to avoid it. But in Iowa they became snowbound and were obliged to turn south. He resolved to talk little and so get through without being suspected. But the stage became caught against a tree and he remarked that there was danger that it would "tip over." "Tip over," replied a woman passenger from Virginia. "Tip over? oh, you're a Yankee I see." "And what would you say," he asked. "I would say upset." And so his secret was out. But the stage was not. It was fast between two trees, one in front and one behind, so that apparently it could neither go forward nor backward. At last some one said to Mr. Kimball, "Here if you are a Yankee, yank us out of this. They say you're full of notions." Meanwhile he had been thinking of how it could be done, so he replied, "Will you get me a long strong lever?" They did so

and with dextrous movements the stage was free, and he passed through without trouble. He paid \$20 fare from Jefferson City to Westport, and \$24 extra for his trunk, probably because the latter couldn't walk in case of emergency. Rather than wait a week he walked from Westport to Lawrence then to where Manhattan now stands.

Remarks by Ellwood Davis Kimball of Wichita

MR. CHAIRMAN; COUSINS:—

I am sure that I share and have a greater reason to feel the truth of the observation made by some who have preceded me, that there is hardly any thing which I can say of much interest to this company.

Unlike some who have spoken I did not walk into Kansas in ante-bellum days, but, like the Doctor, (Kimball W. Leland, M. D.) I may have to walk out. [Laughter.]

That it affords me great pleasure to be present and meet so many cousins this evening should go without saying, as my presence has involved a journey of over one hundred and fifty miles.

Anything in the way of this respecting and making something of our common ancestry appeals to me and I appreciate it for I may say that I have been for quite a while a genealogical faddist. Our chairman has remarked that there are the names of over 2,500 of the Kimball blood given in the Kimball book, to say nothing of omissions. Of that 2,500 how many do you suppose are living today, Mr. Chairman?

[The Chair; Probably 1,000 or more, and of descendants of Richard Kimball, including those not named in the book, over 2,000 at least.]

Yes, I suppose the Chair is quite correct. Well, I am tenth in the line of descent from Richard, counting both him and myself. And of the generations as far back from us as he is from me, we have, each, over 500 ancestors—of that one generation—512 to be precise about it, or 256 pairs of ancestors.

Now say that from Richard Kimball and his wife 2,000 kindred of this generation have sprung, then the whole number of our eighth and ninth cousins and nearer kindred in point of relationship, albeit of different names, would be, if all were equally prolific, 256 times 2,000 or over 500,000. [Laughter and astonishment.]

You can all make the figures for

yourselves, but they are correct, that is to say, speaking of ten generations; but probably in most cases it will be more nearly correct to figure on about nine generations, or an average of between eight and nine; still on that basis we have one, two, or three hundred thousand seventh and eighth cousins.

Allow me to commend to all of you the cultivation of the study of genealogy. You will be very sure to find ancestors of all sorts. Our Chairman has said that he never knew a Kimball to be in the poorhouse nor in the penitentiary, whatever may have their deserts. But if you run all your ancestry back far enough you will find that some of them have been most everywhere. I am not aware that any of mine have ever been in the penitentiary, but one was put to death, by pressing, at Salem in witchcraft times.—Giles Corey.

It is my firm conviction, Mr. Chairman and Cousins, that the hundreds of my ancestors who have inhabited this country and many of whose names, to the number of over two hundred, are now known to me, comprise a company as worthy of affectionate honor as any equal number of the men and women of the past, and yet to them collectively might well have been addressed the words of the poet to one unfortunate:

How loved, how honored once, avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be!

But I must close my rambling family talk and listen to others, many of whom remain to be heard from, who can tell of more interesting personal anecdotes and personal history, such as our Chairman calls for, than I can.

But before I finish I want to say one thing about that coat of arms of which our Chairman spoke. Prof. Sharples has said that he knows of no reason why the Kimballs should not adopt that coat of arms if they see fit. It seems sure that Prof. Sharples is by no means clear that the coat of arms belongs to us, and if it is a sort of an orphan coat of arms I am not going to be very fast to adopt it, but there is one thing about it, which, to my mind, indicates that this is very probably a genuine Kimball affair, and that is the motto, "Fortis non ferox"—"Brave not fierce." I never saw a Kimball whom the motto did not fit. So whether the rest of the device is ours or not I think we may properly and fairly say that

the legend of it is and of right ought to be the family motto. [Applause.]

Remarks by G. F. Kimball of Topeka.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COUSINS:

I have been watching the little cyclone that has been coming down from the north-west corner of this hall, knowing it would strike me sooner or later. And now the blow, in whatever sense you take it, is upon me. I have been wondering whether this meeting is more like a Methodist class meeting, or a mutual admiration society. Perhaps we may regard it as the latter. And there is no reason why we should not admire each other, that is, *inter nos*.

We are assembled, a small representative body of a large family. The records show that along the whole line of over three hundred years since the birth of our first American ancestor, there have been very few events connected with the family for which we need to blush. The family is eminently respectable. Its members have almost uniformly been good citizens. They have done their part in building up this great nation, along all the avenues of industry, commerce, art, literature, science, religion and politics. This thought we might follow out indefinitely but time forbids.

The Kimballs are admirable in their homes. The men make docile and gracefully yielding husbands. The women make charming wives—that is most of them, and the remainder make—yes make the most delightful of maiden aunts.

We might dwell upon many phases of Kimball history, creditable alike to the individual and to the family, but the old clock moves on apace. But there are some things I would like to say. Not a tribe, not a family, not an individual, is worthy of commendation further than its work and influence tends to benefit mankind. That human life is wasted that does no more for humanity than the ordinary brute life.

If this standard, so briefly stated, is correct, then we may as a family rejoice in the heritage that Messrs. Morrison and Sharples have left us in this great volume of family history. The book is not, I confess, what I wish it was. It is more than I supposed it would be. I expected it to be simply a genealogical record. It is quite largely sketches of the lives and characters of many members of the family from

the early settlement of the country. I wish there was more of this matter. But there is enough to show that the general character of the family has been high—that it has been a tribe of modest worth—not aspiring and ambitious unsupported by true merit, but a race of sterling character, such as may well challenge the admiration of any age or any people.

This book is one that may be studied with profit. It is a part of our national history. There are probably few who will not find in its pages historic suggestions written and unwritten. Some of these have already been exhibited in remarks made here this evening, as in the case of Charles Proctor Kimball, publisher of the first San Francisco directory. I now recall another instance in point. In this case it is a matter of personal interest followed by a bit of national history. It occurred to me when our cousin Richard Henry of Manhattan, was telling his experience in reaching Kansas in 1856, as I also recalled the names of at least a half score or more of Kimballs who came here in an early day to make this a free state. The intense feeling that prevailed in those days cannot well be portrayed to those of this generation. It was akin to that of one willing to go forward to martyrdom.

Please turn now to page 521 of this history. It is an interesting page of itself. It was not written by Mr. Morrison, but by William Allen Wallace. Although young, I enjoyed the acquaintance of this Allen Wallace in the late fifties. He was a brilliant newspaper man, a writer on the Concord Independent Democrat, and needless to say, a strong anti-slavery man, a sentiment doubtless inherited from his mother, a woman of striking personality, both intellectually and physically. Mr. Wallace went to California in November, 1850, with Gilbert H. (2000), my father, and there became identified with, and part owner of the San Francisco Alta Californian, while his correspondence in eastern papers did much to acquaint their readers with the possibilities of the new territory. On this page Mr. Wallace writes of George Kimball (1045). He tells us that he was a lawyer, teacher, editor, and an abolitionist, who stood by Elijah P. Lovejoy when he was shot down in Alton, Illinois, in 1837, an early martyr to the cause of freedom, and liberty of the press. But he does not tell the whole story.

It was between those years of 1827 and 1836 during which this "earnest abolitionist" lived in Canaan, that a incident transpired that must have greatly annoyed, not only George Kimball, but young Wallace and his mother as well. Canaan Street, at that time the only village in the township, runs for a mile along a level ridge of land, a portion of it by the shore of a beautiful lake that might be drained to the bottom by a canal running to any point of the compass. The location is healthful, with Mt. Cardigan near by, the White Mountains to the north, the Green Mountains to the west, and Mt. Kearsarge looming up in the south.

Old Dartmouth College, originally established for the education of Indian youth is but ten or twelve miles distant, to the north-west, and Kimball Union Academy, always noted for its liberal views, some fifteen miles to the south-west. At Canaan was located Noyes Academy.

In those days, Prudence Crandall who died in southern Kansas a few years ago, was trying to found a school in Connecticut for the education of the colored youth. In this she had the support of such men as Samuel J. May and the Tappins, Arthur and Lewis, of New York. But her efforts were unpopular. She was ostracised from society, mobbed and imprisoned, and her school broken up. Then a new location was sought, and Noyes Academy at Canaan, N. H., offered to open its doors. The location was beautiful and supposed to be favorable. Several anti-slavery families lived there, among them the Wallaces and Kimballs. But they were not able to stem the tide of prejudice, and so one morning in August, 1835, some three hundred men with a hundred yoke of oxen, assembled and hauled the academy building out of town and broke up this school also. It is not surprising that the abolitionist, George Kimball did not find this neighborhood congenial and that he left one year later to take his stand by Lovejoy, then fighting to the death for liberty of the press, and the suppression of slavery. The history of this affair may be found in the first volume of Henry Wilson's "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," a comprehensive work in three large volumes.

It may be added, as a sequel, that two students were suspended from

Canaan Academy in 1856 for, perhaps foolishly persisting in going to a Fremont and Dayton meeting after getting permission from the principal, which permission was not approved by the trustees, and that one of these was your speaker, and the other a classmate of much promise who died four years later. He was the youngest brother of the Hon. Daniel Banard who died a few years ago while serving as Attorney General of New Hampshire.

It may be added that thirty-three students went in that cavalcade; that the leaders who were suspended were soon reinstated and that Canaan not many years later had outgrown its former prejudices, and did its full share in suppressing the war of the rebellion.

I might say much more as to the value of this book in connection with the study of history. There is no telling what may not be dug out of this mine. On page 169 is a sketch of one of my ancestors, the first child born in Hopkinton, for which bit of enterprise he was given five hundred acres of pine barrens. When eleven years old he was captured by the Indians and with another companion taken to Boscawen Heights. The next morning upon the approach of a relief party an attempt was made to kill the captives, and Abraham's friend was killed, while his own life was saved only by the sudden attack of his dog upon the Indian who had his tomahawk raised to strike the blow. Then relief came and he escaped. So that we sometimes feel that in our case a dog might well be substituted for the rampant lion. The country here is all historic ground. The valley of the Merrimaek skirts Boscawen heights. At the mouth of the Contoocook river lies Dustin Island where the heroic Hannah Dustin killed her captors and escaped. Near by was the home of Daniel Webster, himself a descendant of Richard Kimball; and old Kimball homestead skirt the Merrimaek all the way from its mouth up into northern Northern New Hampshire, mostly descendants from Benjamin.

But I must stop. The subject is too vast for a half hour. The Kimball Family has not only witnessed and been a part of the development of a new continent, but of a new civilization. Kings and dynasties have risen and fallen. Popular rights have overthrown and supplanted the divine rights once believed to hedge about

those of royal blood. In the great drama of life they have in this continent and on the soil, played their part, and played it well. We cannot further rehearse it here, and so I wish you all a good night and a happy return of a like occasion."

After these addresses it was on motion resolved to permanently organize as the Missouri Valley Kimball Association, and the following officers were elected.

President—Frederick Marius Kimball of Topeka.

Vice President—Ellwood Davis Kimball of Wichita.

Secretary—Gustavus Franklin Kimball of North Topeka.

Asst. Secretary—Miss Florence Kimball of North Topeka.

Treasurer—Pardon Kimball Leland of Kansas City, Kansas.

These officers with Cyrus Leland jr. of Topeka, and John Melville Kimball of Manhattan, were made an executive committee, with power to call meetings and take other action for the good of this Association.

The following was then introduced and passed with unanimous enthusiasm:

Whereas, Our cousin, Miss Sarah Louise Kimball, secretary of the first California Kimball Association has prepared a comprehensive chart, showing the family line of all those present at this meeting, and their descent from Richard, our common ancestor in this country which is now before us. Therefore be it Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the said Sarah Louise Kimball for the same, and for the interest she has shown in our success.

This first meeting of the Kimball family was a most pleasant affair and was heartily enjoyed by all. It continued until late in the night. The number present was not great. Some who had expressed an intention be present were unable to attend. The absence of Cyrus Leland, jr., was much regretted. He was called away to New Mexico the day before. It was hoped that George Kimball of Lawrence, and Cora L., his daughter would be present. The Lawrence Kimballs, like the Manhattan Kimballs, were among the very first settlers of the state—heroes all—and one of them, Frederick, fell a victim to Quantrell's raid in 1863.

The first annual gathering of those who supported the Fremont and Dayton presidential ticket in 1856, was recently held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. John Speer of Lawrence was elected the vice president of the new association, for this state. Mr. Speer was one of the first settlers of Lawrence and published the Lawrence Tribune. In Quantrell's raid upon Lawrence, 1863; he lost two sons. Among the other early settlers of Lawrence were George (2287), Samuel Dunster, and Frederick Kimball from Temple, N. H. Of these Frederick was one of Quantrell's victims. For many years George and Samuel were engaged in the foundry and machine business, their Lawrence foundry being one of the oldest and best known in the state as it is to this date. Samuel Kimball was at one time mayor of Lawrence and died last year. The wife of Benoni Cutter Kimball (1486) father of the Lawrence Kimballs, was Mary Dunster, descended from Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. Samuel and Frederick, above mentioned built the first two story house in Lawrence. No family in that historic town has been more respected than these brothers.

Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Troy, Kansas, (2398) whose grandmother was Betsey Kimball, has been appointed U. S. Pension Agent of the Central District with headquarters in Topeka. This office has been held by Ex. Gov. George W. Glick, and the first change made by Mr. Leland is to secure a saving of about \$1,000 a year in the rent alone. He will also materially reduce the clerical expenses. Mr. Leland is an astute political leader and in this respect has no equal in the state. At the time of the late reunion he was called to the bedside of his sick daughter in Santa Fe.

Corrections and Additions.

CORRECTIONS.

We note the following errors in the Family History:

Page 159—Eighth line from bottom, read Barton instead of Brandon.

Page 593—Seventeenth line from bottom, change thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth.

Page 902—Third line from bottom, change 1878 to 1887.

Page 903—Change residence of E. A. Kimball from Boston to Chicago.

Page 1057—Change residence of N. A. Kimball to Danville.

Page 1151—Page reference to Eleazar should be 597 instead of 697.

Page 1152d—Should not (879, 1835c) read 1935c.

Page 875—xiii Ora should be Ira.

Page 1055—Albert Edward Kimball now lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is in the local treasurer's office of the Oregon short line railroad.

Page 300—Third line from bottom should be 1881, instead of 1861.

The following by Edgar Hobart:

Page 698—(2266) should be (2262). See page 701 for (2266).

Page 699—No. (2263) should probably be given to Rueil William, as it is, on page 985.

Appendix p. 1149—James Kimball should be fifth instead of sixth generation.

do. 1149—Page 178 should be 173.

ADDITIONS.

Page 646—(Under 1326a) Julia Hester Kimball, m. July 22, 1857, Charles Herbert Poore. Reside in Bradford, Mass.

Page 861—Moses Brown Kimball died in Newburyport, Mass., July 29, 1896.

Page 862—Born to George Alden Kimball, Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 2, 1897, a son, Wirt Fuller.

Richard Kimball (420) and Dartmouth College.

A correspondent sends the NEWS this item:

Richard B. Kimball wrote "Letters from Cuba," and "Cuba and the Cubans."

The item is timely and these works would not be without interest today. But Richard Burleigh Kimball wrote much more. He was the most notable of Kimball authors. He was one of the popular writers of the day. Other Kimballs have written as much, perhaps more, and their books have been through many editions. But outside of Richard B. their books have been mostly religious or scientific, and hence not adapted to the public taste.

Harriet McEwen Kimball has written and published sweet and uplifting poems, and in a literary sense perhaps stands next to Richard B. (See p. 636)

Arthur Reed Kimball (page 540) is a scholar and has literary tastes. Some of his essays in the leading magazines have attracted attention, and he will doubtless do better work in the future. He is one of the growing writers of the higher class.

But Richard was one of few prominent Kimball during the last half century, whose personality can be recalled by the editor of the NEWS. We had only the slightest speaking acquaintance. In the early fifties he was an old man over eighty and the writer a young student working his way. One summer season he spent in Lebanon, N. H. Richard Kimball is recalled as tall and straight in a long light, black coat, a dignified walk and a kindly countenance. He was known and respected by everyone in the village and country around.

In early life, as stated in the family History, he was interested in public improvements, and all his life was active in educational and agricultural

affairs. He owned a fine farm and it was near two educational institutions in which he took especial pride. One of these was Kimball Union Academy, six or eight miles south of Lebanon, and the other was Dartmouth College, some six miles north. Kimball Union Academy, was founded early in the century by Daniel Kimball (305). For many years it has been considered as a kind of training school for Dartmouth, and is one of the great schools of New England. Richard Kimball's sons, Elijah Huntington, and Richard Burleigh, and Richard, the son of the latter, were all fitted for Dartmouth at Kimball Union Academy, and the two latter graduated from Dartmouth.

For many years Dartmouth College, at Hanover had other attractions for Richard Kimball. For years his daughter, Caroline, who was the wife of Prof. C. B. Haddock, was prominent in college circles.

The Family History truly says that many pleasant recollections of her will occur to Dartmouth graduates. By the list we publish elsewhere it will be seen there were numerous Kimball graduates during those years, from 1835 to 1865. Mrs. Haddock was not only a woman of culture and social parts, but she was surrounded by the most pleasant environment. Prof. Haddock was a genial and popular teacher. Both he and Prof. Woodman had traveled in Europe. Prof. Patterson, afterwards United States senator, and Prof. Crosby, of Greek grammar fame, and his brother, Dr. Dix, were members of the faculty. President Lord was at the head of the institution and together they formed an intellectual and social force, not often surpassed. There was not so much football then as now, nor so much boat racing. Perhaps there was more rational sociability.

Prof. Charles Bracket Haddock was a nephew of Daniel Webster, son of William Haddock and Abigail Webster.

Lucretia Kimball (1246) became the second wife of William Haddock, consequently stepmother to Professor Haddock, who married Caroline Kimball.

A little later, about 1856, probably, Prof. Chas. A. Young went from Kimball Union Academy and joined the faculty of Dartmouth. He married Augusta Mixer, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Kimball (see page 553). Prof. Young is now of Princeton and has a wide reputation as an astronomer.

A prominent Kimball in Hanover in the years from 1844 to 1866, was David (1190). He was a gentleman of education and culture, a Yale graduate, a minister and editor. He had charge of the Dartmouth Press and did college printing, as well as the annual catalogues and other work of numerous academies in that part of the country, both in Vermont and New Hampshire. His three sons graduated from Dartmouth, respectively, in 1852, 1855 and 1858. The eldest died in a New York hospital in 1866, while in practice there. The youngest went to Texas as a teacher, and died in the southern army. Henry M., the second son, went to Illinois and engaged in journalism, publishing the Maconin County Democrat at Carlinville, one of the leading republican papers of Illinois. There he married Miss Fannie M. Palmer, a daughter of Elihu J. Palmer, a distinguished Baptist minister, brother of John M. Palmer, a general in the Union army, afterwards governor of the state, later United States senator and last year gold standard candidate for president, and himself married with a Mrs. Kimball. There were a half dozen of the Palmer boys members of a strong anti-slavery family.

The writer was not a student at Dartmouth, but he often met members of the faculty, and came in close contact with Professors Woodman and Patterson, who in succession had

charge of the county schools as superintendents, and took part in teachers' institutes. He still recalls with satisfaction a visit of Prof. Patterson to his school, and the kindly encouraging words he had to offer, ending with the frank statement that he himself had learned something and that the teacher ought to have a village school instead of one up in the mountain district.

But perhaps this is all inexcusable digression. But not only Richard Kimball and his daughter, his sons and his grandson, but many other Kimballs were more or less associated with Dartmouth College and its professors, and recognize the influence it has had through the nation and may reasonably feel that the institution is quite akin to the family.

It may be added that Lucy Young, a daughter of Elijah Huntington Kimball, in 1856 became the wife of Levi P. Morton, afterwards governor of New York and later vice-president of the United States.

We have received a copy of the "Lewisiana," a monthly inter-family paper designed to interest all of Lewis kin. We are pleased to reciprocate. It is published at Elliott, Conn. Its price is \$1 per year, but does not give the amount of matter the News does at 50 cents.

We acknowledge the receipt of the St. Louis Bauerzeitung. One of its most attractive headlines reads, "Boycott All Rochester Beer, Ale, Porter." That is capital so far as it goes. Why not boycott all intoxicants and all dealers in them? A labor paper could give no advice more to the advantage of laboring men than to boycott the saloons everywhere.

A painter in the employ of the C. P. Kimball carriage works of Chicago committed suicide because of illness.

WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

The supervisors of Vermillion county, Illinois, have resolved to erect a statue in the public square of Danville in memory of the brave soldiers of that county who died in the service of their country. They were greatly persuaded to this action by efforts of William P. Chandler, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the thirty-fifth regiment, Illinois volunteers. Colonel Chandler is a member of a well known New Hampshire family of that name, the most prominent member of which is now, perhaps, United States Senator Chandler of that state. Colonel Chandler's life has been one of prominence and intense activity. In 1845 he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Kimball (1193). At that time he was a young civil engineer and engaged in the construction of the Northern N. H. Railroad. When completed he worked upon the Vermont Central, then upon the west end of the New York Central and finally upon the Great Western from Indian to Springfield, Illinois, now a portion of the Wabash system. In all this work he had as assistant, his brother-in-law, Henry M. Kimball (2002). His railroad building in eastern Illinois brought him in contact with the immense coal fields lying there undeveloped, and upon completion of his railroad work he located in Danville and lent his influence to the development of coal interests that have since made Danville one of the great railroad centers and one of the best trade centers as well as one of the most desirable residence towns in the whole state.

At the opening of the war Col. Chandler was one of the first to enlist, and while made Lieut. Col. he had command of his regiment almost continuously. He was engaged in many of the fiercest battles, and was one of the first to gain a permanent stand in the deadly encounter at Mission Ridge. At the

close of the war, after taking part in the struggle from Chatanooga to Atlanta, he returned to his business in Danville. On the accession of Gen. Hayes to the Presidency he was appointed Surveyor General of the territory of Idaho, where he remained till 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland. During this period of nearly eight years his assistant was his nephew, Nelson P. Kimball, (2508) now of Weiser, Idaho. At the close of this service Col. Chandler and his wife, she was then over sixty, started with a horse and a buckboard through the territory, into and through the wonderful Yellowstone country, not then protected as it is now. At night they camped wherever they might be, often within the hearing of mountain lions and other wild animals. Upon reaching the Northern Pacific road they took the train for the west, then down through California, where they spent some time with Kimball cousins, and still going south, returned by way of the Southern Pacific, stopping in Topeka to visit relatives, and to call upon his old war time friend Col. John A. Martin, at that time Governor of Kansas.

Col. and Mrs. Chandler celebrated their golden wedding in Danville in 1895, as her brother Gilbert H. (2000) had done ten years before in the same town. In March, 1896, Mrs. Chandler died, but Colonel Chandler although so well advanced, still remains, and takes his usual interest in public affairs, especially in efforts to honor the memory of his comrades who fell in battle. Age is, however, beginning to tell on the old veteran, and much of the time he is confined to his house.

We would like to put a good deal of history into this paper. But what can be done will depend altogether upon the number of subscribers. At best it cannot be a financial success.

Death of Pension Agent Leland's Daughter

From the Topeka Capital of Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, we take the following details:

"Mrs. C. V. Norman, oldest daughter of Cyrus Leland, died Sunday morning at Santa Fe, N. M., of consumption. Mrs. Norman has been ill for several months and went to New Mexico in the hope of deriving benefit. Mr. Leland joined his daughter about two months ago and was with her at the time of her death.

When the news of Mrs. Norman's death reached Topeka Sunday morning, her brother went to Troy to make arrangements for the funeral services, which will be held today. Mr. Leland will pass through Topeka today with the body. He will be joined here by Miss Mildred Leland and the two younger children. Mrs. Leland died more than a year ago."

At the time of the Kimball Family Reunion in Topeka, Sept. 30, Mr. Leland was at the bedside of his daughter. And now the end has come as recorded. The immediate family has the sympathy of all.

In the Family History (p. 1026) no children of Mr. Leland are named. As will be seen from the above there are four children now living. The son has for some time been a student in Washburn College.

The children and grandchildren of Harriet S. Kimball made her a pleasant surprise party for the celebration of her 55th birthday, on Nov. 7, at her home in Napa, California. Of her children there were present, Lizzie G., Rebecca V., Sarah H., and Roy T.

Harriet S. is greatly in love with California climate and absolutely refuses to allow the passing years to leave their traces with her. And she seems just as young as she use to be some twenty years ago when she came to California.

Samuel Kimball in 1771 bought forty acres of land on the shore of Lake Chaubunagungamung, in Dudley, Mass. We think of offering a premium to every one who sends us a subscription upon proof that this item has been read at sight.

We take the following from the Daily Capital of this city in reference to Cyrus Leland, Jr., (2398, p. 1026 of Kimball History).

The New York Evening Post's editorial denouncing Cy Leland last Friday as a boss and as responsible by his arbitrary machinations for Republican defeat in Kansas last year, as well as accusing him of nepotism in his present office and criticising his appointment as Pension Agent when he never served as a soldier, brought out the following letter the next day from a distinguished "formerly of Kansas" man, now living in New York:

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

SIR:—In your editorial in Wednesday's issue on Cyrus Leland, whom you describe as the Republican boss of Kansas, you make a mistake in saying that Mr. Leland was never in the army. He enlisted in the summer of 1861, entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company F, of the Tenth Kansas Volunteer Regiment. In September 1862, he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and served until January of 1865, when the war in the west came practically to an end. He was a mere stripling when he entered the service. A rather laughable incident illustrated the dash and courage which distinguished him as a soldier. In February, of 1864 my father, then in command at Kansas City, set out with his family in a carriage to drive from that place to Leavenworth, and some of the staff officers, including Leland, accompanied him. They had to cross the Kansas River at Kansas City on a flat boat, which was run by a tall stalwart Indian. The apron of the boat was broken so that it was troublesome to handle, and the Indian, in a surly fashion, refused to put down the apron. Leland got down off of his horse, and, handing the reign to a brother officer, stepped on board of the boat. Instead of putting the apron in place as all thought he intended doing, he seized the Indian, pushed him into the river, and holding on to his collar, dragged him back until he could get hold of the boat and pull himself out. As the Indian climbed up, dripping with water and shivering with cold, Leland said to him, "Now put down the apron," which the Indian very submissively did.

THOMAS EWING, JR.

ASA KIMBALL.

(466)

Asa Kimball (466) was the first man to make a settlement in the town of Barton, Vt., then a howling wilderness many miles from civilization—and where Barton now stands. It was in the year of 1795. While clearing his land and raising his grain he lived in a cabin made of poles and bark. One of his steers failing him, he yoked his only cow with the other steer and thus harrowed his grain. He not only built the first Grist Mill in 1797, (not 1787), but the following year he put up a Saw Mill; near where the Flouring Mill now stands in that lovely country village. They were built on a stream, the outlet of Bellwater pond, a beautiful inland lake, and a tributary to Barton River. This stream within a distance of one-half a mile descends probably 300 feet, constituting one of the finest water powers to be found in that part of the state. Its banks are now thickly studded with mills and factories of all kinds. The writer spent many of his youthful days fishing along its banks.

The town was organized March 28, 1798, Asa Kimball Moderator. He was chosen one of the selectmen and also pound-keeper. There were but eighteen voters in town at that time. Asa Kimball and his brother Paul T. (467) were signers to the petition to call a town meeting for the purpose of organizing the town and choosing such officers as required by law. In 1809 he built a new Grist Mill of larger proportions, of two run of stone, which was a great achievement in those days. It is said that he was a very resolute and persevering man, and usually accomplished whatever he undertook. He sold out about 1816 to Col. Ellis Cobb and emigrated to York State and from thence to Ohio, where he died as stated in the History.

P. M. K.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KIMBALL

By a late number of the Savannah News we notice that Lieut. Commander William W. Kimball of the United States Navy is now out on a lengthy coast and river inspection, and experimental trip. They were at Savannah the last of November, and with the Naval Reserves at that place, engaged in torpedo practice. Some of this was with compressed air.

The News says the Commander was highly pleased with the results, as well as with the naval militia of that place. Lieutenant Kimball will take his flotilla down the coast, around Florida and along the gulf coast to the Mississippi river and up that river to St. Louis, requiring six more months to make the trip, and will not get back to Washington until next summer. Should he conclude to come up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Kaw we shall invite him to Topeka.

Lieutenant Kimball is a son of the late William King Kimball, (2225) who reached the grade of general in the late war, and was a prominent lawyer and citizen of Maine, both before and after the war.

The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met in Topeka in a special session on the last Wednesday of November and unanimously voted to accept the new constitution, adopted by the two allied societies in Cincinnati, Oct. 12. The family should be well represented in the Society. "The Spirit of '76" published at 18 and 20 Rose Street, N. Y., is devoted to the society.

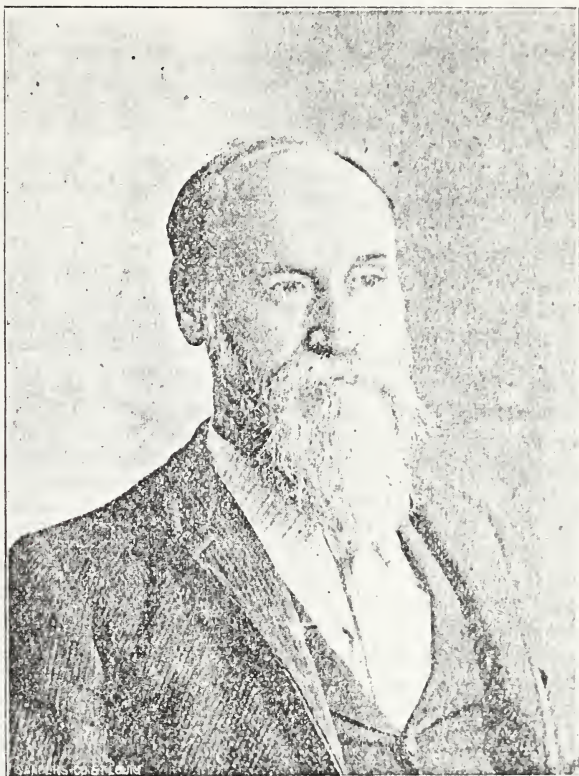
William Wallace Kimball has been in the piano business in Chicago for over forty years, and was the pioneer in that line in this midland west. A celebration of the fortieth anniversary has recently been observed.

The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, February, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 2.

Terms 50 cents a year.



GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN KIMBALL.

(No. 2506, Page 1057 Family History.)

Herewith is presented a portrait of the editor of *The News*. He was born in Orange, N. H., May 6, 1836, on a farm pretty well up on Cardigan mountain. He attended the district school each winter, and later, continued his studies at Canaan Union Academy, and at Andover, teaching winters after he was 16. He read law with Levi W. Barton of Newport, N. H. But finding the law uncongenial, established a newspaper in Canaan. This he subsequently sold and followed the

family to Illinois. In the fall of 1862 he went to Belleville and soon after bought the *Advocate*, the oldest paper in southern Illinois, just then out of the sheriff's hands. To this business he gave his personal attention for the next ten years, except a part of the year of 1864 while in engineer service in connection with the army.

The paper became one of the most influential in the state, and its business one of the most extensive, requiring from fifty to seventy workmen. He

was one of the first to engage in the co-operative printing of the so-called "patent insides" and was the first to print "outsides" which he introduced against the protest of A. N. Kellogg, the originator of the system, and to whom he afterward sold when the Kellogg company established its St. Louis branch.

The Belleville business was extensive and embraced the printing of books for St. Louis and other publishers. Law reports and other books of 600 and 700 pages were often turned out in two weeks. In 1872 he sold his business and went to Denver, where he built a house and bought land. The result proved that he was more successful in the newspaper business than in real estate speculation.

In 1873 he returned to Illinois, and in Danville, where his parents resided (see 2000, p. 902), bought the Danville Argus, which he changed to the News. He afterward helped organize the Illinois Printing Company, and was its first vice president and editor. The Danville News is still published by one of the original members of the company, W. R. Jewell, whose son, W. R. Jewell, Jr., lawyer, married Edna, only surviving child of Henry M. Kimball (see 2002, p. 902).

In 1884 he moved to Topeka, and having purchased the paper, Spirit of Kansas, moved it from Lawrence to the state capital. This paper was established in 1870 by the somewhat notorious I. S. Kalloch, formerly of Boston, and later of San Francisco, and for years has had a wide reputation as a farm and household journal.

As a journalist he has had a continuous experience of nearly forty years. In early life he imbibed abolition and temperance principles. He is given to radical ideas which he aims to temper with practical methods. He is no politician, although not unfamiliar with political methods. He was a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh in 1884 which nominated

St. John for president, and has been a frequent candidate for the legislature with no hope of election. In 1878-9 he published the only temperance daily in Illinois. He is now manager of the Kimball Printing Company, located in North Topeka, where he owns a neat and comfortable home. The Kimball printing plant is one of the best selected in the city, and in some respects the most notable in the state, having in stock eight to ten thousand cuts for illustrating almost anything. Printing of all kinds, also binding and stereotyping.

Of his children, Annie, born in New Hampshire, is the wife of Judge W. A. Sloane of San Diego, Cal. She is a skilled musician, both vocal and instrumental (p. 1057).

Herbert Hamilton, born in Belleville, Ill., died in Danville of cerebral fever, aged eight and a half years. He was a child of rare promise with a wonderful taste for history and mechanics. At six he preferred the Scientific American to all his father's exchanges, and at eight able to relate the details of nearly every battle in all our wars, on land and sea, and quite familiar with the lighthouse system of America and England. He learned to read by himself before he could speak plainly and attended school only four months previous to his final sickness.

Florence, educated at home and in Topeka schools, has been her father's assistant for several years. She is now proof-reader on the Topeka Evening Journal, where she reads and corrects from forty to sixty columns daily. For this business a wide range of reading and her experience as her father's associate has admirably fitted her.

Martha, stenographer and typewriter is also engaged upon the Daily Journal as reporter for North Topeka.

Eleanor is the home keeper; is her mother's assistant, while Park Barnes, who went from Topeka High School last season, is in his father's office and growing to be his main dependence.



COL. DANIEL BURNS DYER.

(No. 2025, Page 909 Family History.)

The Railway Journal of October contains a sketch of Col. Dyer (2025) from which we take the following extract. Col. Dyer is one of the leading citizens of Augusta, Ga. He was formerly of Kansas City. He is vice president of the National Street Railway Association. The Railway Journal says:

"D.B.Dyer was born near Joliet, Ill., and recalls with pleasure the busy days spent on the farm. His education was begun in the common schools and continued at the State Normal University. He with his father and brother went into the army and served during the entire war. In 1864 he was captured by General Price after the battle of Pilot Knob, and held a prisoner for two weeks before he made his escape. He has had something of a varied experience since that time, a brief record of which discloses the fact that he has borne an active, stirring and impor-

tant part in every community where he has lived. He has been engaged in merchandising, banking, stock raising and railroading, besides having fifteen years of intensely interesting experience with the Indians. In 1868 he went west and either traded with the Indians or acted as a representative of the government until 1885, when he removed from the Indian Territory to Kansas City. During his Indian service he had in charge eight tribes in the northeast part of the Indian Territory, the most noted of which were the Lava Bed Modocs, who killed Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, and scalped Col. Meacham; these wild Indians he induced to take up civilized pursuits and later on he took charge of the wild and warlike Cheyennes and Arapahoes and succeeded in starting them on the white man's road.

He has the largest private collection of Indian curiosities in the world and

was given a diploma and medal at the World's Fair.

Col. Dyer hesitates to talk about his many personal experiences and it was with difficulty that these were secured but he has every reason to be proud of the fifteen years good work he did to promote the welfare of that race. It is through the sum of individual influence like this that the mission of civilized humanity is performed. He has had a most eventful life, having passed through Indian outbreaks and many hardships in the West, and his reputation and fame already lives in many states, especially in the West. Besides his Indian experience he has promoted many great enterprises and today is at the head of the street railway and electric lighting plant at Augusta, Ga., besides being interested in one of the street railways at Kansas City, and in a steamship line, and a large office building that bears his name.

He is also president of the Georgia Railway Land & Colonization company. He has been such an important factor in every movement for the advancement and upbuilding of the South that the officers of the 6th Georgia Regiment, to show their appreciation of his worth as a citizen, his courage and patriotism, tendered him the colonelcy of their regiment. No man could have more enthusiastic support than he has received in the South. He has always felt a profound sense of personal responsibility for the advancement of the section where he lives. But he has always been popular, which is evidenced by the fact that when Oklahoma was opened 18,000 people elected him unanimously the first mayor of Guthrie.

He is a man well calculated to handle vast concerns, and the street railway association must feel gratified at having such a man as one of its officers."

Col. Dyer was born in 1849, and is the son of Elizabeth Howe Kimball and George Randolph Dyer, a notable citizen of Illinois in years before and during the war. Both parents were persons of strong character. Elizabeth Howe Kimball was born in 1818 in Groton, N. H., a town adjoining that in which the editor of the News was born in 1836. Groton was the home of many Kimballs at an early day and afterwards sent many emigrants to Illinois. Kimball Hill is still well known in Groton, and in our boyhood days the Kimball Hill brook was a famous resort for trout fishing, and so were the ponds near by.

The mother of Elizabeth Howe Kimball and grandmother of Col. Dyer was Nancy Currier of Concord, N. H., married in 1805 Joseph Kimball (588). They lived some years in New Hampshire, in 1834 he went to Illinois. The location he selected is where Elgin now stands. In 1835 while returning east for his family he died suddenly in Ohio. His son Samuel was still in Elgin, where his mother and the remainder of the family joined him. She remained fifty-three years a widow and died soon after she celebrated her hundredth and first birthday Sept. 26, 1888.

Mr. Carl Willis Kimball made a brief visit last month to his parents Captain and Mrs. E. M. Kimball of this city. By notice elsewhere it will also be seen that these same parents have now become grandparents and cousin Fred really feels that age is creeping on.

The State Insurance Department of Missouri, is having trouble with Benjamin Kimball who wants to do business in that State. We are not fully informed as to the nature of the difficulty. Kansas is also having trouble and the Insurance Commission is full of business.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1897.

DEAR COUSIN.—Enclosed I hand you some copy for the Kimball Family News. As you will notice by the dates of the letters, written in 1886, they have been in my possession about eleven years and I think were received by me immediately following a batch of letters which I sent to all of the Kimball name in our directory at that time, Christian F. Kimball's name and address having been given me by one of his grandsons, Frederick Kimball of this city. It was the first I knew of the German family. I sent copies of the letters to Mr. Morrison and Prof. Sharples, but they do not seem to have used the data. However, our paper will be available for this sort of information, will it not? That is part of its scope, isn't it? I wonder what became of those two sons of the old Johann George Kimball who went west. These grandsons of C.F. K. here do not know anything of their family history, their father and mother having been divorced and they having stayed with their mother, but they have a portrait in oil which I have seen out at Wm. E. K's house; he is one of the brothers and is superintendent of Newel Bros' soap factory, out in the mission—the earliest settled portion of this city, out in the foothills. Their records have been sent to Mr. Morrison. I felt disappointed that they were not in the book. Both Fred and William are nice men, good husbands I imagine, happily married, but William has no children. Another brother, Christian F. Kimball is a law student here in the city. They very much resemble Leonidas F. Kimball (2088, p. 632) son of Hazen Kimball who seems to have been quite well known as a rather eccentric old philosopher, quite a wealthy man; but none of the sons have done anything very wonderful.

I copy from a letter recently received by me from Timothy Hopkins, adopted son of the late Mark Hopkins of this city, one of the original incorporators of the Central Pacific R. R. Co., and owner of the magnificent Hopkins mansion on Nob Hill, next to Senator Stanford's house. Mr. Hopkins says: "I beg to return herewith the History of the Kimball Family in America, which was so kindly loaned to me by yourself. Both Mr. Morrison and the Kimball family are to be congratulated

upon the efficient way in which the history is worked out."

I have a long and interesting letter from Miss Rebecca M. Kimball, 291 Howard street, here, in which she writes as follows:

"I received the Kimball Family News, also a copy sent by you and the Hobart Charts. I have now the two charts sent by you tracing the Hobart family and the family records written by my father's aunt French in 1857 tracing the Sawyers back to the Mayflower. Father (Charles Proctor Kimball, (1464, p. 700), was exceedingly proud of being a descendant of Father Sawyer (Rev. John Sawyer, D.D.) and told many a bit of family history regarding him. They were close friends and I think were very much alike in looks and disposition. Aunt French gives a full description of Father Sawyer in her records.

I am much pleased with the News, especially this number, and will subscribe, also send a short history of pa's life since he landed in San Francisco. How much pleased he would have been to have heard from that Mr. Hale, his fellow passenger in 1849, as they came through the Straits of Magellan.

Did you see that wonderful directory? I have it at home and am very proud of it. One gentleman told me it ought to be worth \$25. What do you think of that? But money cannot buy it at present. Father wrote his name and nom de plume (Noisy Carrier) on the fly-leaf. It is 4x5½ inches, paper bound with brown corners and back, printed by the Journal of Commerce press Sept. 1, 1850."

The above letter was written in reply to one from me enclosing a chart showing where she, Miss Rebecca M. Kimball, gets her name. Her father, Charles Proctor Kimball, was the son of Rebecca (Sawyer) Kimball, daughter of Rev. John and Rebecca (Hobart) Sawyer, and her parents were Thomas and Jane [Bailey] Hobart, he son of Isaac and Mary [Harden] Hobart of Abington, [parents of Col. Aaron Hobart, the first owner of a brass foundry in America, and who cast cannon and shot for the American army during the Revolution and taught Paul Revere how to cast bells, etc.] he son of Capt. Aaron and Rebecca [Sumner] Hobart of Hingham, son of Thomas and Anne [Plonmer] Hobart of Hingham and he son of Edmund and Margaret [Dewey] Hobart who came from Hingham, Nor.

folk, Eng., to Charleston, afterwards to Hingham, Mass. in 1635. My brother-in-law, Edgar Hobart of San Jose, is compiling the Hobart genealogy now and he and Col. A. S. Hubbard—a corruption of Hobart—of this city, registrar of the Sons of the American Revolution here, etc., are descendants of Edmund Hobart of Hingham and the line of Edgar Hobart and Miss Rebecca M. Kimball is identical down to the brothers Thomas and Col. Aaron Hobart, where the lines separate, Edgar being a descendant of the latter.

Now to go back again and pick up the line, Rebecca Sumner was daughter of Roger and Mary [Joselyn] Sumner, she daughter of Thos. and Rebecca Josselyn, who came from England to America, settling at Hingham in 1635. So you see the name Rebecca comes from Rebecca Josselyn—Rebecca Sumner, Rebecca Hobart, Rebecca Sawyer, Rebecca Kimball. Rev. John Sawyer's wife Rebecca Hobart, is not mentioned in the Kimball book, but I noticed the Hobart name among their children, or rather the children of her daughter Rebecca [Sawyer] Kimball, and asked Edgar Hobart where it came from, and so Miss Rebecca knows more about her ancestry than a week ago. I think these researches real interesting; don't you?

The following are translations of the German letters to which cousin Sarah Louise refers at the beginning of her letter:

Michigan City, Ind., Nov. 18, 1886.
DEAR SARAH L. KIMBALL:

You must excuse me for writing in German to you, but I think you will find a man who is more capable to translate it in English than I am. I never had any instruction in English as I got myself. Respectfully,

CHRISTIAN KIMBALL.

[Written in German.]

In the inland village of Sachsen-Weimer-Eisenach a battle was fought on July 3, 1866, near Dernbach. On this battlefield lay a well to do peasants' village, forty or fifty acres in extent by the name of Neidhartshofen. That by this affair, according to the letters I received, that through fire this village had suffered. In this place stood a two-story well-built house, builded from clay and oak and the roof plastered with lime and covered with

clay shingles. The inside window shutters were decorated with flowers and animals. In this house was a great iron stove or oven built in the wall, which had an earthen covering and was fired from the kitchen, and on this oven was a Bible picture with these words: "Let little children come unto Me," as you see on Sunday school plates. Also there was imprinted to read under it: "Mfd in Helsen Homberg for Johann G. Kimball, 1617."

About twenty or thirty years ago I was often in this same house with my father, on his business trips, and at this time the lady of the house was a born Kimball. My eldest son, Fred's father, was with me there. My father related to me: "This is the steinhouse of all the Kimball's."

The old Johann Geo. Kimball had seven sons. After his death the youngest son remained in possession of the property and the other six wandered away. The eldest son bought the public house at Wernshausen, near twenty American miles from Sachs-Meininger. He took possession of the place on St. Johann's Day, 1638, and I was born there on that place on St. Johann's Day, 1838. On the same day lay the remains of my father's brother dead in the house. Another settled in a village near by, Dernbach. A third settled by a place called Lindenau. The three last went to Hamburg. One of these three drowned in the river. Now comes the two others; both went on a whaling expedition—as a cutter of meat of whale. From these two nothing was ever heard from except from the ship they deserted and went west. The man who died was buried at Atlanta, Hamburg.

No. 2.

Michigan City, Dec. 3, 1886.

Dear Sarah L. Kimball:

I forgot to mention in my last letter what we know of the old Johann Georg Kimball. The old Johann Georg Kimball came to the known house a crippled soldier and recovered. He was an officer. He was not German, no rude peasant, and after awhile married the daughter of the house. No wonder that a marriageable girl rather marry an agreeable cripple, especially when no one else in to marry her than to remain single.

Anno. 1608-1610.

The history of reformation teaches you that the reformation of the church

was inaugurated in 1544 in the Saxon countries which border Bavaria. The duke of Bavaria, a violent Catholic, pledged himself to the emperor to eradicate the Luther heresy, entered with his mob in Lutheran Saxony, murdered and robbed whoever came to his hands. Today the results of that war are still visible in the shape of ruins of destroyed villages.

The Protestants, under the name of Union, formed an army to resist the Catholic mob, which was called the Holy League.

The leader of the Union was the unfortunate Frederick of Kur-Pfatz. He married a daughter of Jacob I. [?] of England, from which may be inferred that Johann Georg Kimball was an officer in Frederick's army, and an Englishman.

With regards.

CHRISTIAN F. KIMBALL.

P.S.—The names Jacob and George are used a good deal in our family.

C. F. K.

A California Pioneer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 26, 1897.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL.

Topeka, Kas.

DEAR COUSIN:

I see this is the way that Roy T. and Sarah Louise have addressed those in your part of the country and I suppose I, too, may claim the same relationship.

I have received a copy of The Kimball Family News and am well pleased with it. I join in with the above named persons in their well chosen remarks regarding the paper. It has seemed to me as if something of the kind were needful to perpetuate the Bona of Union which has sprung up between us. I think there will be no trouble about it being well received and patronized by the members of this distinguished family.

Charles Proctor Kimball, editor and publisher of the first San Francisco Directory, was my father, and I am very proud of being his daughter. [See letter from Sarah Louise, —Ed. News.]

Father arrived in San Francisco in July 1849. He went to the mines and worked thirteen days at a dollar a day. Not having money enough to buy machinery to keep out the water he

quit work and came back to this city. He went into the book and stationery business, at first in a tent-like wooden structure, afterwards rented a large store on Commercial and Liedesdorff streets. At that time he was prosperous, taking in on steamer days over \$1000. Business moved up to Montgomery street. He moved too, but had to sell out on account of competition and exorbitant rent. In 1860 he bought a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, to which place he moved his family. They resided there for a number of years. He was appointed inspector of election of the 12th assembly district twelve times. He was president of the Hayes Valley Hose Co. for several terms; was chief councilor of Valley Council O. C. F.; was an Odd Fellow since 1859; was a member of the California Pioneers and of the Vigilance Committees of '53 and '56.

Having sold his property he removed to his late residence, 2912 Howard St., where he died April 28, 1894. He was an active, earnest, true-hearted gentleman, true to his party and his convictions. Was active in church matters and anything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he resided, being looked up to by the majority of his neighbors and friends for his justness, thorough knowledge of law and municipal affairs.

He married Miss Isabella Dunn, daughter of James Dunn, ship blacksmith, Oct. 17, 1852. She was a fitting helpmate to him, seconding him in all his efforts and being faithful and true in all their works, and their children rise up and call them "blessed." She died Nov. 19, 1896.

They had ten children, of whom two are living; a son, Proctor William, and a daughter (the writer), Rebecca Mary.

Please remember me kindly to the Mr. Hale mentioned in the News, as having been father's fellow voyager out to California. I know father would have been exceedingly pleased to have met or corresponded with him. I have heard him speak of a race between two or three ships (one he was on) during their trip through the Straits of Magellan. I wonder if Mr. Hale remembers it. It must have been very exciting.

With regards to yourself and the rest of the cousins, I am,

Yours truly,

REBECCA M. KIMBALL.

Around the Family Table.

The KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS is developing some things. We call a family council to consider family matters and propose to hear from others that we may get a consensus of opinion, understanding that we may also put in a word now and then.

We have many letters wishing The NEWS success. It would be pleasant to give place to them all, but that is impracticable. We reserve that space for those who have suggestions to offer or something to say of interest to others, but it would answer a purpose, some purpose. Well we are getting opinions. Some are ready to be heard. First come, first served.

Duran Kimball, Chicago Shorthand and Typewriting school, is entitled to the floor and says:

"I thank you for the Kimball Family NEWS, copy of which is just received. I hope you can make such a paper a success and shall be glad to co-operate in all ways I am able. If you will accept some suggestions, I will offer them.

Subscription price should be at least a dollar a year. The work of conducting such a paper will necessarily be a matter of love and pride, and whoever does it should have cash outlay returned. Any one interested at all will as soon pay a dollar a year as 25c and the editor and publisher will feel better. I may not see all the points, but I'd think a quarterly at a dollar a year would answer the purpose and lessen work and expense. I take it such a paper would be a repository of doings and happenings of the Kimball family and confined to them. You have two columns even inches long, this could be divided into fourteen spaces of one inch each and 50c or a dollar an issue charged for a card. An editorial exhorting readers to keep trade in the family would be good. This would be an interesting page and would serve to help pay expenses. I would keep up such a card and I have no doubt others would.

I sent Mr. Morrison names and addresses of over a hundred Kimballs in

this city. I think nearly all are in some business that would bear advertising and there should be family pride enough to take, occupy and maintain a niche in such a temple of fame. I enclose a dollar in way of subscription and help even up the expense you have already been to. Let me know what I can do to help your project."

Yours truly,

D. KIMBALL.

These suggestions are worth something. They have been more or less considered. There are also other points that might be considered, such as the best form for the paper. We made a low price so as to meet the wants of the greatest number. This excluded a smaller page magazine form, say the size of the Family History, wired or stitched, although that form would be better. It all depends upon the amount of support. It was begun on the supposition that it would not pay for the necessary work. It was desirable to make the deficiency as small as possible. If support warrants it will be easy to improve. We do not think favorably of the quarterly idea. The suggestion in regard to advertising we leave to others. Like Berkis, we are willin'. It would materially aid in the work and in some cases might satisfy the advertiser. But we are not asking anything in the way of gratuities and so leave this matter in the hands of members of the family who must consider it for themselves.

And now comes our young friend, Albert Barney Kimball, of the Scandia (Kas.) Journal and postmaster of that place. We give it because it is appreciative.

DEAR COUSIN Enlosed find 25c for a year's subscription to the Kimball Family NEWS. I want to keep in touch with the tribe and this will be an excellent opportunity. If I can be of any assistance to you at any time do not hesitate to call on me. Only we printers can fully appreciate the difficulty of your undertaking.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT B. KIMBALL.

We now make room for an outsider who says:

DEAR SIR:—I have just received the November number of Kimball Family News published by you. I have not a drop of Kimball blood in my veins, nor am I related in any way by marriage. I am interested in genealogy and desire to know how good a family paper you can edit and publish. I therefore send you my check for 25c with exchange for which send me the Kimball Family News for 1898.

Yours truly,
CHAS. TUBBS,
Tioga Co., Pa.

And now comes a letter that has given us the most satisfaction of any so far received. First we give it place in its entirety:

Boston, Nov. 18, 1897.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL:

Dear Sir:—I received the other day a copy of the Kimball Family News for November, sent to me I suppose in the hope that I would subscribe for the same. I have not seen the circular referred to nor did I know of any such paper until I opened this one. At first I tried to discover what the idea was and could not feel that there was any call for such a publication, even though I am interested in the Kimball genealogy. I will however subscribe for four copies and enclose \$1 to help the work and will add my ideas on the subject. I feel that genealogy viewed from the broader standpoint is more than a mere fad. We know that when a man intends to invest money in valuable trotting horses, he appreciates the importance of a good pedigree. We also know that this same principle applies in all the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and in the race families of mankind. We must acknowledge the influence of heredity, yet there are many who ignore the study on the ground that it is a foolish and useless amusement and claim that it makes no difference to them what their ancestors' names were, and where they lived, and in many cases they probably affect an indifference on account of the fear that they might find that their ancestors were not titled people, but belonged to the great mass of those who developed the resources of the nation in a quiet unknown way. But this is not the way to look at the study of genealogy. It should be

looked at in a broader sense as a part of historical research. I know for my own part, that I have learned more in genealogical research of the early history of our country and of England and the social customs and characteristics of early times than I ever learned by ordinary historical study. Now we should look upon this study as an important adjunct to ordinary political history. The latter gives an account of the genealogy of kings and queens and other rulers and acts of governments. The former gives us an insight into the character of the people and the customs and conditions which have in reality brought about the various changes and in fact have constituted the power behind the throne.

Now if it is the intention to make this Kimball Family News merely a record of what various people, today bearing the name of Kimball are doing and how they are succeeding in their business enterprises and to report once in a while the proceedings at some Kimball reunion, then I do not think it will succeed. But it can be broadened out to a paper of genealogical research, supported not by a historical society, but by the Kimball family with the object of looking up the records in the past in regard to the Kimball family especially, and incidentally much related matter. This could be done by the collection of a fund for the purpose and some one could be sent to England to trace back the lines of Kimball, Scott, etc., and look up the matter of a coat of arms about which there is much doubt. A search might also be made of the Kemble family. It might be found that the Kymboulds of Suffolk and the Kembles of Wiltshire had sprung from the same stock, or it might be discovered that the Kymbould ancestors were with the Normans and their name traced back to the Domesday book. At least much might be found in the ancient records. Now that Messrs. Sharples and Morrison have completed the great work of making a directory of all the American Kimballs, many of these could be gathered into this historical undertaking.

Now having expressed my ideas on the subject, I enclose my dollar for four copies and wish you success in whatever line you conduct the paper.

I am yours truly,
FRANK REED KIMBALL,
Salem, Mass.

We commend this letter to the reader's attention. If we fully grasp the writer's purpose it is more than is definitely expressed. We have not room here to greatly enlarge upon what we conceive this purpose to be. We aimed to throw out some hints along this line in our last issue, particularly in the remarks made at the Topeka reunion. But as supplemental to above letter we add a few thoughts here. The highest duty mankind owes is to humanity in the aggregate. If anyone wants to amend by substituting God for humanity, we do not object. This is the duty of the Christian. The next highest duty is to the state. This is the duty of the citizen. The next duty is that due to family and friends. This is the duty of the individual man. The perfect man will be the perfect citizen and the perfect citizen will be the perfect Christian, highest type of manhood yet known. The highest type of manhood will only be reached with the highest stage of civilization.

Toward this the world is progressing. The degree reached by mankind in performance of these duties marks the degree of civilization reached by a community or a nation.

Therefore whatever means may be used to improve man, to better the citizen, or to perfect the Christian, is just so much to advance what we denominate civilization.

This should be the purpose of all history. But too often it is not so. History should enlarge the mind. It often dwarfs it. Much of our history is full of myths—food for the imagination.

An English lord, whose eyesight had failed, once said: "Read me no history: it is all false." It was an extreme view. But we write history and study history largely from the surface, regardless of the philosophy that lies beneath the growth of events. The mere record of battles, and the noting of hair-breadth escapes are matters of little consequence.

It is more important to know what are the results that are likely to follow from certain causes. And with all the world's experience written and before us this is not easy to do. Guizot expressed the opinion that if the promoters of the revolutions, civil and religious, of the centuries preceding the last, could have seen the results soon to follow their efforts, the reformations would have died still born. As often

as otherwise this has continued to be the case. It may be an open question whether the study of history as we now have it, is a benefit to mankind. Real history should be the truth, and truth can have but one side. Instead of that our histories are but series of conflicts in themselves. One contradicts the other, according to the standpoint of the author.

So mankind while meaning well is bewildered and uncertain.

But what has all this to do with the Kimball Family News? What with genealogy? What with our cousin's letter?

Simply this: The proper study of genealogy involves a close study of history. It becomes a powerful influence in the betterment of mankind. When this study becomes organized, as it does through the publication of family records, a spirit of emulation is created, not only among the members of the same family, but between the different families.

It stimulates family pride, not a false or ignoble pride that cares for coats of arms, or descent from noble blood, but pride in good citizenship, in knowledge that the family has earned respectability; and as time goes on there will grow with individual membership a pride in the family honor that will be its best protection. Let these family records grow, each striving to prove itself the equal in general manhood of any other. With these influences multiplied we may have a power for the advancement of human progress—a civilizing force superior to any that we get from written history.

From such competition no foreseen evil can flow. The Kimball family will contest with the Morrison family for a good name, for the best manhood. So with a thousand other contesting families.

Herein is the philosophy of the genealogical movement as we see it, such is the underlying purpose of the Kimball Family News. It may and does have its social purposes to serve. These are necessary as the outer body of the organized effort, but they are not its vital features. It is satisfaction to know who was one's great grandfather and who was his grandfather, but if that were all, one might as well lump it all in and acknowledge Noah or Adam as the head of the family.

It will be seen that the Kimball News is really and intensely demo-

cratic. So it is. It believes that any man of princely blood is just as good as any Kimball, provided he is as good, and not otherwise. It believes with Pope that "worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow."

But this is not all, nor can we here outline more than a small part of the field in which we may work. Reform is in the air. But few deny the crying need of it. But men and women of today are battling as wildly and blindly for reform as at any time in the past. Fearful efforts are made and wasted in this direction—honestly made efforts; the result of ignorance. We have poverty all about us—poverty in the midst of abundance—certainly a most incongruous condition. Crime runs riot, partly as a result of this poverty, and partly as a result of ill-begotten humanity. Attempts at prevention are ill-considered or altogether thoughtless, seldom going to the root of the evil.

We talk of economic conditions and advise drastic remedies. We take hold of a great public evil that we have unwittingly fostered and nurtured for years, and imagine we can reverse the order of things with a wave of the hand. We are nearly as irrational as the generations that have gone before. We talk flippantly of the need of more general education, and if we know how, we as often fail to put the knowledge to practical use.

Much of our christianity is a sham, and our patriotism but a political fake. We may not be aware of it, but very much of our social, business, political, and religious life is belittling and contracting our civilization. Now there is no universal panacea for this state of things. The howling reformer may say otherwise. The only one remedy for the evils that afflict mankind is time. Time changes the foulest water in the vessel's tank to a pure beverage. But the process is slow. Nature takes kindly to the aid of human agency and meets it more than half way. We are wise when we take advantage of this disposition. We do this as individuals, and as citizens when we study ourselves, and to sum this all up in a sentence, we do this when we study our genealogy, our family, our heredity, in the spirit we have indicated. We do not claim the study of genealogy as a cure-all. It is but one of many ways leading to reform—reform that has always been and always will be needed so long as mankind progresses. The term

is sometimes made odious whereas it is a universal incident of progress.

Perhaps this may serve to show somewhat of the breadth of what we may call the News platform. Some may not have thought of genealogy as in any way connected with social science or economies. Perhaps they may learn to see differently. It was Goethe, dying, who called, "Licht, mere licht." May we living profit more by the light we have.

We close this social interview by admitting our little cousin Ruth who remarks as follows:

LOVELL, MAINE.
NOV. 29, 1897.

MY DEAR LITTLE COUSINS:

I will try and write my first letter to you and tell you all about myself and school and kitten. I am eight years old. My school has just closed. I have attended seven terms of school and have not been absent one day. I study arithmetic, geography, reading, and spelling. My kitten's name is Spot. I let her ride in my doll's carriage. She likes it very much. I live in the country and slide down hill in the winter time. I send my love to you all.

RUTH KIMBALL.

We find in the press dispatch for June 1896, the following from Washington. It presumably refers to the son of Charles Carrol Kimball [2303]. See page 999 of the History.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8. — Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Willie Sylvester, daughter of the late Maj. R. H. Sylvester, of the Washington "Post," formerly of St. Louis, to Chas. O. Kimball, an attorney of this city. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, in New Rochelle, New York.

The wife of Rufus W. Griswold, the distinguished New York editor, and compiler of the "Poets and Poetry of America," which has reached its twentieth edition, was Harriet Stanley McCrillis, daughter of Abigail Kimball, [1251] and Dr. John McCrillis of Meredith, N.

Henry Dix Kimball, son of James, [1233] was over seven feet high. He lived at Littleton, Mass., and died in 1882. He was called the Littleton giant.

KIMBALL COLLEGE GRADUATES.

[In this reprint we omit Dartmouth College, as the list formerly printed was incomplete. A revised list is not at hand, but will appear in a subsequent number.]

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

CLASS

- 1857—Benjamin Webber Kimball (2239, p. 978 Kimball History), born March 13, 1829, Bethel, Me. Physician and druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1874—Charles Frederick Kimball (2457, p. 1042. see portrait), born July 31, 1854, Portland, Me. Manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.
- Edmund Kimball (1572, p. 750), b. Sept. 12, 1813; non graduate 1837.
- 1876—Edward Hazen Kimball (1867, p. 855), b. Aug. 24, 1854, Bath, Me.; LL. B., Boston University, 1879. Lawyer. Merchant, Bath.
- 1879—Frank Kimball (See 21, p. 1105, grandchild), b. Oct. 16, 1855, Kennebunk, Me. Druggist, Norway, Me.
- 1867—Frank Asbury Kimball, b. March 28, 1842, Mercer, Me. Physician Gardiner. (Apparently not in book.)
- 1876—Frank Reed Kimball (2519, p. 1060) b. July 10, 1853, Salem, Mass. Manufacturer. Res. Salem, Mass.
- 1862—George Gustavus Kimball (46—ii, p. 1114) b. Feb. 28, 1843, Portsmouth, N. H. LL. B. Columbian University 1866. Lawyer, Boston. U. S. Civil Service, Washington, D. C.
- George Lincoln Kimball, resides Waterford, Me.; undergraduate class of 1895. (Apparently not in book.)
- 1853—George Stone Kimball, b. Jan. 2, 1833, Gardiner, Me.; lawyer. Lieutenant 1st Maine Cavalry 1861. Died June 19, 1863, Aldie, Va. (Not in History.)
- 1866—Hannibal Hamlin Kimball, born Aug. 18, 1843, Carmel, Me. Physician. Minneapolis, Minn. (Not in History.)
- 1891—Harry Waldo Kimball, b. Jan. 17, 1868, Woonsocket, R. I. Physician. Providence, R. I. (Not in Hist.)
- 1892—Harry Woods Kimball, b. Aug. 29, 1870, Portland, Me. In 1894 at Andover Theological seminary (Not in History.)
- 1863—Henry Kimball, b. Dec. 14, 1833, Shapleigh, Me. Lawyer, Rochester, N. H. (Not in History.)
- 1876—Irving Ellis Kimball (2368, p. 1017, b. Sept. 2, 1852, Clinton, Me) Physician, Portland, Me.
- 1839—Israel Kimball (46, p. 1113) b. Jan. 26, 1812, Wells, Me. Teacher, Portsmouth, N. H. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Died Dec. 10, 1890.
- 1869—John Robinson Kimball (1953, p. 884—portrait), b. Dec. 28, 1844, Pembroke, N. H. Physician, Suncook, N. H. Died Jan 8, 1893.
- 1874—Levi Houghton Kimball (2163, p. 957), b. Feb. 23, 1853, Bath, Me. M. D. Boston University 1877, N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital 1878. Physician, Boston.
- 1887—Merton Lyndon Kimball, b. Mar. 18, 1867, Waterford, Me. Lawyer Norway, Me. (Not in Hist. See Fam. News, June, 1898, p. 112.)
- Serenio Thayer Kimball, b. Dec. 3, 1867, Rockland, Me.; non-graduate 1890; A. B. Amherst 1890. (Not in Hist.)
- 1855—Sumner Increase Kimball (1587, p. 745, portrait), b. Sept. 2, 1834, Lebanon, Me.; Sc. D. 1891. Lawyer, North Berwick, Me. U. S. Life Saving Service.
- 1838—Thomas Glidden Kimball, b. Sept. 3, 1811, Monmouth, Me. Merchant, Waterville, Me. Died Dec. 1879. (Not in Hist.)
- Thomas Wesley Kimball, b. Jan. 14, 1860, Waterville, Me.; non-graduate, 1882. Residence (1894) Monmouth, Me. (Not in Hist.)
- Walter Scott Abbott Kimball, undergraduate class of 1895; residence, Portland, Me.
- 1891—Willis Hazen Kimball, (2241-i, p. 979) b. Dec. 2, 1867, Bridgton, Me. Physician, Medfield, Mass.

GRADUATES OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

- 1854—Rev. John C. Kimball, Hartford, Conn.
- 1856—William B. Kimball, 19 Upton St., Boston, Mass.
- 1857—Rev. Joseph Kimball. Andover, Mass.
- 1885—Wm. S. Kimball, Foxboro, Mass.
- 1890—Serenio T. Kimball, 420 Main St., Rockland, Maine.
- 1893—Harry G. Kimball, 406 5th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 1895—Mark R. Kimball, Waynesville, N. C.
- 1896—Everett Kimball, Worcester, Mass.
- 1896—Edward T. Kimball, Portsmouth, N. H.
- 1896—W. Eugene Kimball, 436 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1897—Arthur H. Kimball, 620 North Carolina Ave., Washington, D. C.

**NAMES OF THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD
AND HENRY KEMBALL WHO HAVE BEEN
GRADUATED FROM HARVARD
UNIVERSITY.**

[NOTE—Marshall Gunnison Kimball S. T. B. 1854, is the only descendant of Henry Kimball in the male line who has been graduated. The descendants of Richard Kimball have with two exceptions spelled their names Kimball; they are thirty eight in number. The names of five Kimballs are found on the catalogue for 1897 and 1898.]

Arthur Kemble, M. D. 1863 is the son of Edmund Kimball, A. B. 1814 (420)
Laurence Grafton Kemble M. D. 1883, is a grandson of Edmund. (741)
Benjamin Kimball A. B. 1753, A. M. (113)
Rev. True Kimball A. B. 1778 A. M. (72)
Jacob Kimball A. B. 1780, (200).
Rev. Jacob Kimball A. B. 1788, A. M. (129)
Rev. John Kimball A. B. 1792, A. M. (121)
Jabez Kimball A. B. 1797, A. M. Tutor. (174)
Rev. Daniel Kimball A. B. 1800, A. M. Tutor. (175)
Rev. David Tenney Kimball A. B. 1803, A. M. (175)
Leonard Kimball A. B. 1804, A. M. (186)
Edmund Kimball 1814. (186)
Horace Kimball, M. D. 1834, (63).
Benjamin Gage Kimball A. B. 1837. (333)
William Mann Kimball M. D. 1830. (487)
Henry Coleman Kimball A. B. 1840. (333)
Jonathan Kimball A. M. 1851. Professor Washington University. Mo. (689).
Jerome Bonaparte Kimball, A. B. 1852. (487)
David Pulsifer Kimball, A. B. 1856. (662)
Charles Augustine Kimball, A. B. Amherst 1854; A. M. Amherst, 1856. (661)
John Hancock Kimball M. D. 1857. (1112)
Edward Harrington Kimball A. B. 1858. (504.)
Franklin Bryant Kimball M. D. 1858. (1112.)
Rev. John C. Kimball, S. T. B. 1859; A. B. Amherst 1854; A. M. Amherst. (482)
James Henry Kimball M. D. 1867. (635)
Charles Warren Kimball, A. B. 1871. (675)
Wallace Lowe Kimball A. B. 1875. (638)
William Frederick Kimball, H. B. 1875; LL. B. Boston University, 1877. (422)
Elbridge Gerry Kimball, A. B. 1877; LL. B. 1880.
Samuel Ayer Kimball A. B. Yale 1889; M. D. 1882. (855)
Samuel Ayer Kimball A. B. Yale 1879; M. 1882. (855)

George Morrill Kimball A. B. Yale 1879; M. D. 1884. (856)
Marcus Morton Kimball A. B. 1886. (512)
George Washington Kimball A. B. 1887. (1005)
Willard Robert Kimball, A. B. 1888. (907)
Moses Day Kimball A. B. 1889; LL. B. and A. M. 1892. (512) D. Mar. 31, 1893.
David Kimball A. B. 1893; A. M. 1897. Is now in the Law School. (950)
Thatcher Raymond Kimball A. B. 1895. (744)
Edward Batchelder Kimball LL. B. Columbian University 1892; LL. B. 1895. (747)
Elliot Chamberlain A. B. 1896. (775)
The figures in brackets denote the page of the Kimball History on which the first mention of each graduate is found.

YALE.

CLASS.

1774—Timothy Kimball, d. 1786.
1813—William Kimball, d. 1823.
1816—James Kimball, d. 1821.
1816—David Kimball, minister and editor; d. 1875.
1818—John P. Kimball, M. D., d. 1884.
1837—Edmund Kimball.
1856—Gilman Kimball, M. D., d. 1892.
1858—John Edwin Kimball, Teacher and Supt.
1877—Arthur Reed Kimball.
1879—George Morril Kimball, Harvard M. D. 1884.
1879—Samuel Ayer Kimball, Harvard M. D. 1884.
1888—George Converse Kimball, Ph. B.
1891—Frederick Strong Kimball.
1892—James Hugh Kimball, Ph. B.
1895—Charles Adams Kimball.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

1877—Richard Kimball, (Harvard 1880) Minister.

N. H. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

1884—Herbert Harvey, Kimball, Signal Service.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

1844—James Monroe Kimball, Minister.
1854—Rodney Glentwood Kimball, A. B. 1861; A. M. Hamilton Col., 1883 Ph. D.

UNION COLLEGE.

Daniel Mather Kimball, Teacher.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

1829—David Tenney Kimball, Jr., Minister.
Daniel Kimball, Teacher.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

1879—Mary E. Kimball.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

1860—Charles Holt Kimball, Teacher.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

1822—Peter Kimball, (Andover Theo. Sem.); d. 1892, aged 99; oldest graduate of Andover.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

1847—Edward Pickett Kimball, Minister.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

1868—Elbert L. Kimball, Lawyer.

1854—Aaron Kimball, Banker.

BELLOIT COLLEGE.

1859—Charles Cotton Kimball, D. D., Union Theological Seminary, 1862

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

—Albert Barney Kimball, Editor.

—Charles Augustus Kimball, Lawyer.

1890—Sarah Bertha Kimball.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.

1884—Edwin Raymond Kimball, Journalism.

—Clara Maud Kimball. Music in Europe.

1894—Conrad Bryant Kimball, Architect.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

1874—Willard Kimball. Highest honors in music afterwards.

VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

1881—William Ware Kimball, Clergyman.

COLUMBIA.

1881—Herbert Sewall Kimball, LL.M.

1892—Edward Batchelder Kimball, 1895 Harvard.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

1893—Clinton Kimball, C. E., Cornell, 1894.

—Clarence Kimball.

—Arthur Campbell Kimball.

GEORGETOWN.

1866—Edward Sullivan Kimball, M. D. COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES.

—George Keith Kimball, Metallurgist.

—Joseph Smith Kimball, Mining Engineer.

TUFTS'S COLLEGE.

—Fred Elbert Kimball.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

—Charles Bradbury Kimball. Builder.

ASA KIMBALL.

(1871)

This Asa Kimball was the first settler in Stowe, Vt. It was then a wilderness. He built a log house about 1805 and a frame house in 1813, which is still standing. His five children were born there, and there he died in 1865. His descendants are numerous, although but three of his children became the heads of families. But these were all men of prominence. Charles W. [1610] was the father of Charles Lloyd [2383], now a dealer in lumber, Healdsburg, Cal., whose brother Herman A. [2384] is in business in Oakland, Cal. Both served in the late war, and the latter was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee.

Luke Kimball [1612] the youngest son of Asa, had eleven children, nine of whom become heads of families. Seven of these were born in Stowe. The old homestead is owned by Matthew J. Kimball, [p. 767] who having been in business in Connecticut for the past twenty-five years, has returned to Stowe where he has built a new home. His sister, Lydia Ann [Kimball] Simmons [2388] has also returned to Stowe. A brother, Luke W. [2390] has been in the employ of North & Judd of New Britain, Conn., for over twenty years, and has charge of their four engines, while Charles P. [2393] has been policeman of Meriden for over fifteen years.

On Thanksgiving day, 1896, twenty-five of these brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, and grand-nephews met with Charles P. and had a grand old fashioned Thanksgiving reunion. It is said that the policeman kept them well in order, and that not one went hungry. But inasmuch as a full stomach of wholesome food always conserves the peace, it is not likely he had serious trouble as an officer.

Mrs. Ella F. Kimball Johnson, (1880) of Boston, sends for four copies of the News for she wants each of her boys to have a copy.

F. I. Kimball of Hermine, Pa., sends \$5.00 "to help along the paper enterprise. I fear it will be needed and more too."

F. M. Kimball of this city sends a note saying, "put me down for twenty copies at \$1.00 a year."

Col. Dyer writes that he will help to the extent of twenty copies.

Sumner Increase Kimball of the U.S. Treasury Department, at Washington, and Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, sends for two dozen sample copies, and two yearly subscriptions, and thinks a good many Washington Kimballs will want it.

Solomon F. Kimball of Salt Lake City, sends \$3.00 and likes the enterprise.

Sumner Kimball of Lovell, Maine, sends \$2.00 and is delighted with the idea of a family paper.

These are a few encouraging words we have received.

Robert Andrews was the emigrant ancestor of Gov. Andrews, the war governor of Massachusetts, and also of Pricilla Hazen who married Benjamin Kimball, [85] the fourth in descent from Richard Kimball, the immigrant.

The well known writer, "Marian Douglas" is Mrs. Annie Douglas [Green] Robinson. Her mother, Harriet Kimball, married William Green of New Hampshire.

Edwin Raymond Kimball is exchange editor on the Chicago Times Herald.

Several correspondents speak of the Family News as "our paper." That is the right way to look at it.

MARRIED—In Everett, Mass., Nov. 16, 1897, by Rev. Albert Watson, Josiah S. Kenerson, of Barnett, and Miss Elizabeth Stevens (1864) of Peacham, Vt.

Mr F. M. K. extends congratulations.

DIED—In San Francisco, Dec. 5, Elmira J., beloved wife of Thomas D. Kimball and mother of Grace Kimball and Mrs. Lena Soule, aged 67 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Thomas Dacforth Kimball, not in book, belongs to Thomastown, Maine, family; brother to Moses Coombs Kimball, also of San Francisco.

BORN—In Willsboro, N. Y. Dec. 10, 1897, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Kimball. They call him Richard. (See page 854 Kimball History.)

We have a comprehensive sketch of the life of Heber C. Kimball in type, but notwithstanding our increased space, must hold it over until next month.

A painter in the employ of C. P. Kimball Carriage works of Chicago, committed suicide because of illness.

Kimball Mountain is one of the White Mountain Peaks in New Hampshire, while the Kimball ponds, lakes, rivers, and hills are too numerous to mention.

The battle of Saratoga was the decisive battle of the Revolutionary war. Will some of our younger readers, older ones not excluded, tell us who was the hero of the battle.

KIMBALL'S BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.

113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

Offers exceptional advantages for thorough quick, and inexpensive training in Shorthand Typewriting, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English and Kindred Studies. Instruction by mail. Call or write for information, specimen lessons etc.

Notes Personal and Otherwise.

Abel Kimball (2133) of Davenport, Iowa, has been visiting friends in Topeka.

Arthur Reed Kimball writes in a recent issue of The Outlook on, "The Age of Disfigurements."

Herbert Wood Kimball, (1672) of Boston, is Registrar of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution.

Kate F. Kimball, 187 W. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y., is Executive Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Edwood Davis Kimball of Wichita, and G. F. Kimball of Topeka, are members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Howard H. Kimball, of Kansas City, was the first one to send a subscription to the News. He sent one dollar with wishes for success.

At a recent meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, held on Oct. 21, at New Brunswick, Mr. W. C. Kimball, of Passaic, was elected Vice President.

Mrs. Mary G. Kimball of 89 Montelle Street, Fitchburg, Mass., spent a few days last month with her son's family, who were temporarily stopping at the Parker House, Boston.

Ex-State Senator Charles Henry Kimball (1844) of Parsons, attended the last annual Fairquet of the Scottish Rite Masons at Topeka, and made an address on the occasion.

At a late flower show held in New York City, a fine selection from the conservatories of Mrs. W. S. Kimball of Rochester received special mention and certificate of award.

Abel Kimball of Madison, Ohio, son of Lemuel H. Kimball, (1468) is visiting friends in Topeka and prospecting with a view of locating in business either here or in some other western town.

Mrs. Helen G. Kimball Atha, of 24 Waverley Place, Newark, N. J., took an active part in the very successful fair held in December for the benefit of the Children's Hospital.

In referring to names in the Kimball History it will aid us if you always give the page, and better still the ancestor's number as well.

Edward Pickett Kimball of Waterloo, Iowa, (1921) writes that he is not the Church Debt Raiser. That honor belongs to Edward K. of Chicago.

We have received from Miss Ellen A. Kimball, of Worcester, Mass., an elegant and unique brochure, relating to her school for girls. The illustrations are exquisite half-tones, and the whole effect that of wholesome and refined taste.

There are more than one hundred Kimballs living in Chicago. Could not to be much trouble getting up a reunion there, especially as there are as many more living in other towns not a hundred miles distant.

W. Lockwood Kimball of Passaic, N. J., has recently entered the Mills of the William Strange Co., Patterson, where he intends to acquire the full knowledge of the manufacture of silk ribbons, piece silks, etc.

Granville A. Kimball (119), p. 711, and who is now assistant general freight agent of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, met with a serious accident in this city some days ago. While going up a stair way to see his friend, Dr. McIntock, he hit against a storm door and fell, breaking his leg.

The general scheme of architecture of the Omaha Exposition is the creation of the Architects-in-Chief, Messrs. Walker and Kimball, of Boston and Omaha. Unlike other American exposition architecture, elaborate color effects will characterize it. Briefly stated, the buildings and colonnades will present the aspect of a Pompeian rather than that of a white city.

Sarah Louise, secretary of the California Association, was willing in a public letter to chide Roy T., president of the Association, because of his over modesty. Now she asks us not to put her name to her communications. Now that request is not reasonable. It is too modest. We don't care if Roy T. takes it up. To comply would detract from the interest. No, we cannot consent to put Hamlet on the stage with prince of Denmark left out.

1634 = = = = 1898

**The
Kimball
Family
News.**

March, 1898.

TOPEKA, = KANSAS.

Vol. 1, No. 5. 50 Cents a Year.



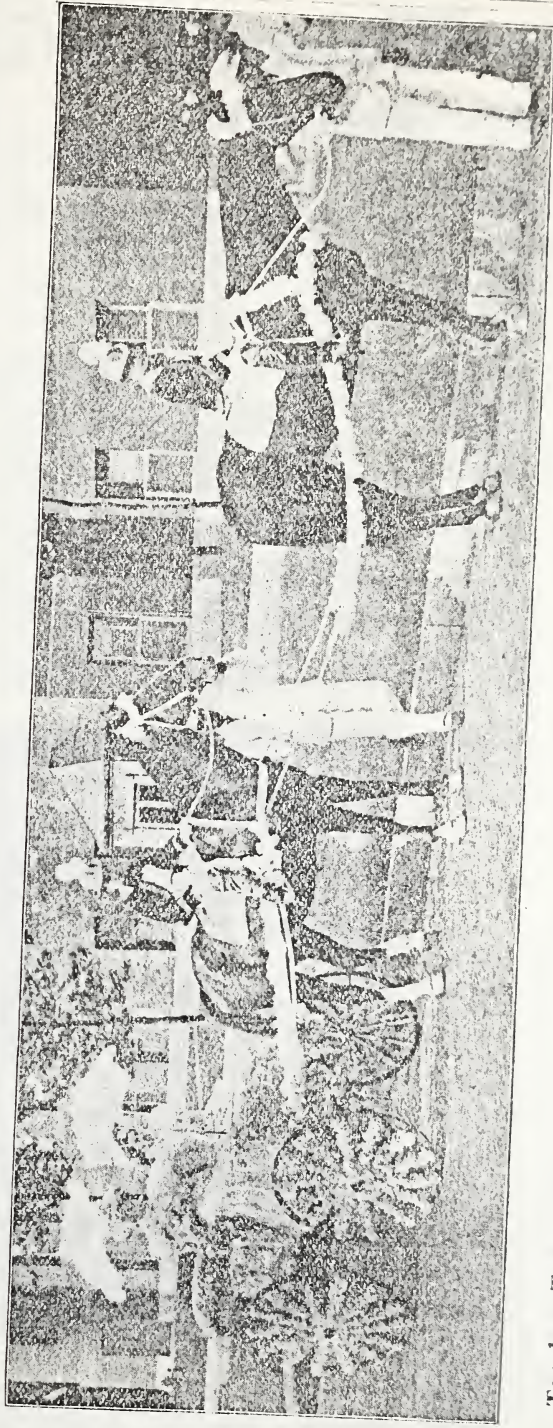
ARCH OF THE STATES.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

Omaha, June to November, 1898.

MESSRS. WALKER & KIMBALL, Architects.

Omaha and Boston.



Tandem Trap, representing the "Daily State Journal" at the Flower Parade during the Fall Festival in Topeka, September 30, 1897.

This Parade was a very notable one, occupying several hours in passing a given point. The Santa Fe R. R. Co. made a great display, commencing with the first settlement of the west, and illustrating every stage of progress to the building of the road, and then of all departments in its mechanical and business management. The display by private citizens and business houses was fine, and equalled in beauty and magnificence, anything of the kind ever given in the country.

The young ladies in the above trap, representing the State Journal, were Miss Florence Kimball, proof reader on that paper, and Miss Edith Brewer, society reporter. It was on the evening of this gorgeous parade that the Kimball Family Reunion of Missouri Valley was held.

The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, March, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 3.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The NEWS is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter

GRACE PHEBE KIMBALL.

(PAGE 720 KIMBALL HISTORY)

Third child of Duran and Jennie(Fox) Kimball, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec 31, 1880, passed to the higher life at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 25, 1897, a few days before her eighteenth birthday.

Ambitious to earn her own way and become independent, study and application weakened still more a physical constitution, never strong. She was compelled to relinquish cherished plans and try to regain her health. A summer's rest in Illinois brought no appreciable gain and it was decided to try the milder climate of southern California; but there, with all the care and attention that could be given, hopeful of recovery to the last, she surrendered her hold upon this life and joined her older brother and sister in the life free from the cares, troubles and disappointments of this; indeed she now says nothing would induce her to return to this sphere of existence.

She was possessed of much artistic taste and skill, of strong convictions on the subject of right and wrong, of strong likes and dislikes, which were frankly and fearlessly expressed, of high character, aims and purposes, reserved to the degree that formed but few intimate friendships, quicker to resent a wrong or injury to another than to herself, tender and responsive to whatever appealed to her sympathies, yet absolutely insensible to physical fear, she was developing into a strong individual character, which now can go on with new impulses, helps and opportunities to a grandeur and perfection unknown to earth life.

So one by one are cast off the ties that hold us here, those beyond strengthened and we are able to look with glad anticipations to the happy reunion so soon to come.



*Yours forever
Grace Kimball*

Good News.

Readers will so regard it when they learn that Prof. S. P. Sharples, co-editor with Prof. Morrison, of the Kimball History, has offered to assume the position of genealogical editor of the News for this year. This is the best evidence possible that the News is going to be worth something. Subscribers may be congratulated. Every one interested should now take hold and give the News a boom, and of course all are, or should be interested.



We do not claim the earth as our field, but we desire to work the whole Kimball field in this country. Now while the Family History has been only about a year from the press, very much of it was compiled some years ago. An examination will show that many hundreds of children born within the last generation are not given as married and many others living who are now deceased. The older members are passing away. Many who were given as living when the book was issued, have already gone before. It should be a part of the work of the News to fill all these gaps as they occur, as well as those not filled by the original compilers. Some of these are of themselves very interesting, such as that of Mrs. Garvin, referred to in another place. It is seemingly very strange that the case of a born Kimball, one hundred years old, the mother of four children, should have escaped notice, especially when a member of a branch so eminent as that to which Gen. Sumner I. Kimball belongs, and more particularly when so much

is given relative to Mrs. Garvin's brothers.

It well illustrates, however the importance of giving full details in the most explicit manner, when supplying data. We have alluded to this elsewhere. * Sarah Louise Kimball in her letter in this issue refers to it. It is absolutely essential that those interested and conversant with the facts should help us out. Do not inform us simply that some one was married, or died, but tell when, where, who and what, and in the fewest possible words. But in being brief omit none of the points usually given and wanted in such cases.

ABBREVIATIONS:—Words that are often repeated are usually abbreviated: thus m. for married, b. for born, d. for died. In writing double given or Christian names where the surname often occurs the use of a hyphen is convenient to indicate that a surname follows. Thus Ray-Jones indicates that a surname is to follow, while Ray Jones is to be understood as the full name of Mr. Jones. In our case Kimball will be the name oftenest understood and that will save its repetition or even the use of (K) sometimes added.

It is hoped that the reader will preserve this paper. It will be worth more in years to come than it is now. Keep it for binding. Do not send it away to friends unless you have another copy. Instead of that, send us their names and we will forward sample copies.

If you would enquire about any Kimball not named in the History, enclose a stamp to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad St., Boston.

Chas. N. Kimball, p. 795, has given up his business at Wellsboro, Pa., and is at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., preparing for Yale.

Edward T. Kimball of Brockton Mass., son of Rufus Carlton (1325), would like the address of as many New Church (Swedenborgian) Kimballs as possible. For his information we mention that Henry M. Kimball (2002), Danville, Ill., married Elizabeth D. Ager, a brother of John C. Ager the eminent New Jerusalem divine of Brooklyn, N. Y. (p. 902.)

He also asks about Moses Kimball, prominent in Boston a quarter of a century ago and more, who was known while in the Massachusetts Legislature as the "Watchdog of the Treasury" and thinks the old commonwealth would be improved now if it had more men of his class in its service today. He regrets that Moses is not mentioned in the History, in which he is in error. He owned the Boston Museum and presented the emancipation group to the city. He is briefly mentioned in the History, page 662. He was a prominent anti-slavery man and, we think, is mentioned as participating in a great public meeting condemning Mr. Webster's 7th of March speech, details of which are given in Henry Wilson's Rise and Fall of the Slave Power. Like many others in the History he deserved a more comprehensive sketch than was given.

He would like to learn something of Eugene S., son of Mark Kimball, at one time a prominent real estate dealer in Chicago, who is not found in the history.

He also notes the omission of John T., son of Rufus (654) page 355, who at last accounts resided in Buckeye, Iowa, although the names of nine children of Rufus are given.

This same correspondent also calls attention to an interesting omission in the family History. He writes that William, the tenth child of Edmund (280), (pp. 186-7), who is not given as the head of a family, was not only a father, but a grandfather. He was a

highly respected citizen of Portland, Maine, and that either his daughter or a grand daughter became the wife of Hiram Powers, the celebrated sculptor. Who can give further information?

Tracing Genealogies.

The sometime difficulties to be overcome in tracing genealogies are well illustrated in the article by B. F. Cummings on the life of Heber C. Kimball. Something further on the matter is given in a long letter from Gen. William Henry Kimball of Park City, Utah. He is the oldest son of Heber C. Kimball, and was born in Mendon, N. Y., April 10, 1826, hence is now almost 72 years old.

He says that when his father went to England in 1836 he made it a part of his work to trace up the family genealogy. Not being able to complete it, he engaged with Elisha Kent Kane to continue it. Dr. Kane who subsequently went on his Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin turned it over to his brother Col. Thomas L. Kane, who made a report to Heber C. Kimball in 1854.

Gen. Kimball says he then took up the work, traveled over the British Isles, went to Germany, Switzerland and other countries and became satisfied that the family is of Keltic origin. He declares that the family has no coat of arms and believes it was originally the same as the Campbells. A vast accumulation of material that had been gathered was destroyed by fire, and the publication his father intended to make was thereby prevented. He adds, however, that he still has memoranda carrying the family history back over five hundred years, more or less connected.

The New England society, of Indianapolis, gave its annual banquet on the evening of December 21. Ephraim Kimball and Howard Kimball are members.

HEBER CHASE KIMBALL.

We find the following in the *Deseret News* of Salt Lake City. It will be of interest not only to the Kimball Family, but to all interested in genealogical research. The *News* says:

The *News* willingly gives space for the following document, not only because it relates to the ancestral history of one of the greatest leaders ever raised up among the latter-day Saints, but because of the incidental suggestions that tend to show how genealogies are traced in the United States.

MAY, 12th, 1896.

Elder Solomon F. Kimball:

Dear Brother:—To you, as the representative of the family of Heber C. Kimball, I respectfully submit the following report of my efforts to trace the ancestry of the Kimball family of Utah, and the results so far accomplished.

I began researches about three years ago, in the usual way. I had searches made at Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vt., where Heber C. Kimball was born, and at St. Albans, the county seat, but not the faintest clue resulted. I afterwards wrote and sent remittances to expert genealogists in Boston, who are familiar with the records and genealogical literature of New England, but still no clue was found to the antecedents of Solomon Farnham Kimball, the father of Heber C. Kimball.

In the course of my genealogical work in New England during the last eighteen years, I have often met with the name Kimball, and have long been convinced that all bearing the name in that region descended from two brothers named Henry and Richard, who were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. But members of your father's family told me with much apparent confidence that Heber C. Kimball's grandfather came from Scotland to Canada, and that the family came thence to northern Vermont where Heber C. was born.

This theory was in contradiction to

the deductions naturally to be drawn from history, for no tide of emigration took such a course; yet it might possibly be true. Again the biography of Heber C. Kimball states that his grandfather and a brother came from England, in time to assist in gaining the independence of the colonies.

Notwithstanding the high esteem in which I hold this work, I have always believed this statement to be erroneous also; and that an ancestor much more remote than his grandfather founded in America the line from which Heber C. Kimball descended. But every effort to correct or confirm either this statement, or the other respecting the alleged migration from Scotland to Canada and thence to Vermont failed completely, as did every attempt made by me in Utah and in the east, to learn even the name of Heber C. Kimball's grandfather. A member of the family in Utah told me he believed it was Thomas, and that the latter, besides Solomon F., had a son Charles; but this information was apochryphal, and, as later developments proved, utterly without foundation in fact.

I had been pursuing my investigations about a year when I learned that Prof. S. P. Sharples, of Boston, was compiling a genealogy of the Kimball family descended from Richard and Henry. I corresponded with him, but he could give me no information tending to show the line of descent of Solomon F., father of Heber C. Kimball. About a year ago, when in Boston, I called on the Professor and examined his manuscript with his assistance, but our combined efforts failed to bridge the gap that intervened in the line I sought to connect with his material. I found him an expert genealogist of extensive experience and scrupulous conscientiousness. He, like myself, was confident that the Utah Kimballs descended from the family he was compiling, but the trouble was to establish the exact connection.

During my travels in New England I made thorough searches in the libraries of Boston, and among records in many different towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, but totally without success. I did not get a clue to the missing link I was in search of. I next went to Men-

don, Monroe Co., New York, where Heber C. Kimball's parents, Solomon F. and Anna (Spaulding) Kimball died, and where their grandson Homer Kimball resides. The latter received me with much kindness, but was totally unable to aid me in closing the gap in his ancestral line. My efforts at Monroe, like all others I had made, were utterly futile so far as supplying the hiatus was concerned, but I came home from there more convinced than ever that my theory of the descent of Heber C. Kimball from one of the two brothers named above, was correct, and that I would ultimately verify it.

In November last I again left Utah for the eastern states, partly on business and partly to get genealogical records. On arriving in Boston I again visited Prof. Sharples, who had, since my former visit, greatly augmented his Kimball collections, but still he could give no clue to the missing link. I spent about a week in Boston making a thorough search of the works in print likely to contain a clue, but found not the slightest one. Never before in all my efforts had I been so completely baffled.

Notwithstanding that I had repeatedly written to Sheldon Vt., the birth place of Heber C. Kimball, and to St. Albans, the seat of the county embracing Sheldon, and had been answered by the town clerk of the former, and probate judge of the latter town, that their respective records did not give the information I sought, I decided to visit those towns and make a personal search. I left Boston in the fore part of last month and a few days later arrived in Sheldon, having stopped to make searches on the way. The earliest church record in Sheldon dates back to about 1835, and the earliest town records of births, marriages and deaths are some years later. These are all too recent to contain what I wanted, and were mere fragments until a few years ago. The village cemetery did not contain a Kimball grave, marked as such, and several aged people, life long residents of the place, on whom I called, would give me no aid.

The land records were my only records. These I searched thoroughly, taking full notes. Pulling together such facts and reasonable deductions as these records afforded, I constructed the following hypothesis, but was unable to fully confirm it. James Kimball and his wife Meribah, evidently an

aged couple, settled in Sheldon in 1796, about five years after the first house was built there. In or immediately after that year, six other settlers named Kimball appeared in Sheldon, as buyers and owners of land, voters, etc. Their names were John, Solomon F., James, Moses, Stephen and Jesse.

From transactions that took place and contracts that were made among and between James and Meribah and the other six Kimballs, I became convinced that they were one family, father, mother and six sons. From Sheldon I went to Enosburg Falls, a village some miles distant, to visit some persons named Kimball of whom I had heard, in the hope that they were of the above family and could supplement the facts I had. I first called on Mr. Fernando Cortieze Kimball about fifty three years old, who received me very kindly. The moment I saw him I was struck with his resemblance to some of the sons of Heber C. Kimball. This resemblance was not only seen in his features and physique, but extended to his language and mental qualities. From him I obtained a record as far back as his grandfather, but no farther. His father was James, brother of Solomon F. and uncle to Heber C. Kimball. He did not know this, however, and had never heard of Heber C. Kimball nor the latter's father.

Mr. Fernando Cortieze Kimball's grandfather James had gone from Sheldon to Dunham, Canada, some fifteen miles north, where his family was reared, while Heber C. Kimball's father, about the same time, removed to western New York. Thus these branches of the family lost track of each other. Mr. Fernando Cortieze Kimball referred me to a young man, a relative of his, also a resident of Enosburg Falls, who, he said could probably give me additional information. The name of this young man was James Burton Kimball, and he was a great grandson of James, brother of Solomon F. the latter being father of Heber C. Kimball. He readily gave me the history of his branch of the family as follows:

The ancestor of the Kimballs of Sheldon had formerly lived at Enfield, N.H. He had there joined a Shaker community, which held all property in common, and had deeded to it two tracts of land, one of fifty and the other of six hundred acres. After remaining a member of the community about a year he left it. The fifty acres were deeded

back to him but the six hundred were not, and Boston lawyers had offered to his descendants to try to recover them on a contingent fee. After leaving the Shakers he removed to Sheldon, accompanied by his six sons, one of whom was great grandfather to my informant, and was named James. My informant could remember the names of two others of the six, viz. John and Moses.

This was a striking confirmation of the theory I had formed after searching the land records at Sheldon. I communicated these facts to Professor Sharples, and they were sufficient to establish connection with his material; and then came an easy explanation of the difficulties I had experienced in finding the grandfather of Heber C. Kimball. The birth of his father Solomon F., had not been recorded by the town clerk of Hopkinton, N. H., where he was born. He was one of the family of eleven children, the births of nine of whom are properly recorded; but his name, and that of a younger brother Jesse are omitted from the birth record. It has always been supposed that the birth record of this family was complete, hence Solomon F. was not supposed to belong to it, and hence the difficulty of connecting him with his parents.

This connection made, the line was complete and perfect back to Richard Kimball, who was born in Rattlesden, Suffolk County, England, and who, with his brother Henry, came to Massachusetts in 1634. This Richard had Benjamin, born 1637; he had David, born 1671; he had Jeremiah, born 1707; and he was father of James, born 1736, who married Meribah—, and settled in Sheldon, Vt., and among whose six sons was Solomon F., father of Heber C. Kimball. The latter was sixth in descent from Richard the immigrant, and the seventh generation of his line who had lived in America.

I regard the correctness of this pedigree as being well authenticated, but am corresponding with members of the family in the east with a view to further confirmation and information. I particularly desired to learn more of the uncles of Heber C. Kimball. As stated above I have a full record of the posterity of uncle James, but I was able to learn little or nothing of the others in respect to their progeny. What I learned at Sheldon led me to surmise that they went to Canada, and I subsequently went to Montreal but

got no trace of them there. I found two men named Kimball in Montreal. They belonged to the New England family, but not the Sheldon branch.

At Enosburg Falls I was given the address of Reverend James Edwin Kimball, an aged resident of Webster City, Hamilton County, Iowa, as likely to have valuable information. He is a son of James Kimball, brother of Solomon F., and consequently is first cousin to Heber C. Kimball. He remained in or near Sheldon until past middle age, and no doubt can give some account of his uncles and aunts, who were the children of James and Meribah Kimball, parents of the Sheldon family. I have written to him and am awaiting a reply.

B. F. CUMMINGS, Jr.

The Family History.

Every one should have the Kimball History, but not every one can have it because not enough copies were printed to supply them. The single volume edition is already exhausted. The two volume edition costs \$1.00 more or \$6.00. Some do not understand that the value of this history will increase as the years go on. In the year of 1870 a similar history of another family was published. A member of that family informed the writer a few days ago that he obtained a copy some years ago with great difficulty. Now they cannot be had at any price, and he has refused \$40 for the copy he has. So it will be with the Kimball History. Nor is there any doubt but the NEWS will increase in value with age. Every number should be preserved and bound. That is why the change in form is made now.

A considerable number have intimated their purpose of giving the NEWS advertising. All such will be acceptable. No such reluctance as was felt at first, toward soliciting support is now felt. To some extent the NEWS is recognized as a family affair, and is a trial enterprise for the coming year. If it is wanted after that it will be continued.



An eastern cousin sends for the *News* and wants to know why his name is not in the Kimball History, as his father's is. He gives his father's name, but does not give his number nor the page, and the initials might belong to any one of the several Kimballs. Other correspondents are quite as indefinite. There are many Kimballs, and many of their descendants, whose names are not in the Kimball History. It is mostly the fault of those who should have furnished information. Mr. Sharples writes us that he is even now, greatly delayed in his work on the supplement, because he does not get answers to his letters. The Kimball book is remarkably complete and unusually accurate, yet it abounds in errors and omissions.

To make such a work approach perfection would require prompt and hearty co operation of all interested. In this connection we quote the following from Mr. Charles Tubbs of Osceola, Pa., who is something of an expert on such matters. He is not connected with the family, but is interested in all genealogical research. He writes:

I have studied with much interest the excellent work on the Kimball family. It is most valuable. Also it is more full and complete than most family genealogies.

I think however the main value of your work in the Kimball Family *News* will be in rounding out, supplementing and completing what the compilers of the book have not done. As suggested it may be in extending the English ancestry back toward the conquest or filling up gaps which exist in the printed record."

Mr. Tubbs then mentions one instance of the latter, and refers to the short account given on page 535 of Heber C. Kimball, "the most widely known the world over of all your generations, a man whose reputation was not only national, but world wide."

It was the purpose to partly fill this omission last month, but the change in form enforced postponement until

this number. We are also under obligation to Solomon F. Kimball for the life of his father from which we may draw in future.

The idea that the Kimball family is descended from, or the name derived from Campbell is doubtless an error. It has been held by many, and is mentioned with some favor in the Hon. John Kimball's History of his family line. Mr. Sharples finds no ground for it, and even the Kemble family he shows to be distinct, and that name is very near that of Kimball, the old method of spelling, and still in favor with some. There is in Kansas a family whose name is spelled Kimble. This one is of pure Irish descent. Some attempts have been made to connect the name with that of Kimberley, still common in England, but without any probable ground for it. It is hoped that some day a further exploration into the misty past may bring the family records nearer to the fountain head.

With this number is given an immense number of corrections and additions to the Family History. It will be a good plan for all having that work to sit down and note on each proper page, the corrections and additions given in the Appendix, commencing on page 1149. When these are too long to copy, reference to the proper page in the Appendix can be made. The same plan can be followed to a considerable extent, with changes and additions given in the *News*. To help make these supplementary notes correct, correspondents should use the utmost care in writing dates, names, initials, etc., making every one as plain as print. After all this is done mistakes may occur. One may write "brother" when he means "sister," and it may be overlooked in proof-reading, as may be seen in another column, where Elizabeth D. Ager is said to be the brother of Rev. John C. Ager.

Additions and Corrections Kimball History

BY PROF. SHARPLES.

Page 20—NANCY KEMBALL, m. George Glover Cooper; b. Feb. 21, 1791, Kingston, Mass., d. Berwick, Me., May 10, 1826; eldest son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Glover) Cooper. He was a stage proprietor and at one time resided in Waltham, Mass.

Child: George Glover Cooper, b. Waltham, Mass., Apr. 2, 1824. Resided in Rochester, N.Y. Co-editor and publisher of Rochester Daily Times and Advertiser; m., Oct. 6, 1848, Theodosia Aurelia Banta, daughter of Wm. and Mary Banta, Coburg, Upper Canada. Children, George Glover Cooper, b. Sept. 20, 1849; Nathaniel Cooper, b. 1852; Aurelia Banta Cooper, b. 1854.

Page 1137—Abigail Kimball, b. 1772, d. Feb. 17, 1849 at Philadelphia; m. Capt. Nathaniel Frost, b. Jan. 22, 1774, d. Oct. 13, 1817. He was a merchant of Kennebunk, and commanded a company of horse. Son, John Frost, b., Kennebunk, Me., Jan. 26, 1800, d., Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1859. A.B. Harvard, 1822, taught in Boston and Cambridgeport, Mass., removed in 1828 to Philadelphia where he taught until 1845. He wrote many books, some of which had a large sale, among these are a Pictorial History of the World, a Pictorial History of the United States, and Lives of American Generals.

Page 1138—EDMUND KIMBALL, b. Feb. 11, 1781; m. Mercy Frost, sister of Nathaniel, b. Apr. 10, 1784, d. Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1823.

They were the children of Brig. Gen. John Frost, b. Sept. 5, 1738, d. July 10, 1800, Eliot, Me., and Margaret Nowell, dau. of Ebenezer Nowell of York, Me.

Page 23—Last line Richard should be Henry.

Page 374—Middle of page, date of sec-

ond marriage should be 1858 not 1859.

Page 67—Date of marriage of Jonathan Kimball was 1769 not 1729.

Pages 53-75—No. 58, Eleazar should probably be Eleazer. The spelling of this name is forever very indefinite. The Standard Dictionary gives Eleazar.

In Index—Martha H., b. 1827, should be 1827 Matthew H., 594-904.

Page 69, No. 136—The name of Boice Kimball should be Boyce. About every time his name is met with on the records it is spelt differently. In his father's will it is distinctly Boys.

Page 127—No. 401 should be Moses not John.

Page 649—i Frank Lewis has one child, Bessie May, b. Apr. 14, 1884.

ii Clara L., b. Dec. 8, 1854, d. Aug. 28, 1858.

iii Mary Lillian, b. Mar. 16, 1869, d. Dec. 30, 1880.

Page 719—Wm. H. Kimball's father was Reuben not Richard.

Page 706—Deborah L. Kimball, dau. of Putnam and Eleonor (Dunham) Kimball, b. — 1816, at Plymouth, Mass.; m. Eleazer H. Barnes, son of Ellis and Mary (Holmes) Barnes, b. 1815, in Plymouth.

Ellis Barnes was youngest son of Benj. and Deborah (Holmes) Barnes.

Benj. Barnes was son of Benj. and Experience (Ryder) Barnes.

Benj. Barnes was son of Wm. and Alice (Bradford) Barnes.

This Alice Bradford was dau. of Wm. and Rebecca (Bartlett) Bradford and great grand dau. of Gov. Wm. Bradford.

ADDITIONS BY THE EDITOR.

Page 579—RUEBEN KIMBALL was born, lived seventy years, and died in the same house in East Concord, N. H., Apr. 3, 1800 to Oct. 9, 1870. Children all born in East Concord and none in Hopkinton as stated on p. 887. (1963 and 1964)

Page 595—WILLIAM KIMBALL. Daughter, Mrs. Laura Jane Masters is still living at Oak Park Illinois. The remarks applied to E. J. Masters at the bottom of page, "He is a pioneer preacher etc.," belong to the above William Kimball.

Page 230—ABIGAIL KIMBALL, b., North Berwick, Me., Dec. 3, 1795; m. James Garvin, blacksmith, July 9, 1826, d. ——. Mrs. Garvin is still living, in her 103rd year, with her daughter Mrs. Andrew S. Wright, Westford, Mass. Four children, three of whom are living, Mrs. J. W. Newcomb and Ezra Garvin, not mentioned in the History. Her brothers (805 to 809) pp. 422-425 are given. An interesting sketch of his centenarian aunt, from the Boston Globe of Jan. 20, 1898, just at hand through the kindness of Gen. Sumner Kimball of the Life Saving Service, Washington, D. C., will be an attraction in the April issue of the News.

Page 200—Jacob, son of Jacob (310). The following item by Samuel A. Green appeared in the Boston Transcript of Feb. 15, 1898. The date of his birth in the History is given Feb. 22. This item gives one an idea of the man larger than that conveyed in the History sketch. Mr. Green writes:

"There are several tunes called 'Gorton' given in different singing books, but the earliest one I can find is in Jacob Kimball's 'Rural Harmony,' published in Boston in the year of 1793; and I am inclined to think that the author of the work wrote it himself. Mr. Kimball was born in Topsfield, Mass., on Feb. 15, 1761, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1780. He studied law with Judge William Wetmore of Salem and was admitted to the bar in the year of 1795. Before this time he was a school teacher and a noted composer of singing. He wrote quite a number of tunes, and some of them were named after the towns where he taught music. At one time

he lived in Amherst, N. H.; and it is highly probable that he named the tune after this town. He died at Topsfield on July 24, 1826."

Page 223—AMOS KIMBALL, (356) was born 1760, not 1860. See p. 117.

Page 93—ISAAC; (260) son of Isaac (95) died Aug. 4, 1774, not 1794. See p. 175.

Pages 1011 and 1012—Mrs. Althea Kimball Murphy and Mrs. Miranda Kimball Carrol, are living at Enid, Ok., and not in San Diego, Cal.

BY MARSHALL KIMBALL, GREENVILLE, N. H.

Page 709—xii Mary, daughter of Benoni Cutter Kimball, married Dec. 3 1863, James Madison Post, a telegrapher of East Lebanon, N. H.

CHILDREN.

Edwin Dunster Post, b. Feb. 3, 1866, is an engineer and lives in Lebanon, N. H.

Jennie Maria Post, b. Apr. 7, 1808; married Joseph Lender. They reside in Wichehendon, Mass.

Kate Estelle Post, b. Oct. 6, 1870, teacher of violin; lives in East Lebanon, N. H.

Ella Louisa Post, b. Oct. 20, 1873; violinist; home in East Lebanon, N. H.

xiii Ellen Maria Kimball, daughter of Benoni Cutter Kimball, o. June 29, 1835, married Sept. 20, 1858, James Henry Ferguson. In the early years of his married life he was in company with the Kimball Brothers of Lawrence Kansas, later was an engineer in the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass. Is now an Electrotypist of the firm of Lovejoy & Co., Vanderwater St., New York, with his residence at 121 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILD.

Eva May Ferguson, b. May 14, 1873, is a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn.

A Word from Sarah Louise Kimball.

That paper of ours is going to be a great enterprise, and I am delighted that the family generally approve of it and seem disposed to help it along. Every one who has studied genealogy at all will readily understand and agree with you in your views as to its higher capacities. For several years past I have had the idea that history should largely be studied through genealogy; otherwise many links will be missing.

Enclosed I hand you a communication just received from Roy T. Kimball.

As I understand it, Henry spelled his name Kimball, and Richard Kimball, though the signature (?) of the latter to his will appears to be also Kimball. But is this his own signature, or did he sign by making his mark, as many others of his time did? Town clerks in those times were not over particular in spelling proper names.

Can you not insert in the next issue a paragraph, perhaps in heavy type or italics, directing the attention of the cousins specially to the necessity for giving full information as to names, dates, residence, etc., of members of the family left out of the History and about whom they send for information. The inaccuracies in the History are chiefly the fault of the cousins themselves, in not sending correct and full data. If they had properly filled in the very complete blanks which were sent out, these errors and omissions would not have appeared in the History. Please insert such a paragraph in the paper, and make it very urgent—the more so the better.

We are having a dry winter here, with more than our due allowance of frost, and farmers and dairymen are suffering a good deal. Cattle are dying from the lack of feed on the large ranges in Monterey County. We are this week putting out our fruit trees, currants, blackberries and raspberries, as we intend to have quit a lit-

tle garden at our new home in Palo Alto. There is only room for about thirty trees, and the bushes go in between, but this will be more than enough for us, and about all my mother and brother Bert can care for. I am going to have among the trees a fig, orange, lemon, almond, walnut, and olive, besides plenty of apples, cherries and peaches, one or two plums and pears, a neectarine and a quince. Our apples here are not like the eastern fruit, as they need the colder climate. The best apples in the State are grown in Siskiyou County, on the Oregon line. My brother-in-law, Richard Owen, once sent us a box of those apples, and they were like the eastern apples and we enjoyed them very much indeed. At Mr. Burke's, La Siesta, near San Jose, they have a good apple, Rhode Island Greening, which we like best of any we have had. Mrs. Burke drove up to Palo Alto and brought currant and grape cuttings, and also some fine R. I. Greening apples, yesterday. She sent one of her men up to plow my lot, and has ordered my trees along with new ones for their orchard. They are very kind to us, and also to cousin Porter Kimball who lives next door to me.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1898.

The Hon. John Kimball of Concord, N. H., has placed us under obligations for a copy of his history of the Joseph Kimball family. This was the first work of the kind issued and the fore runner of the now elaborate history of the Kimball family.

Among the questions sent through Prof. Sharpley this month is one "Who was the wife of Hiram Powers, the sculptor?" The question cannot be said to be fully answered, but it is suggested in the inquiries made by Edward T. Kimball of Brockton Mass., on page 35 where some missing links are brought out.

THE LAWRENCE KIMBALLS.

GREENVILLE, N. H.

Dec. 9, 1897.

Editor of "KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS."

In the prospectus you issued, and in your sample copy, there were in your allusions to the "Kimball Brothers" of Lawrence, Kansas, some slight errors to which I take the liberty of calling your attention.

Samuel and Frederic Kimball were among the pioneer settlers of Lawrence—they went out in 1854, in advance of the colony from Worcester, Mass.—they were soon followed by their families, and two other brothers, Franklin and Edward, who joined the colony. These four brothers formed a partnership and carried on an extensive business as Machinists and Founders. Some years later they were joined by an older brother, George, from Springfield, Mass. He is now the only one of the brothers living in Lawrence. Frederic was killed in "Quautrell's Raid" in 1863; Edward died of malarial fever, in 1874; and Samuel died in 1897; Franklin removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he and his wife still reside.

These five brothers were the sons of Benoni Cutter (1486) and Mary Dunster Kimball, of Mason Village. (now Greenville) N. H. Another son, James, is a prominent citizen and city official of Springfield, Mass., while Marshall, seventh son, (but not son of a seventh son) with his son Fred Benoni, occupy the old homestead farm in Greenville, New Hampshire.

When Frederic was killed by the guerrillas, he left a widow, (now Mrs. Walter Howell) and a daughter Ella, now Mrs. Leland Cooper (widow) a matron in the Indian Institution in Lawrence. Samuel also left a widow, and and she and Mrs. Howell both remain in the houses on Kentucky Street, erected by their husbands in the early years of the settlement of the city. Edward

the youngest brother, never married. These three brothers are resting in Oak Hill Cemetery.

George Kimball and wife have an only daughter, Cora Lena. She is a graduate of Kansas State University, for several years a successful teacher, and is now the wife of a young lawyer of her native city.

In Temple, N. H., a town adjoining Greenville, and on a farm almost contiguous to that of his brother, Benoni, (1486) lived Isaac Kimball, (1485) and his wife Lucinda (Tenney). Like his brother, he too had a large family, and his posterity are scattered from New York to Texas. Ellwood Dayis Kimball of Wichita, Kansas, vice president of your Missouri Valley Kimball Association, is one of his several sons. He is a native of Nashua, N.H., and the son of John G. Kimball, now deceased.

LOUISA KIMBALL.

Charles F. Haseltine of Philadelphia, is compiling a genealogical history of his family. He writes that he has for publication about 30,000 names of descendants, and thinks he is about half through. Robert Haseltine came over in 1637, three years later than Richard Kimball, and was married in 1639. His wife's family name is not given in the Kimball History, but her name was Ann. Their daughter Mercy married Benjamin, and their daughter Anne married Caleb, sons of the first Richard. Mr. Haseltine writes that while he is not a descendant of any Kimball, that his family is closely identified with it, several near relatives having married into the family. In his work he estimates that the Haseltine genealogy, including the female lines take in two-fifths of the Kimball genealogy. This will serve to show how close the relationship has continued from the time of the two emigrants Richard Kimball and Robert Haseltine and is exceeding interesting.

FROM JAMES B. WALLACE.

James Burns Wallace, of New York City, writes that he is engaged in compiling a genealogy of the Wallace family, which his father left unfinished when he died, Feb. 15, 1893. Mr. Wallace is the son of William Allen Wallace, who prepared the sketch of George Kimball, on page 521 of the Kimball History. It may be remembered that we referred to this in the address published in the first number of the News, in connection with the destruction of Noyes Academy, Canaan, N. H., in 1835. Mr. Wallace also furnishes some reminiscences of those days. He writes:

Attending the old school were several negroes. They were driven out of town, and none of them ever returned except one, who about two years ago came back to see the old place. He was an old man, had travelled all over the earth and has become celebrated. His name is Alexander Crummell. He lives in Washington, D. C., and has written several books. He is a Methodist minister. He preached a sermon in the church and everyone for miles and miles around turned out to hear him. It was very stirring and no one could help but be impressed with the prophetic words which came from so old a man, as he told of the scenes he passed through when he was last there. He was nearly blind and over 80 years old, but with a voice as powerful and sweet as a young man's. The intimate friend of Douglas Garrison and Phillips, he is a relic of past times.

He referred in his sermon to the time when all the negroes in the school, hearing that they were to be severely dealt with, gathered in one room at the "corner" and while there some men drove by at night, with guns, and fired through the window. He characterized this incident in very strong terms.

After the sermon he met and shook hands with every one. Among them was the grand daughter of the man who fired the shot. He did not know who it was, but she told him. The

night of the shooting the negroes left town. My father's brother Oscar drove them in a team down the road towards Lebanon.

The old man listened with much interest to the diary kept by my uncle Burns Wallace, which related a full account of the trouble leading to the burning of the Academy.

My father left many important writings behind. Some of them I shall publish, such as the History of Canaan, and a Wallace Genealogy, which I am at work upon now. I have not seen Mr. Morrison's "Kimball Family," but shall take occasion to hunt it up. Mr. Morrison had much correspondence with my father. J. B. WALLACE.

A family of Kimballs, or perhaps two or three families have long lived in the vicinity of Meredith, N. H. During the revolution there was a Captain John Kimball of Meredith. John Kimball of Meredith married Elsie Edgerly. A number of deeds are on record at Dover and Exeter with the names of John Kimball and wife Elsie of Meredith. I have an idea that this John had a second wife whose name was Sarah. A John Kimball was in Meredith about the end of the last century who had a wife Sarah; it may have been the same John, or his son. There was a David Kimball who lived in New Hampton, the adjoining town, who went to Belfast, Maine, and lived there during the latter part of his life. His descendants now live in San Francisco and elsewhere. Elsie is a common name among them and they may perhaps be descendants of John Kimball of Meredith. But of this I have no proof. There was a Benjamin Kimball in North Carolina shortly after the Revolution. Can any one tell who he was? The family seem to have had a fancy for spelling their names Kemble. Benjamin Kimball of Manchester, Mass., who was a captain in the revolutionary army is entered on the Harvard College books as Benjamin Kimbel, but as a rule he spelled his name Kimball.

S. P. SHARPLES.

Mr. William M. Kimball, agent of the Fitchburg R. R. Co., of Worcester Mass., sends for the NEWS, and writes a letter highly appreciative of Messrs. Morrison and Sharples, and of that little cousin (he thinks she is little) Sarah Louise Kimball. He is interested in the matter of family reunions and wants to see a movement of the kind in New England, where, he truly says, the woods is full of Kimballs.

Ivory P. Kimball, grandson of Wilbraham Kimball, (p. 1105) has just been appointed by President McKinley, Judge of the Police Court, at Washington, D. C. He is a son of Wilbraham Jr., and was born in Jay, Maine, May 5, 1843; m. Sept. 25, 1865, Anna Lavinia Ferris of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was first appointed Judge of the Police Court in 1891.

Elbert L. Kimball (2345) was in 1888 a republican candidate for governor of Missouri, and was defeated by only about 13,000 votes, proving thereby a very remarkable popularity. In 1872 Charles Porter Kimball, (1813) was democratic candidate for governor for Maine, and of course was defeated. If some things had been reversed, there might have been two Kimball governors.

Mr. Louis A. Kimball of Bloomfield, N. J., writes that there is a very old tradition in his branch that the family centuries ago lived in Cumberland County, England. It may be said that the same tradition has come down in other branches of the family.

James W. Kimball (2547) after serving several years as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives was elected clerk last year and again this year.

Messrs. Copeland & Day, No. 69 Cornhill, Boston, advertise a new book of poems, entitled "Victory" by Hannah Parker Kimball.

John W. Kimball (1838) was again elected Auditor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in November last.

The First Reunion.

Boston, Dec., 1897.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL,
Topeka, Kas.

MY DEAR SIR:

I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the first number of the Kimball Family News, and I have read it with deep interest. I heartily second the suggestion made by Sarah Louise Kimball that we have a national reunion of the Kimball Family.

A very appropriate place to hold such a reunion would be in Ipswich, Mass., and that leads me to say that the first reunion of the family was held in that place, June 17, 1884, which was attended by 140 ladies and gentlemen who were descendants of Jeremiah Kimball. The company gathered in the morning at the residence of Edward B. Kimball and afterwards dined in the old Ipswich Seminary building. Five generations were represented by those present. It was a very interesting meeting; and at that time it was thought it would be repeated annually, but I have never heard that any more were held.

With my best wishes for your success, I am, yours sincerely,

HERBERT W. KIMBALL, (1672)
28 State Street, Boston.

The writer of the above interesting information is the Registrar of the Massachusetts Society of the American Revolution. We would like to hear more of the reunion to which he refers. It commemorated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Ipswich by the first American Richard. It must have been a very profitable occasion. He says there were present 140 descendants of Jeremiah, hence the attendance must have been large, as there were of course many others. The writer of above is not descended from Jeremiah, neither is John C. Kimball (page 482) who read the historical address on that occasion.

Some of the suggestions we receive in regard to the publication of the NEWS are impracticable, because we have no control whatever of John D. Rockefeller's bank account.

Society of Colonial Wars.

EDITOR NEWS:

In the third column of the 8th page of your last issue I notice a facetious mention of the fact that Samuel Kimball (No. 343) in 1771 bought 40 acres of land on the shores of Lake Chaubunagungamaug, &c.

Now, as Samuel Kimball⁶ had the honor of being my grandfather, and the lake mentioned—better known by the residents of the vicinity as the Great Pond—has an historical interest, you will readily understand why I took notice of the item. This lake has for many years supplied the water for several large cotton mills in the town of Webster, Massachusetts, the first of which was built by Samuel Slater, who came from England, and had the honor of being the first manufacturer of cotton goods by machinery in this country.

The Centennial anniversary of this achievement was duly celebrated a few years ago at Pawtucket, R. I., an extended account of which, beautifully illustrated, was given in Harper's Weekly soon after.

For several years prior to 1836, my father, William Kimball⁷ (N. 757) was a superintendent, during the last years of Mr. Slater's life, of the mill near the lake you mentioned.

In studying the Kimball book a short time ago, I discovered what may be unknown and of interest to many of the kin. On page 39 I noticed that Richard Kimball² was mentioned as having been engaged in the Indian wars of the period. I immediately wrote Mr. Henry Cadle, Bethany Missouri, (who, by the way, is easily supreme authority in the west in all such matters), for more definite information and he replied as follows:

"Your ancestor, Richard Kimball, received fourteen shillings for services in King Phillip's war, February 24, 1676. He was credited to the town of Wen-

ham, Massachusetts, where you said he lived. I am unable to say whether he was in the battle of Bloody Brook, but as the records show quite a number of Kimballs in the action it was very likely that he was there. This record would entitle you to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars."

There are, without doubt, some of your readers descended from Richard Kimball² who will be glad to know of their eligibility to membership in this society, which, above all others in this country, boasts of the longest line of American ancestry.

With sincere wishes for your success, I am,

Yours cordially,

T. D. KIMBALL.

St. Louis, Mo.

ANSWERS.

In answer to Query No. 2, Herbert W. Kimball of Boston writes:

"I noticed your enquiry about James William Kimball. Although not positive that he was author of the little book entitled "Heaven", I am strongly of the belief, that he was No. 1327. Mr. Kimball was a highly esteemed citizen of Boston, and for many years was at the head of the Commercial Agency, or Bureau of Credits. I think he was deacon of a church. My father knew him and I have heard him say he was a good man."

Any one looking over the Kimball Family History carefully will not fail to notice the number of deaths caused by accidents. But for accidental deaths the average life of many branches would have been greatly lengthened.

C. C. Kimball has been re-elected vice president of the Hartford Board of Trade, an affair that is getting to be an old story, as it has been done yearly since 1888.

Samuel S. Kimball of Concord, N.H., a prominent member of the family, was recently stricken with paralysis, and is in a serious condition.

New Hampshire Soldiers at Bennington

The battle of Bennington was not a great one in itself, but it had a tremendous effect. It was one of the last straws that broke the back of Burgoyne. It was fought mostly by New Hampshire militia under Gen. Stark. The battle was fought Aug. 16, 1777. The records say that 2,000 men were engaged on the American side. Capt. Peter Kimball's estimate, according to his diary was 2,500. Of this force, 1467 were from New Hampshire. From a complete list of New Hampshire soldiers engaged in this battle, compiled by Geo. C. Gilmore of Manchester, and published by John B. Clark, it appears that there were enlisted fifteen Browns, eight Abbotts, eight Elliotts, six Dearborns, six Bradfords, and six Kimballs.

William Kimball, of Wilton, enlisted July 20, Col. Moses Nichol's Regiment, Capt. Goss's Company. We have not found this name in the history.

Eli Kimball, of Amherst, enlisted July 19, Col. Nichol's Regiment, (Col. Moses Nichols was from Amherst) in Capt John Bradford's Company.

Amos Kimball, of Chester, enlisted July 21, Col. Stickney's Regiment, Capt. Dearborn's Company. Do not find him in the history.

Abraham Kimball, (250, p. 169) of Hopkinton, enlisted July 22, Col. Stickney's Regiment, Captain Bayley's Company.

Peter Kimball, (215, p. 150) of Boscowen, enlisted July 20, Col. Stickney's Regiment. He was captain of his company.

Nathaniel Kimball, of Gilmanton, enlisted July 22, Col. Stickney's Regiment, Capt. Wilson's Company. We find nothing in the history by which he can be identified. He may be Nathaniel, (164) p. 127.

In regard to Eli, mentioned above, it will be seen by reference to page 111, that Eli, son of Moses is distinctly said to have been in the battle of Benning-

ton, under Stark, in Capt. Bradford's Company. Here he is not given as the head of a family.

Turning now to page 204, it will be seen that another Eli Kimball, son of Amos, quite another branch is given as having enlisted July 17, two days before the former Eli enlisted, and also in Captain Bradford's Company, but for some reason was not present at the battle which took place a month later, or it might have been in another Capt. John Bradford's Company, as the Regiment is not given.

Of the above soldiers Capt. Peter and Abraham were wounded in the battle, but both lived to become heads of numerous families. They lived in adjoining towns and were men of note in their day.

Sumner Kimball our Cousin from Lovell, Me., does not favor the coat of arms with a lion rampant, because as he understands it a good many Kimballs helped to lay the lion low about a century and a quarter ago. Instead he suggests a family emblem, for use on badges, banners, etc., of a wheel with Richard Kimball as the hub, with eleven spokes representing his children and around the rim the words, "Richard and Ursula Scott Kimball, Battlesden, Eng., Waterton and Ipswich, U. S. A., 1634-1675. The wheel he considers most appropriate, not only as indicative of the calling of Richard and so many of his descendants, but as representing progress and the moving forward of the family, the age, and the nation.

Peter C. Kimball (2253) is spending the winter at Hawk's Park, Florida, and will return to his home in Cohasset, Mass., about the first of May. Persons interested in Florida, especially in general farming and gardening, may address him as above.

The April number will not be so large as the present.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALONZO S. KIMBALL.

At his home in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 2, 1897, Prof. Alonzo S. Kimball, (2551). He was born in Centre Harbor, N. H., Dec. 21, 1843, and graduated at Amherst College in 1866. He had been professor of physics in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute since 1872, and was the author of several scientific works.

GRACE P. KIMBALL.

At Pasadena, Cal., on Christmas day, 1897, Miss Grace P., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duran Kimball (1518) of Chicago. She had gone to a more genial clime in hopes of restoration to health, hopes that were to be turned to ashes. The case was a sad one. A sister and a brother had gone before, and she had become the centre of parental love, all that was left of youth in the home. The quiet, unknown sympathies of many will go out toward the bereaved, as they, too, near the sunset of life.

ELLA MARIA POWERS.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 10, 1898, Ella Maria Kimball Powers, of typhoid pneumonia. She was born in Goffstown, N. H., Jan. 9, 1846. With her sister Cordelia, she came to Kansas, arriving in Manhattan in April, 1857. Their brothers had preceded them one year, being among the earliest settlers of the state. Ella Maria Kimball and Timothy Hudson Powers were married in Manhattan in January 1, 1874, and moved to California in 1883.

CORDELIA A. EELS.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 19, 1898, Cordelia A. Kimball Eells, sister of the above. She was born in Goffstown, N. H., May 18, 1833, went to Manhattan, Kan., April, 1857, and there married Horace Eels, Dec. 25, 1860. In April, 1883, for her health, they moved to Garden Grove, California, where they have since resided. When her sister Mrs. Powers was taken ill, Mrs. Eells went to

her relief. She was not strong herself and the shock of her sister's death in her own weakened condition made her an easy victim to the same disease from which she died nine days later. These sisters were the daughters of John Kimball (1342) of Goffstown, N. H., and came to Kansas soon after their several brothers, who were among the earliest settlers (p. 940-1). Mrs. Eells was one of the very first to become interested in the Family News, and now we cherish several cheering letters from her hand, and, with her nearer kindred, feel the loss as our own.

GEORGE FRANCIS KIMBALL.

In Boston, Jan. 29, 1898, of pneumonia, George Francis Kimball (2152) born Jan. 4, 1844. He was the son of John Stacy Kimball, (1369), a prominent citizen of Worcester, and a nephew of Moses Kimball (1368) of Boston, for many years one of the leading citizens of the old Commonwealth, of whom further mention is made elsewhere. The deceased leaves a widow, Katie H. (not Hattie), March (K) and two sons.

CLARINDA JANE KIMBALL.

In Elgin, Illinois, Jan. 23, 1898, Clarinda Jane Kimball, aged 85 years on Nov. 7, 1897. Samuel Jewett Kimball (1214) was a pioneer settler of Elgin, arriving there in 1834. The next year he returned to New Hampshire, where he married Clarinda Jane Hills of Plymouth, Sept. 14, 1835. His father, Joseph (588) died suddenly in July of the same year, at Perry, O., while on his way east to get his family, but his mother lived to celebrate her one hundredth birthday, in Elgin in September, 1883. Samuel Jewett (K) was an uncle to D. P. Dyer of Augusta, Ga., and of Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills, editor of the New York Medical Times. He died in 1866. Mrs. Kimball was a pioneer farmer's wife, and lived to see their cornfields covered with the buildings of the city of Elgin. She married into

a remarkable family, and she herself was worthy a place by the side of such sisters-in-law as Nancy-Currier and Elizabeth-Howe. She was the last of the pioneer members of the Baptist Church, organized in a little cabin. Her life was full of good works, and unusual vigor that promised to make her years equal those of her mother-in-law, enabled her to continue them so late in life. Three weeks before her death she met with a fall from the effects of which she never recovered.

GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.

At Ogden Utah, January 21, 1898. Gen. Nathan Kimball. A sketch of his life is given on another page.

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

At Gloversville, New York, on Feb. 1, 1898, Ephraim F. Kimball, wife and daughter, caused by the burning of the hotel at that place in which several others also perished. Ephraim F. was a citizen of Indianapolis and a member of the New England Society of that city. He was about 51 years old and was a traveling agent of a glove manufacturing company at Gloversville. He was a native of Maine, and married a Miss Gray of Holton, in that state.

Their daughter, Nellie Gray Kimball, was about 23 years old, and is said to have been engaged to a young man living in northern Indiana.

We do not find any reference to this family in the Kimball History. The first reports of this sad affair gave the name as E. C. Kimball, which is found (2404) there, and as one daughter is given there he was supposed to be the one. Later reports make the correction. An Ephraim F., b. 1861, son of Ephraim Bartlett (1820) is mentioned, but he is too young. The interest felt in this deplorable case, where one entire family was wiped out in a most heart-rendering manner, has been very

wide spread, if we may judge from mention made of it by correspondents from all parts of the country.

It is asked if we issued a November and December number of the News. Two numbers were issued, dated November and January, numbered 1 and 2, with three columns to a page. The form seemed undesirable. A number dated February was issued in octavo form, announcing a proposed change, and not intended for preservation, but more as an advertisement. Much of the matter in that issue is reproduced in this March issue which is called number three. The two earlier issues are to be republished in the form of this issue and will be sent free to all subscribers and will also be sent to new subscribers commencing with the March number, so that they can be bound in uniform style. The reprint may not be made for some months.

D'spatches from New York announce the death, Feb. 15, of Frances E. Wildard. It is asserted and denied that she had cancer of the stomach. Her physician for many years was Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills, (p. 601).

Where it reads Edward T. Kimball, first column of page 35 of this number, it should read Ezra Tobey Kimball (2109). This is the second humiliating error in the first paragraph of this article.

In a former issue cousin Sarah Louise Kimball referred to Thomas Danforth Kimball of San Francisco, who, nor his brother Moses-Coombs, is not mentioned in the History. Inquiry has since placed them in line. They descend from Richard (435), their father, William-Story, being one of the children mentioned (p. 255) as having gone to Michigan. They will doubtless receive attention in the next number of the News. There are many cases in the history similar to this one.

THAT COAT OF ARMS.

That coat of arms—that lion bold,
Sounds like the Book of Daniel;
Let's den him up and plug,—now hold
Excuse me cousins, let's not wrangle.

Do they, who would a crown revive,
Decked off with lions bold,
Remember those who gave their lives
To free us from their hold?

Columbia's church yards speak to-day
With no uncertain sound;
And all our starry banners say,
"We saved you from a crown.

Now, why need we for coat of arms
To mother country flee?
Let English cousins wear their crowns.
When truly won through heraldry.

But, why not choose an emblem true,
The model wrought by Richard sore;
Who sailed across the water blue
In sixteen thirty-four.

Let Richard first the hub denote,
Each son and daughter be a spoke;
The next in kin will form the rim,
With (Kimball) band that ne'er has broke

That good old wheel that Richard built,
Two centuries or more has run.
Nor from its course, nor tilted once,
But steadfast as the sun.

That good old wheel that Richard built,
And never once broke down,
Will move us on for years to come
Much safer than a crown.

The wheel—the wheel—oh yes, the wheel!
Oh what care we for crowns.
Give us the wheel that Richard built
In good old Ipswich town.

-CHORUS.

Then give us the wheel—oh yes the wheel!
There's nothing else more grand
For an emblem true, hung up to view,
Than wheels with Kimball bands.

SUMNER KIMBALL, (2448)

1 o. ell, Mahe, Feb. 8, 1893.

At the First Christian Science Church dedication at Detroit, Feb. 13, Mrs. Kate Davidson Kimball, of Chicago, was one of the principal speakers. At the opening some weeks ago of a similar church in Chicago, seating five thousand people, her husband, Edward Ansel Kimball (1875) made the leading address.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1—Daniel Kimball d. July 27, 1854, m. Sarah Ann Bradbury; b. Dec. 23, 1815, dau. of Elijah and Sallie Gleason (Howard) Bradbury.

2—Who was Daniel? William Kimball of North Andover, Mass., m. Hannah Bradbury, b. July 10, 1805. Who was he?

3—Who were the parents of Hannah Hopkins who m. Jonathan Kimball in 1709, not 1729 as given in the history?

4—Who was the first Kimball in America who became identified with a church other than the Orthodox Congregational?

5—Who was the wife of Hiram Powers the sculptor?

6—Harry Francis Hobart, b., Brookline, N. H., Aug. 16, 1859, m. Dec. 25, 1888, Fannie M. Kimball, (whose dau. is she)? child, Mabel Ruth Hobart, b. March 27, 1892, d. June 22, 1893.

7—Tristram Frost Jordan, b. 1804, m. Oct. 2, 1831, Abigail Kimball (p. 1138). He was the author of the Leighton and Jordan Genealogies. See his portrait in the latter.

8—Polly Kimball of Pembroke, N. H., b. 1779, d. Apr. 20, 1817, aged 38; m. Apr. 7, 1803, Joseph Lewis. Who was she?

9—Who was Sallie Kimball who m. Gibbs Fuller. Their daughter is wife of Capt. Felix G. Head of San Francisco.

10—Benjamin Gould of Brooklyn, N. H. married Martha Kimball, who was she?

The daily papers announce the death of Ensign J. C. Brackinridge of the torpedo boat Cushing, who was washed overboard near Havana, Feb. 10. It will be remembered that the Cushing is one of the boats in Lieut. Commander Kimball's flotilla mentioned elsewhere.

Family Histories.

Charles F. Haseltine of Philadelphia who is compiling his family genealogy spells his name as above. In the Kimball History it is spelled Hazel-tine. The index shows Haseltine, Hazeltine and Hazelton.

Of this spelling Mr. Sharples writes:

"Mr. Haseltine insists on the original spelling of the name 'Haseltine.' The variation Hazel-tine is one of the oldest, and many of the members of the family so spell it. Other variations which will be found in the Kimball History are 'Azeltine', 'Heselton', 'Hazelton.' (A very imperfect History of the family has been published in which 'Hazelton' is used as the family name) The name is also found in the Boston Directory spelled Hasseltine, Hessel-tine, and Hesselton. Robert and John seem to have always used the spelling Haselton, as the 's' was probably pronounced with the 'z' sound the town clerks soon commenced writing it Hazelton."

Horace Standish Bradford, of New-York City is compiling a history of his family.

Edgar Hobart of San Jose, California, is preparing a history of the Hobart family.

Mr. Timothy Hopkins of San Francisco, is compiling a history of the Kellogg family.

Mr. Carll A. Lewis, of Elliott, Conn., publishes monthly his "Lewisiaana", in the interest of his family.

This branch of American history is rapidly growing in this country and the effect must be for good.

Many other family histories have been published, and others that do not now occur to mind, are in preparation. The News will extend its aid to any and all of them.

One great advantage in having a Query department in the hands of Prof. Sharples will be found in the fact that when questions are sent to him at first he can give answers, in most cases, in the same number in which the queries appear, so there will be no waiting.

In Boxford, Mass., in 1769, a Mrs. Ames and her son were arrested and tried for the murder of the son's wife Ruth. Amos Kimball (123) and his son Enoch, and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Kimball (123) a brother of Amos, were important witnesses for the prosecution, John Adams, afterward President of the United States, defended the prisoners. The accused were acquitted, notwithstanding the general belief in their guilt. The eloquent plea of their attorney probably had a greater effect upon the jury than the testimony of the prosecution. They soon left that section of the country and never returned. The circumstances in brief were as follows: It became evident to the neighbors that the elder Mrs. Ames cherished bitter hatred toward her son's wife. The young wife became sick, Mrs. Kimball, a neighbor, above mentioned, called to visit her, but was refused admittance upon the plea that she had vomited greatly and that the room was very disagreeable. This did not satisfy Mrs. Kimball, but like a resolute woman, that she was, she pressed past Mrs. Ames and entered the sick room of the young woman and found it in a very different condition from what was represented by Mrs. Ames, but she found the young wife in a dying condition with froth exuding from her mouth. She soon died and was quickly buried. Mrs. Kimball related what she saw and had experienced at the Ames house; suspicions of foul play were aroused, the body disinterred, protests by Mrs. Ames, an inquest held, physicians summoned, evidence of poison found, arrests and trial followed. Full account of this is given in the Essex Antiquarian.

Mention of this is made to show that Elizabeth Seaton Kimball must have been a kind hearted but resolute woman, and that her descendants may be proud of the Scottish blood that flows in their veins. Other interesting mention is made of her in the Kimball book.—F. M. K.

Gen. Nathan Kimball.

Capt. Wm. Augustus Kimball, of the U. S. A., now located at Portland, Oregon, is a son of Gen. Nathan Kimball now of Ogden, Utah, formerly of Indiana, whose war record was a notable one.

In a letter written by the late Charles A. Dana in July 1863, and published for the first time in a late number of McClure's Magazine, his estimate of the various commanders, under Grant at Vicksburg, is given with great freedom. Mr. Dana was assistant secretary of war, and was with Gen. Grant as a special representative of the government, and made his reports to Secretary Stanton direct.

In making public this letter Mr. Dana remarks candidly, that it gave his estimate at that time of the subordinate officers of the Vicksburg campaign. Of General Kimball he says, "The next division of the Sixteenth Corps to join the Vicksburg Army was Gen. Kimball's. He is not so bad a commander at Lauman, but he is bad enough: brave of course, but lacking in military instinct and the genius of generalship."

It is probable that Mr. Dana somewhat modified this estimate at a later date. He had certainly little opportunity to speak from personal knowledge and admits that "I don't know any of his brigade commanders."

Gen. Kimball had served as captain in the Mexican war. At the opening of the late war, he raised a company, was elected captain, then commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. He gained honors in West Virginia in 1861. The next year added laurels in the Shenandoah Valley where he won a brigadier's commission by defeating, while in temporary command, the noted Stonewall Jackson. He was then ordered to the James river, under McClellan, fought at Harrison's Landing, at Antietam and Fredericksburg where he was badly wounded. This in

December, 1862, and under leave absence he returned home. But in the following March he joined Grant. It was the first of May, before he crossed the Mississippi and prepared for the capture of Vicksburg. This involved a march to Jackson, and several battles including that of Champion's Hill, in which the Sixteenth Corps took a small part. Nor was Gen. Kimball in physical condition for arduous service and he took no extraordinary part in the siege that followed. Such service was hardly calculated to enable even as keen an observer as Mr. Dana to form just a estimate of one's merits.

The services afterwards rendered by Gen. Kimball, both military and civil, were fully recognized both by the national government and by the state of Indiana. He was ordered by President Lincoln to reorganize the state government of Arkansas, which he did in a few weeks in 1864, and then after serving with honor in the Atlanta campaign was ordered to report to Gov. Morton for special service. This proved to be the delicate work of dealing with the Knights of the Golden Circle. In this he succeeded in a manner to commend special thanks of Gov. Morton. After this he returned to the field where he gained the breve rank of major general. He was retained in the services until 1865, when he retired to be twice elected state treasurer, and afterwards to be appointed surveyor general of Utah by President Grant, to be retained by President Hayes and by President Harrison. His whole military career, both before and after the fall of Vicksburg, was a success. He made a few mistakes and no notable failures. If he did not have the dash of Logan, he did not have that peculiarity that Mr. Dana particularly notes of Logan, that of doubt and distrust in every conflict almost to despair, even after a victory had been clearly won, as at Champion's Hill.

He might not have been and was

not great in a military sense, as Sherman and McPherson were, but as an officer taken from the civil ranks, his whole service was such as to show a great power for effective organization.

In this connection we might mention another Kimball who took part at Vicksburg, also in a crippled condition. We refer to Charles Bradbury Kimball, (1765) the father of our versatile cousin Sarah Louise Kimball.

While suffering from a crushed ankle, result of a railroad accident, he joined his command on crutches. He was lieutenant of the First Wisconsin Battery and was with the army on its march from Grand Gulf to Jackson, thence west to the rear of Vicksburg, participating in the various battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Big Black and Champion's Hill, and at the siege of Vicksburg where he was appointed ordnance officer under Gen. Osterhaus, and afterwards to the same position under McClelland of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

General Osterhaus was considered one of the fighting German generals of the war, but Mr. Dana did not give him a higher position than he did to Gen. Nathan Kimball, and he had no use for McClelland, whom he considered merely a political adventurer, a democrat favored by President Lincoln in order to please the war democrats of Illinois. Charles Bradbury Kimball resigned in August after the fall of Vicksburg, and remained a cripple for life. He removed from Wisconsin to California in 1875, and died in Oakland in 1896. Gen. Nathan Kimball still lives in Ogden, Utah.

Since the above was put in type, Gen. Kimball has died. His life went out peacefully at his home on the evening of Jan. 21. The Family History, page 1139, gives the date of his birth Nov. 22, 1823. Others make the date a year earlier. His life was as eventful as it

was useful. It was distinguished for good works from youth to old age. He was born amid the hardships of frontier life in Indiana. His mother Nancy Ferguson was of a good Virginia family, but died when he was about three years old, and his father when he was six. For some years he lived with his grandfather Ferguson where he was able to attend the common schools, and was able to put in two years at Asbury, now called De Pauw University. From 1841 to 1843 he taught school, worked at farming, and studied law in Missouri. In 1844 he returned to Indiana, gave up law for medicine, which he studied with Dr. McPheters and in 1845 married his sister Martha Ann. He promptly enlisted for the Mexican war, raised a company, was made captain, fought with honor at Buena Vista, and at the close of the war returned with honor to the practice of medicine which he followed until the attack upon Fort Sumter.

Four days after that event he had organized a company and on April 24 was commissioned captain and assigned to the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, and on May 22 was commissioned colonel with orders to join Gen. McClelland in West Virginia. Here he commenced a military service that has but few parallels in the history of the war, and for which we have no room for details. This service was not the most notable for great results. It was notable for its almost uniform success.

Whether his opponent was Stonewall Jackson or some less noted confederate chieftain, Col. Kimball was victorious, and by March 23 had earned a general's commission. Gen. Shields had reported that Jackson was driven out of the Shenandoah valley, but on the 23d he reappeared and a battle ensued. Shields was wounded and then Col. Kimball, as senior, took command. Three times General Jackson was beaten back and finally driven from the field. For this

Kimballs in King Philip's War.

A list of soldiers in King Philip's War, by Rev. George N. Bodge, contains the names of Richard, Thomas, Caleb, and William Kimball. Richard and Thomas were the sons of the first Richard, and were both born in Rattlesden, in England. Thomas was killed at his home May 3, 1676, and five of his children were taken captives, as related on Page 42 of the Kimball History. Two of these have descendants still living, and Richard of course has many more. All these would be eligible to admission in the Society of Colonial Wars.

The Caleb mentioned was the son of Henry, and not his brother. He was killed Sept. 18, 1675 at the battle of Bloody Brook and was unmarried. Now who was the William Kimball mentioned? Not Richard the emigrant, nor any of his children had a son named William, nor was there any child of Henry, the brother of the first Richard.

It may be a question whether Benjamin should not be substituted for William. The name of William does not appear in the History. Henry, elder brother of Richard and Thomas above mentioned, and father of Caleb, is not mentioned as a soldier and died in 1676. Neither John nor brother Caleb, second, is mentioned as a soldier. But Benjamin, the only remaining son of the first Richard, was a cornet of horse troops, known as Cornet Kimball and is known to have been a soldier with his brother Richard, under Major Appleton of Ipswich, 1683-4. But before this, in December 1675, Major Appleton marched against the Narragansetts with six companies of foot, and one of mounted troops. Was Benjamin, the cornet of horse troops, familiarly known as Cornet Kimball with this force? Can some one furnish this information?

The German Kimballs.

This extract from a letter from Prof. Sharples will be read with interest:

The date in the German letter is nearly a hundred years later than our earliest English dates. It is very doubtful if the German Kimballs have any right to the name. In the first place, the name John George is not a family name among them. Double names were very rarely given in England among the yeoman before 1750. In a list of more than two hundred Kimballs who lived in England between 1524 and 1750 there is not a single instance in which a double name is used. If you will take the trouble to examine the index of the Kimball History you will find that a double name is very rare before 1780. From what is said in the letter I am much inclined to think that the officer's name was Kemble and that it has been changed in Germany to Kimball. The name of Kimball in England is always with an E and not with an I, Kemball not Kimball. There is a closely allied in sound, German name Kimple which may be easily turned into Kimball by an illiterate person. I know of one case in this country in which a family in Pennsylvania, who are descended from the New Jersey Kembles, have for the last three generations spelled their names Kimball. But their ancestor who was a soldier in the revolution, spelled his name Kemble and it is so spelled on the pension rolls. In the Harvard catalogue Benjamin Kimball's name is spelled Kimbell, but I have several signatures of his and it is always spelled Kimball in the deeds, etc. I would like very much to know what became of this Benjamin Kimball and his family. In the Harvard catalogue the date of his death is given as 1780, but I have examined the records at the college and can find no authority for the statement. I have been to Manchester where he lived and can find no record of his death and I can find no settlement of his estate at Salem.

S. P. SHARPLES.

Tomorrow has trouble to lend,
An endless, endless store;
But I have as much as heart can hold—
Why should I borrow more!
Harriet M. Kimball.
(See 1426.)

(Continued from page 53.)

service he was especially complimented and promoted.

After this he was sent to join McClellan on the peninsular, and here the same success followed him. He fought at Malvern Hill, Antietam, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862, was severely wounded and was given leave of absence until March 1863, when he was ordered to join Gen. Grant.

In view of what we have said above in regard to Dana's statement it is well to remark particularly, that because he was unable for field duty, Gen. Grant assigned him to special duty in Jackson, Tenn., and it was not until May 29, that he was ordered to Vicksburg, where he did not arrive until June 3. He was ordered up the Yazoo river, and the next day met a confederate division under Wirt Adams where a lively fight ensued, in which Gen. Kimball completely triumphed in thirty minutes. He was then sent as a kind of reserve force to Haines Bluff, where he remained until July 4, when Vicksburg surrendered. Here was a service of less than thirty days, of an invalid soldier, and it was all that Mr. Dana had from which to judge of Gen. Kimball's military capacity. His subsequent military service in Tennessee and Georgia was simply brilliant, while his civil service in Arkansas and Indiana gained him the highest credit.

As a soldier and as a citizen he was held in the highest respect by those who knew him best, and he died universally beloved by all who had ever come in contact with him.

Roy T. Kimball (p. 518) of San Francisco writes:

"Referring to Otis Kimball's suggestion in the last issue of the Kimball Family News that Kimball should be spelled as Richard and Henry did, Would it not be well to give that spelling? Out of all the Kimballs who read that suggestion I doubt if ten per cent can tell you how Richard spelled his last name.

What was evidently a very agreeable reunion of the Hills Family was held at the country home of Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills in Hudson, N. H., last July. The place is near Nashua Junction, and consists of the old family homestead. Upon the most eligible site a beautiful country home has been erected. It is here that Dr. Hills spends much of his summer vacation, and here hibernating through the winter, safe under lock and key are fine half tone cuts of the pleasant cottage "Alvirne" and also of the old farm homestead. We are promised the use of these cuts by and bye, after the frost unlocks its hold upon the New Hampshire roads. Dr. Hills is co-editor of the New York Medical Times, and a son of Nancy Currier Kimball (1216) of the notable Elgin, Illinois, and Groton, N. H., family.

The flotilla of torpedo boats, under command of Lieut. W. W. Kimball, that started some months ago on a tour along the Atlantic and Gulf coast, intending to go up the Mississippi to St. Louis, seems to have received new orders. In December the boats, Cushing, Ericsson and Dupont were in Florida waters. In another place may be found an account of their reception at St. Augustine. From that place the flotilla evidently proceeded, for some days ago it was reported off Mobile. Since then the boats have been recalled and ordered to join the fleet at Key West, and the Cushing sent to Cuba. It seems possible that Lieut. Kimball may have a taste of war. At least his rather pleasant cruise appears to have met with a sudden check.

Cousin Ellwood-Davis (2576) says: "I was glad to see your picture in the last number of the News, or should have been glad if I could have felt that it did justice to your physiognomy." He would like good pictures of old Kimball homesteads and pictures of Kimballs of long ago. Can we have them?

MOSES KIMBALL
(1368)

Forty years ago the most notable Kimball in the country, probably, was Moses Kimball of Boston. Captain Richard Kimball (480) had passed the active period of his useful life and died a few years later at the age of 92. His son, Richard-Burleigh, had gained some prominence as a writer, but did not reach the summit of reputation until some years later.

For fifteen years or more Moses Kimball had been a growing factor in the business and political life of the commonwealth. In social and commercial circles he was one of the best known men in Boston. While not a politician in the more modern sense, he was a recognized force in the administration of city and state affairs, and extended an influence that was felt even at the seat of national government. Repeatedly called to sit in one house or the other of the state legislature, he was what would now be called a leading reform member, but he had the earnest, straightforward methods that disarmed criticism. Perhaps no one ever accused Moses Kimball, as a legislator, of having private ends to serve. As a public servant he was sincerely devoted to public interests. Of him a contemporary writer said, "He gave much of his life to an honorable public service for city and state." He was not an orator like Wendell Philipps, but when he spoke, he had something to say. Every one knew this, and every one wanted to know just what it was. Few members could draw so large an audience, and few unworthy schemes could withstand his opposition.

He was a man firm in his convictions of right and duty, but liberal in his methods of dealing with men and securing reform. He was able to command not only the respect, but the confidence of his opponents. Many of his more intimate political enemies half dis-

trusted their own convictions when they came in contact with his opposing force. How it was they could not explain. He was an early admirer of Webster, but when the great statesman made his bid for the support of the slaveholding South as he did in his noted seventh of March speech, that admiration went out in sorrow. The cause of human liberty was dearer than personal regard.

The influence of Moses Kimball was felt outside of his city and outside of his state. The writer hereof speaks largely from impressions made in those days of long ago, gathered from the papers of the day. Was the press more honorable and less patriotic then than now? It is not probable. It is more likely that the life of Moses Kimball was proof against the attacks of editors and reporters. At all events there is little doubt that the press whose influence extended into the rural districts of New England was kind and just to Moses Kimball. If it was otherwise in the city any evil attack must have fallen as against coats of mail.

One personal reminiscence may be excused in closing. The visit of a country boy from the White Mountains to Boston was something of an event in those days. It was on such an occasion that a cousin (2504) familiar with the city pointed out Moses Kimball while on Washington Street, as a person worthy of note, and whose reputation was not unknown. The boy admired the man because of what he had read of him.

Moses Kimball is given but seven lines on page 662 of the family History, where others far less worthy are given pages. While looking especially for the name it was some time before it could be placed. A correspondent, as may be seen on another page, quite missed it. It is probable that others may find this notice useful in pointing out his place in the book.

MOSES DAY KIMBALL. (1022)

For many years Boston had two Moses Kimballs, both men of prominence. In another place mention is made of Moses (1368).

In the Family History much more is said of Moses-Day, hence less need be said here. To avoid confusion the latter usually wrote his name M. Day Kimball. Both were of the seventh generation but their lines did not meet until they came to Richard. Moses descended from Caleb, and Moses-Day from Thomas, sons of Richard. But Moses Day Kimball descended also from an earlier Moses Day, who married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Kimball of the second generation. They became parents of another Moses Day who married Ruth Hazeltine, and their daughter Sarah Day, married a Kimball, Daniel (501) from whom Moses Day Kimball (1022) descended.

A second son (John, p. 45) of Moses and Abigail became ancestors of A. W. Greely the Arctic Explorer, now chief of the signal service at Washington.

Two daughters of Moses Day Kimball have acquired additional prominence, and one at least, a renown that is more than local. As may be seen on page 512, Mary-Morton (K) married William Brown Kelchew. She is a woman not only agreeable in person, but of great energy and executive ability. She is President of the Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, which has for its object an improvement in the condition of working women. In this field her work was such as to secure her nomination for a place on the School Committee of Boston not long ago.

Her younger sister, Hannah Parker Kimball, some years ago published a volume of poetry, and recently a new volume from her pen has appeared. Of this book of poems entitled "Victory", critical readers have spoken in high terms, and the literary world has given it a cordial reception.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Kimball, Nauvoo, Ill., (see p. 1092) on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1897, Ida Mary and Mr. Francis L. Rheinberger, of New York City. The local papers characterize it as "a beautiful wedding amid exquisite decorations." The young couple will make their home 866 Boulevard, New York. Mr. Rheinberger holds a responsible position with the house of H. B. Claflin & Co.

On College Hill, Manhattan, Kansas, on New Year's day, 1898, Bertha S. Kimball and Mr. Albert Dickens. The bride is a daughter of Richard Henry Kimball (2117) one of the first settlers in Kansas. (see Kansas Kimball reunion, first issue of the News.) She graduated at the State Agricultural College in 1890, and has been an assistant in entomology, botany and art classes in that institution.

They will make their home in Ellinwood, Barton County, Kansas, where Mr. Dickens is principal of the schools. He graduated from the Agricultural College in the class of '92.

There are hundreds and hundreds of Kimballs or sons and daughters of mothers who were Kimballs who can give information that would be of interest to other hundreds. Will they not do it. Give us the names and present address of every one.

Prof. Sharples writes: "In the note from Mr. Bradford he says that Phineas Kimball's wife was a Hall. Another grandson says it was Kimball. I do not know what it was, except from tradition."

Again we ask for the names and addresses of members of your family. We want every one to have a sample copy. Send us the name and we will do the rest.

Byron Kimball, writing from North Bridgton, Maine, thinks the News will prove a "necessity, just supplementing that great achievement and valuable work, the History of the Kimball Family." He then very pertinently adds, "Had the Kimballs fully understood the scope of that work when it was in progress, they would have made it still more valuable, and far easier the labors of Messrs. Morrison and Sharples." This is a clear cut statement. In nearly every case where the History falls short of what it might have been it is owing to the negligence or want of interest in members of the family who might have rendered valuable aid. In many cases the very ones who are omitted, or who do not think they received all the notice that was there due, are the ones who owe it to their own neglect. Even now there are those who are perfectly indifferent. Some who were indifferent then, now realize a growing interest. Those who are indifferent now may come to feel otherwise in the future. The sentiment is one that grows.

Prof. Sharples gives a bit of interesting news in his genealogical notes this month. Most of our readers past middle age and many younger are familiar with Prof. John Frost's Pictorial Histories, but few of them are aware that his mother was Abigail, of the Maine family of Kimballs. He was a prolific writer of histories and biographies, and superficial enough to suit the popular taste of his time.

Our scholarly cousin Ellwood Davis Kimball of Wichita has prepared an article on the Kimballs and Kembles in King Phillip's war, much more comprehensive than the mention we make this month of about the same subject. It will appear in the April number and will be of especial interest to those who may want to learn as to their eligibility to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

A correspondent asks: "Is it true that Daniel Webster was a Kimball?"

We reply, hardly a Kimball. He was a Webster, but a descendant of a Kimball. His mother was Abigail Eastman; she the daughter of John and Abigail (French) Eastman; he the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Severans) Eastman; she the daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Kimball) Severans; she the eldest child and daughter of Richard Kimball, the immigrant. She was born in England. Daniel Webster, therefore was sixth in descent from Richard Kimball. There is a tradition that a very estimable Kimball woman once refused Daniel Webster in marriage, and outlived him fifteen years and more.

Prof. Sharples does not think there are any German Kimballs connected with the family. In his letter elsewhere given he mentions some German names similar in sound, but omits two of the most common, and nearest in sound, Kimmel and Kuemmel, pronounced as nearly alike as English organs will allow in their normal condition. It is not uncommon to hear Kimball pronounced the same way, dropping the "b" as many do by dropping the "pb" in Campbell. The Chicago directory gives fourteen Kimmels.

Rev. Daniel Webster Kimball is the son of Jesse Kimball of Cambridge, Me. (p. 757) He was graduated at the High School, Dexter, Me., in 1899. at Colby University, Waterville, Maine, in 1894. at Newton Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass., 1897. Settled at Manchester, Mass., over the Baptist Church. Nov. 14, 1897. Ordained Dec. 16, 1897.

Sketch of Abigail Kimball Garvin, aunt of Sumner I. Kimball, of Washington, now in her 103rd year will be given next month. See mention p. 64 of this issue.

Kimballs in the Revolutionary War.

There were at least 130 Kimballs by name in the Revolutionary War, all descendants of Richard who landed in Massachusetts 141 years before the Battle of Lexington in which several Kimballs were engaged. This probably falls considerably short of the total number. In another place for instance, we have given the names of six New Hampshire Kimballs who were with Gen. Stark at the battle of Bennington. Three of these names are not found in the roster from which we gather these 130 names. Nor does this list include the names of sons whose mothers were born Kimballs.

Out of this list 79 became heads of families and have descendants now living. Many others had families that became extinct.

The figures are somewhat remarkable. There appears to be no Kimballs now living in this country that are known not to be descendants of Richard. The lineage of nearly all can be traced directly back to the first immigrant in 1634. There is very little doubt as to the descent of the remainder. There are Kimballs living in England belonging to the same original family, but it seems that no others have emigrated to this country since the landing of Richard and Henry in 1634, and the line of Henry became extinct soon after the Revolution.

These facts make the family a very exceptional one. The Kimball Family is numerous, but it is not even among the largest in the country. But in most, probably in all other cases, the more numerous families are descended from several ancestors—brothers, uncles, or cousins, emigrating at the same time, as Richard and Henry did, or at different times, often many years apart.

The living male descendants of the 79 Kimball soldiers of the Revolution are eligible to membership in the society of Sons of the Revolution. What an army that would be, especi-

ally if the same proportionate increase has been kept up. Of course these 130 soldier descendants of Richard were but a small part of those then living. If one were to treble the number or call it 400, he would be far, very far within the mark.

Here then would be a problem, which perhaps, some Kimball schoolboy with a mathematical turn may work out if he will. If the male descendants of one man in 141 years amount to 400, what will be the number who may become sons of the Revolution, descended from 79 fathers after the lapse of 115 years, the age of 21 being required for admission?

By the December number of *Our Dumb Animals*, published in Boston, Geo. T. Angell, editor, it is shown that Mrs. D.P. Kimball contributes ten dollars, and the Kimball & Cary Co., and N. W. Kimball, smaller sums to the Massachusetts society, for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The work to which Geo. T. Angell has devoted so many years, out of the seventy-five that have been given him, is one of the most uplifting of the civilizing forces of the age. The average man, though brutal yet, is far less brutish than he was the days before Geo. T. Angell. Bands of Mercy are now to be found in almost every village and hamlet, and societies for preventing cruelty to animals, in every considerable city. It is one of the agencies of good that it is well to encourage

Otis Kimball of Boston asks: "By the way, why should we not spell the name Kimball as Richard and Henry did, and as it is spelled almost invariably in England now. The Kimball is a corruption of the early New England name."

The late Gen. Nathan Kimball, of Ogden, Utah, drew a government pension of \$100 a month.

Notes Supplementary to the Data of the "Kimball Family History"

(BY ELLWOOD DAVIS KIMBALL.)

Page 994—JOHN HAYNES, graduated A. B. at Williams College, received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University, his major subject for the degree being Economics. Is instructor in the Free Academy at Norwich, Conn.

Page 994—CHARLES STILLMAN HAYNES, took his A. B. at Williams College, and B. D. at Yale Divinity School. Took the traveling fellowship at Yale Divinity School and studied in Germany. Is now pastor of the Congregational church at Lancaster, Mass. Latest advices publicly announce his engagement to Miss Caribel F. Spalding. She is niece by marriage, and he nephew by blood of William Kimball (2280), and John Gardner Kimball (2283), though he and his fiancée are of no kinship to each other.

Page 994—FANNIE ELIZA HAYNES, graduated at Mt. Holyoke College, and is a teacher. Hattie Tenney Haynes like her elder sister, graduated at Mt. Holyoke College, and is a teacher in the Pepperell, Mass., High School.

Page 992—JOHN HOVEY (K) A. B., Beloit, 1893. Is pastor of Congregational church, Stoughton, Wis., ELIZABETH GARDENER (K), teacher of English and History in Lewiston, Maine, High School.

Page 993—CHARLES HENRY JEWETT (K), is engaged in the insurance business, on his own account, in Boston. FRANK WILLIAM (K.), A. B., Boston University, is a teacher.

Page 1077—WILLIAM PORTER BAILEY, married at Neponset, Boston, Mass., June 10th, 1896, Melvina Amanda, daughter of John H. Sweetser. He is a clerk in the Fremont National Bank of Boston.

ARTHUR WARD BAILEY, A. B., Williams College 1895, (or 1896.)

Page 1077—ELLWOOD DAVIS (K), (2576), spells his first name with a double l, after the manner of the Ellwood Davis for whom he was named, and who, being a Quaker, had followed the orthography of the Quaker poet Thomas Ellwood. E. D. K. was born Sept. 29, and not 27, as stated in the book. The wife of E. D. K. was not of Rutland, N. Y., but of Burton, Ohio. It was her grandfather Johnson who had for a time lived at Rutland, N. Y. E. D. K. is fond of genealogical research and has learned concerning more than two hundred (200) of his ancestors. Besides the degree of A. B. he has received an A. M. from his alma mater.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Page 825—CHARLES COTTON (K), is now living in New York City, at 310 west 112th Street. About a year ago he suffered from a paralytic stroke and is not yet able to preach. His eldest daughter Louise was married last year with Will Ferguson, architect of the Waldorf Hotel. His son, Harry Grant, is a senior in Hamilton College.

Page 825—GEO. H. KNIGHT, died in 1892, and his widow Frances Ann, and her son Ward, now live in Beatrice, Neb. He is unmarried.

Page 865—FREDERICK EDWARD (K) quit railroading in 1890 and is in the Laundry business in Beatrice, and his son, Frank Jesse, is in the same business in Omaha, unmarried.

Page 513—MILTON SOLOX, son of Rev. Milton K. (1025); b. Feb. 25, 1831; d. Oct. 24, 1897. He was a graduate of Knox College, Ill., and served as a captain in the 17th Illinois regiment, and on the staff of Gen. Ross. At the time of his death was an active elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois. He left a widow and four daughters, Mary, Mar-

Lieutenant W. W. Kimball's Reception of His Flotilla.

In last issue we mentioned the flotilla of torpedo boats, under command of Lieutenant Commander Kimball, (see p. 977.) now on a tour of inspection along the Atlantic and Gulf coast. We now have the Florida papers giving accounts of its reception on the east coast. A St. Augustine dispatch to the Jacksonville Times Union says:

St. Augustine, Dec. 18.—The torpedo boats Porter, Dupont and Cushing arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were met just outside the bar by the Ericsson, which has been in this port for several days. As the entire flotilla steamed up the river and maneuvered before casting anchor just off from Corbett's wharf, they were watched by thousands of people. The grace and ease with which the queer looking boats glided through the water was a novel sight to nearly everyone.

The city authorities and the people of St. Augustine have made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the visiting naval officers next week, which promises to outdo all other affairs of like character, either here or in the neighboring cities.

The boats left Jacksonville at 9 a. m., reached the St. Johns bar at 12:30, and made the run to the St. Augustine bar, a distance of 36 miles in one hour and a half. This is remarkable time when it is taken into consideration that the boats were not going at their full speed.

When abreast of St. Augustine the Erieson came out and joined the flotilla and after an exchange of naval courtesies, the boats were ordered by Lieutenant Commander Kimball to lay by while the Dupont gave a practical exhibition to the Naval Reserves in torpedo firing. A mark was set in the water and while the Dupont was going at good speed Ensign Clark fired two torpedoes, one which was aimed with remarkable accuracy, and had it been loaded it would have hit the mark aimed at, although the target was fully 660 yards away.

The Naval Reserves were very much benefitted by the trip, and obtained quite a lot of valuable information which will stand them in good stead in the future.

Lieutenant Commander Kimball was kindness itself, and gave the amateur tars every facility for improving themselves in the art of naval warfare,

and they will no doubt long remember their first experience in torpedo practice.

Of the banquet the St. Augustine morning Journal says:

The banquet by the city of St. Augustine to the officers of Torpedo Boat Flotilla, and of the First Artillery at the Alcazar last evening, was a brilliant success. Under the personal direction of Mr. C. B. Knott, the spacious dining hall of the magnificent hotel had been converted into a perfect bower of light. From the ceiling hung in massive folds a dozen or more immense flags of the nation, while in each corner of the hall were huge clusters of green foliage through which shown hundreds of miniature electric lights of variegated colors. It would be difficult to accurately describe, and do full justice to the artistic decorations, but the effect was beautiful and heightened a hundred fold by the brilliantly uniformed men who soon gathered within the banquet hall.

At the head of the board sat Mayor Genovar and on his right, Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball and General Schofield; on his left, Col. Rawls and Col. Upham. While ranged about them on either side of the long table were officers of the flotilla, the officers of the First Artillery and the citizens gathered there to do honor to the city's guests.

The Mayor presiding as toast-master, made a speech of welcome, which was appropriately responded to by Lieutenant Kimball, the commander of the flotilla. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to say that St. Augustine in its reception of the officers and men of the torpedo boats had excelled in hospitality any other city which they had ever visited. He was especially appreciative of the courtesies extended here to the enlisted men of his command, and eulogized the latter for their many good traits.

He was followed by General J. M. Schofield, who responded to the toast, "The Army." The illustrious old soldier made a most pleasing speech, touching upon the needs of both the army and navy, and its growth and accomplishments. Lieutenant J. C. Fremont followed in response to "The Navy." A number of others were compelled to respond to calls for an impromptu speech, and it was one o'clock this a. m. when all the guests dispersed and the banquet was over.



[Continued from Page 60.]

garet, (m. Lewis Miller of Springfield, 113 W. Monroe St.) and Louise and Jennie.

Page 513—HENRY-MARTIN (K), brother of the above b. Apr. 7, 1834, unmarried is living in Fort Morgan, Colo., with his youngest brother, Luman-Wilcox (K), b. Sept. 27, 1849, married; three children, Emma, Helen, and Milton.

Page 513—LOUISA (K), m. Jesse Weems of Quincy, Ill., d. 1877 Two sons, Milton-Kimball and Frank-Henry proprietors of Weem's Laundry, Dye Works and Artificial Ice Plant.

Page 514—EDWARD-SOLON (K), not Edwin, son of Rev. Lycurgus P. (1028), b. 1840, is a passenger conductor on the C. B. & Q. R. R., and lives in Galesburg, Illinois. Married, two children, Edith-Brown (K) a graduate of Knox College, and Daniel-Bradbury (K) engaged on the Chicago Record.

NOTE—The above was furnished by Emma Lucy, daughter of the Rev. John Milton Kimball (1025) who married her cousin, Frederick Edward Kimball. If the names of wives had been given, and the dates of births and deaths a little more fully it would have been more satisfactory. As it is, it is presented as a model for others. We add that all the above are descendants of Capt. Peter Kimball (215) of Boscawen, N. H., mentioned in another column as one of the six New Hampshire Kimballs who fought at Bennington. Mrs. K. writes that her aunt Eunice Kimball Griffin (p. 288), at the time of her death had in her possession a hatchet used by Captain Peter Kimball during the Bennington campaign. Abraham Kimball, one of his comrades was an ancestor to the News editor, (250, p. 169).

Page 713—GEORGE-PRESCOTT (K), was born Feb. 23, 1830, in Waltham, Mass. When five years old his father died, and he went afterwards to live with his uncle George (149), Springfield, Vt., where he learned the blacksmith trade. Married, July 6, 1850, Martha Atwood Lynch, of Milford, N. H. In 1852 went to California, and soon settled down at blacksmithing and carriage making and was burned out a few years later. He then organized the Kimball Car and Carriage Co., the largest of the kind on the coast. One of their beautiful palace sleeping cars, all of California wood, was on exhibition in Chicago and was destroyed in the big fire in 1871. They also managed the West Coast Furniture Co., which furnished the Palace Hotel. He died Aug. 23, 1884, leaving a widow and two sons, George-Wallace and Fred-Herbert.

GEORGE-WALLACE, (K) b., San Francisco, June 19, 1859, m. March 27, 1883, Hattie Belle Foster of Portland, Ore. Is in the Insurance business. Three children, Maud-Foster, b. Sept. 3, 1884; Edwin-Prescott, b. Aug. 23, 1886; and George-Clarence, b. June 13, 1889. All born in San Francisco.

FRED-HERBERT (K) b., San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1863. Resides in Montana.

Page 651—JOHN KIMBALL (1342), of Goffstown, N. H., married at Danvers, Mass., April 5, 1831, Sallie Collins Putnam, a member of the celebrated Israel Putnam family. The number 2116 given to Joseph-Augustus belongs to John-Melville. His daughter, Cordelia-Amanda, died Jan. 19, 1898. As noticed elsewhere.

JOSEPH-AUGUSTUS (K) was injured June 1, 1856, by being thrown under a wagon load of lumber drawn by a yoke of oxen. Something



Captive Johnson Kimball.

On page 288 of the Family History is a short sketch of Col. George Kimball, whose second wife was Elizabeth Captive Johnson, named Captive because she was born while the mother was in captivity.

Charlestown, N. H. was a new settlement, on the Connecticut river, in 1754. It had been granted to a number of persons nineteen years before and was known as Number Four. A fort was erected in 1743, and as it was on the river trail running from Montreal to the Massachusetts settlement, it was particularly offensive to the Indians. It was the scene of many thrilling adventures, and in 1746 the whole settlement was deserted. The next spring a company of thirty men took possession of the fort under command of Capt. Phineas Stevens, where they were attacked by four hundred French and Indians without success. In 1749 the Cape Breton war ended and then came five years of comparative rest. Charlestown was incorporated in 1753, and the celebrated French and Indian war began the next year. In this war Charleston was exposed to the marauding parties going and coming. It was thirty miles from other settlements. It was here that Capt. James Johnson lived, and here he was attacked in the early morning, Aug. 29, 1754. In these raids the policy was, not to kill, but to take prisoners to hold for ransom. Capt. Johnson, wife and three children were taken with one or two other prisoners, and the party started up the river through the wilderness for Canada.

On the second day, not far from where Dartmouth College is now located, a little girl was born to Mrs. Johnson. Under some circumstances the child would have been instantly killed, as others often were. But prisoners were worth money and so great care was taken of mother and child. A halt

for a day was made, and then the mother taken on a litter and carried by the Indians. They had but one horse and nourishment for the child failed, so the horse was killed and pieces of the flesh given her to suck, and its life thus preserved until Montreal was reached. Mrs. Johnson was nearly two years a prisoner, and Capt. Johnson three years when they returned, the family having safely passed through a siege of small-pox while prisoners. It was this captive-born daughter of Capt. Johnson that Col. George Kimball married about 1778-9, for his second wife. It would be interesting to know more about the first wife, Thurza Willard. Was she a relative of Captive?

The father of Mrs. Johnson was Lieut. Moses Willard, killed by Indians in 1756, within sight of the fort, while at work, with his son Moses. This son, after being wounded with a spear, made his escape to the fort dragging the spear. In 1760 Joseph Willard, his wife, and children, among them an infant, were taken prisoners. This time as an obstacle of their hurried retreat, the child's brains were beaten out against a tree. These were the last Indian depredations in New England.

We would like the name and present address of every Kimball and of every one of the Kimball descent, now living who would in any way be likely to be interested in the NEWS. One cousin writes that such a list ought to be published.

If you have the Family History, please give your number or the number under which your name may be found, or else the page. Do the same whenever reference is made to any one if the same is in the book.

Howard Kimball, of Indianapolis would like to see in the NEWS illustrations of historic landmarks in and about Ipswich, Mass., and so would we.



(Continued from page 62.)

was wrong and he went between the cattle, when they started. The load passed over his body and he died from internal injuries June 4 at his home at Manhattan.

MARY-CARRIE, (K) formerly an art instructor in the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, of which she is an alumna, now lives in Garden Grove, California, and is unmarried.

Page 940—JOHN-MELVILLE (K), married Mary Ellen Barney (not Burney), daughter of Milton (not William) and Nancy Barney. With his brother, Joseph Augustus, he left New Hampshire Mar. 16, 1856, and reached Manhattan April 4, and took a claim four miles northwest of that place. With his brothers Richard-Henry, Charles-Wesley and, Horace Eells, who afterwards married their sister, Cordelia recently deceased, he enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

ALBERT-BARNEY (K), (not Burney) is married, lives at Scandia where he is postmaster, and publisher of the Scandia Journal.

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS (K) is a lawyer in successful practice in Junction City.

EDGAR-WILLIS (K) and his sister Mary were born in January 1882 and 1887 respectively, instead of June.

Page 940—RICHARD-HENRY (K) followed his brothers to Kansas in the winter of '56-7, and the several other members of the family followed in the spring, all settling about Manhattan. He served in the war of the rebellion, and married Elizabeth Foster Greer (not Greene) and his eldest son is Fred-Greer (not Greene).

SARAH-BERTHA (K) was an art instructor in the State Agricultural College until her marriage with Albert Dickens on New Years day,

as announced elsewhere. They live at Ellinwood, Kansas, where he has charge of the High School.

STELLA-VICTORIA (K) is a teacher in the High School of Manhattan.

Page 941—CHARLES-WESLEY (K) was married in 1885, (not 1835). He served with his brothers in the war of the rebellion.

Page 941—ELIA-MARIA (K) died Jan. 10, as elsewhere stated, was married Jan. 1, 1874, (not June). Her husband, T. H. Powers, lives in Los Angeles with his two youngest children. His eldest daughter, Augusta Putnam Powers married George Nimmo. They live on a ranch near Garden Grove, California and have two children, both girls.

This family seems to inherit artistic ability. William Hazen (1347) was artistic and literary, and his son Willis-Gaylord (2121) and his two sons Harry-Gove and Richard-Hazen (p. 941) inherited the same talent, and so did his brother Howard-Algernon (2122). Richard Henry (2117) nephew and cousin of the above, brother of Carrie and father of Sarah-Bertha, both at one time art instructors in the Manhattan College, has much undeveloped talent in the same direction.

We would like to have furnished us the names of all those who are given in the History as living, but who have since died, with the place and date of death. For example, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Col. W. P. Chandler, of Danville, Ill., is now deceased, p. 593.

Clara B. wife of Edwin A. Kimball, (2003) now deceased.

Rev. John Kimball, (1862) of San Francisco, d. July 2, 1897.

Moses Brown Kimball (1877) d. at Newburyport, Mass., July 29, 1897.

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That Coat of Arms.

There are some who are very urgent that the above coat of arms be placed at the head of the NEWS.

It is hereby proposed to submit it to the NEWS readers after argument is heard. If any one can show that the family has such coat of arms the proof is solicited. The NEWS does not wish to deprive the family of any honor that belongs to it, nor does it wish to give countenance to fraud, nor to help bolster up the family by any sham pretensions where nothing of the kind is needed.

The NEWS has no evidence that the family has any coat of arms. There is much evidence against it.

Genuine coats of arms are generally recorded in works on heraldry. In England they are recorded on the rolls and are subject to an annual tax. The wrongful assumption in the United Kingdom of a coat of arms subjects one to a penalty. Now Prof. Sharples declares he can find no such record. But the law courts of England show that people were found to assume such distinction and were subject to penalties thereby. Such persons were moreover subject to annual tax, the same as those really entitled to them.

But some will insist that we have the authority of the Herald's College, and refer to what is said on page sixteen of the History beneath the statement made by Mr. Sharples. Now the Herald's College should show clearly

who is and who is not entitled to a coat of arms. But it does not do so. It records pedigrees, and can grant coat of arms without any hereditary claim on certain conditions. The members of the college have small salaries, but their chief income is derived from fees. The wrongful use of coats of arms in England doubtless comes from this fee system. Although subject to annual tax and to fines there are some who aspire to this semblance of dignity because they can buy it by paying fees.

The false claim of arms is more common in this country than in England. The "fees" are about all that is necessary and there are no fines and no taxes. Thousands of persons in this country, where we pretend there is no difference in rank except the rank of genuine merit, lay claim to coats of arms which only have been bought and paid for, or merely assumed without any cost. This abuse has grown to be so great that not long ago the New York Tribune arraigned the practice in the severest terms.

Some years ago W. S. Appleton compiled a list actually descended from these entitled to coats of arms, and it only embraced twenty-nine New England families, but there were probably some more.

It may be added that the Herald's College was established in 1483, by Richard III. Genuine grants of coats of arms issued before that date were recorded on the English rolls. At that time the English wars with the Moors were over, so that the claim that such arms were granted for gallantry against the Moors is very slight. The rolls would show it. Again, the very presence of the lion is evidence of fraud. The lion was an emblem, especially in early days, reserved for royalty, or granted only to royal favorites. In those days a Moor's head was one of the popular devices used, and a coat of arms earned as this is claimed to have been, would have shown in all probability a Moor's head in place of a lion. The lion is too big a thing, and Prof. Sharples says the motto, "brave not cruel" attaches to the lion and not to the family.

The Kimball family has just the same right to its coat of arms as thousands of others in this country have to theirs, but we favor retiring it to an obscure corner until there is more proof of its honorable paternity.

Very much depends now upon family friends as to the completeness and success of the News. As first started, it felt dependence upon nobody. But little was promised, and that little could be given with or without assistance for the year. No great appeals were therefore made for support. The paper was sent out as a kind of feeler. No frantic appeals are now made. There is a very considerable call for the paper, and for a better paper. Prof. Sharples volunteers to take charge of an important editorial department. Mr. Morrison offers all the aid possible and thinks with the change to the octavo form all will be "clear sailing." Some others who did not think much of the enterprise at first, now think it a good thing. At this end of the line, a year's publication is guaranteed, the best we can make it. After this what remains to be done must be done by others.

Before reprinting the first two numbers of the News it will be well to know what will be the entire demand for the year's volume. No more need be printed than will supply the actual demand. But few extra will be required, and none to send out as samples. As we shall bear this expense alone it will be a great favor to us, and will cost others nothing if subscriptions, if sent at all, are sent early. Of course all who have the first numbers will be furnished the revised form free of cost.

Gilbert H Kimball, (2000) and Sarah Ordway, parents of the Editor of the News, were married in Salisbury, N.H., in the same house in which Daniel Webster was married.

While fifty cents is to be the regular subscription price, let it be remembered no one of the family is so poor as to be deprived of the paper at such price as can be afforded.

NOTE:—We have received a number of communications in regard to ancestors of Kimballs other than Kimballs. While we would be happy to print such matter we do not feel that we could afford to do so at present. In order that this may be fully understood by our numerous friends, we will announce the following rule: In tracing back any pedigree we shall stop at the first reference we can make to any printed genealogy in which such ancestry is given. This rule does not bar out any examination of such ancestry which is undertaken to point out errors or omissions.

What is particularly needed is the history from the last dates mentioned in the Kimball History, and such history as will enable us to connect Kimballs not mentioned in the book with those already included.

We will be glad to receive the full address, for standing publication, of all engaged in compiling histories. We receive inquiries from persons asking for such information and sometimes letters with a request that they be forwarded.

All matters intended for publication should be sent before the first of the month, so far as possible, and all should be in hand by the twelfth. Emergency items may come a few days later.

The News will lay a wonderful foundation for the family historian who adds another volume to the Kimball history forty years from now.

Many hundreds of specimen copies have been sent out and it is a little remarkable that but one notice "refused" has come to hand.

A good many members of the family are publishing or editing newspapers. Will they please X X.

1634 = = = 1898

The Kimball Family News,

Price 50 Cents a Year.

*Gustavus F. Kimball, Publisher,
Topeka, Kansas.*

and

Kimball Family History Supplement.

1.

APRIL, 1898.

No. 4.



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AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

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The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

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Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter

The History Supplement.

As will be seen from the announcement on page 73, the publishers of the Family History who have been contemplating the publication of a supplement thereto, have concluded to turn the material they have accumulated for that purpose over to the Kimball Family News.

The first instalment appears in this issue. This is something that the publisher of the News had not contemplated and involves a still further change or modification in the editorial management of the paper. At least, it adds, for the present, to its genealogical character, giving the preponderance to this special matter.

If it shall appear that the News is to become a permanent publication after the end of the current year, this action on part of Messrs. Morrison and Sharples will probably be found to be wise. This supplemental matter will be continuous—is springing up anew every month. As Prof. Sharples writes: "It is like a woman's work, it is never done." We hope this announcement may be well received.

REV. REUEL HARTLEY KIMBALL

Rev. Reuel Hartley Kimball died at his home in Mercer, Maine, Sunday evening, Feb. 20, 1898. He was born July 5, 1818, the son of Hartley and Eliza (Curtis) Kimball. His grandfather Nicholas Kimball, settled in Mercer in 1788, and the farm has been in the family ever since.

Reuel-Hartley received a good common school education, and then learned the trade of cabinet maker. In November 1842 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Deacon Jeremiah and Polly (Wood) Smith. In 1860, at the age of forty-two he resolved to enter the ministry, and entered the Methodist Theological School at Concord, N. H., and graduated in 1863, when he entered the Maine conference, where he labored for thirty-five years. In 1892 Mrs. Kimball was stricken with paralysis and he was superannuated, but still continued preaching. In November of that year their golden wedding was celebrated. It was attended by Elder E. B. Randall, who married them fifty years before, and by Mrs. Kimball's sister-in-law, who was also present at that time. In November last the fifty-fifth anniversary was celebrated, and then arrangements were made to meet again on July 5th of the present year in memory of his eightieth birthday if they were living. But this reunion was not to be. Mrs. Kimball died on February 8, and he followed ten days later, on the 20.

NOTE:—Richard Kimball signed his name to his will. I have seen the original will which is on file in the probate office in Salem, Mass. It is not recorded in the Probate office, but in the Ipswich deeds which are now on file at Salem. It will be noticed in the history of King Philip's War, that the name of Kimball does not occur but always it is Kenball. I do not think that the Kenbells ever used the spelling Kenable before 1840. By paying careful attention to the spelling on the records, where the spelling was done by the owner of the name, but little trouble will be found in keeping the two names distinct. S. P. SHARPLES

The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, April, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 4.

Terms 50 cents a year.



ABIGAIL KIMBALL GARVIN,

One Hundred and Two Years Old
Dec. 3, 1897.

Abigail, m. James Garvin.

This statement is all that is given in the Family History, page 230, of the second child of Nathaniel Kimball (273) and Mary Horne.

Abigail Kimball was born Dec. 3, 1795 in North Berwick, Maine, and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Andrew S. Wright, at Westford, Mass. She married July 9, 1826, James Garvin; b. Shapleigh, Me., June 30, 1798; d. Mar. 14, 1858; when they moved to East Boston where he followed the trade of a blacksmith. A reporter on the Boston Globe furnished that paper, Jan. 20, 1898, an article from which we excerpt the following:

The instances are rare indeed where we are permitted to review a century of history with one who has been an actor through the full 100 years.

We are frequently reminded of people

who have reached the century mile stone, but such pilgrims are seldom able to contribute much to the entertainment of guests. But with Mrs. Abigail Garvin of Westford, now in her 103rd year, it is a delight to be in her presence and gather information from her well stocked mental storehouse.

It was the good fortune of a Globe correspondent, a few days ago to meet this centenarian at her home in Westford, where she enjoys the thoughtful attention of her daughter and the latter's husband, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Wright.

Mrs. Garvin entered the sitting room with an erect carriage and queenly bearing as was the custom of the old school lady at half her age. Taking her familiar seat by the hearth and exercising the tongs to the benefit of the smouldering logs, she manifested her pleasure at being called upon, and signified her readiness to communicate any facts familiar to her of history of the days of her youth.

When a young child she, with the family moved to Shapleigh, Me., where they were subjected to the hardships of pioneers. Her ancestors had active parts in the French wars for the colonial possessions in North America.

This good woman was born during the second term of Washington's administration as president, and she was in her fifth year when the father of his country was laid to rest at Mt. Vernon. Appropriately, among the furnishings of her sitting room is a large engraving of Washington, of whom this lady talks, as having actual memory of the events attending the closing ceremonies of public memorial, and as her memory is the most vivid of the events of her early life one can have no doubt that she talks of what she saw with the eyes which now serve her to good purpose.

She has lived through all the administrations of our constitutional government, but having spent many years in comparative retirement, her memory is the most active upon events of domestic life in which she participated.

Spinning and weaving the great home industries of her youth, are vividly described by her today, as with her nimble fingers she makes attempts to dem-

onstrate just how the work was done.

"Our family stint was 300 yards of cloth in a year," said Mrs. Garvin, "and we were all given a share of the work when very young. We were careful that the crop of flax was put in early, and its growth was watched with much interest, for upon that and the fleece of our sheep depended our garments for the year, and pin money as well.

"We made various fabrics, from the coarsest woollens for men's wear, at rough work to the finest linen for wedding garments."

In reply to a question as to the privations of her youth, Mrs. Garvin said:

"To be sure we were kept very busy; but we had our good times, just as much as the young folks do today. They were different, but pleasant and sensible. We enjoyed a quilting to aid a friend who was preparing to set up housekeeping, and an apple bee was a delight. In this both sexes had a part."

She is still active, as she has been for a century. In good weather she walks to the neighboring homes and passes an hour in familiar chat, as was the custom of her youth, without any formality. Mrs. Wright is so careful that she would like to have her mother keep in her room, but the habits of years ago are so strong that she insists upon being "with the folks".

Mrs. Garvin is small in figure and thin of flesh, and not what would be called a robust woman. Her forehead shows plainly that the mental has predominated over the physical.

She is seldom found in her rocking chair by the hearth unless she has a book in hand, which she thoughtfully reads and comments upon understandingly.

Mrs. Garvin hardly realizes her great age, and it is difficult to assign the cause of this remarkable longevity. Her father and mother lived to be 84 and 82, respectively, a sister became a nonagenarian, and others of the ten attained a good age, but no one completed a full century.

□ Mrs. Garvin recalls the beginning and completion of the Bunker Hill monument with much clearness, and scores of events within the memory of this lady are to the majority as ancient history.

While sitting by the old hearthstone with this venerable lady, her guest asked if she did not find time dragging on her hands. To this she said with a smile of disgust:

"Why, no; I always have a plenty to do, and I must get my book—," Upon which she rose from her chair, got a volume of poems, took out her glasses and, wiping them, said her eyesight was not as good as it was once.

"Did you ever hear of the Boston tea party?"

"Old King George, do you mean? I guess I did, and he got enough of it to a."

The events of the revolution are to her the fresh stories of her youth, received as they were from the lips of those who took part in those stirring events.

At twilight, while the blaze on the hearth furnished the light of the room, Mrs. Garvin is often heard humming an old tune, and singing the rhymes of her youth.

Four of her brothers were successful lawyers and one a physician. Only one remained on the old homestead in Maine, to become a well-to-do farmer and honored officer of the old church of Shapleigh.

These are noticed in the Family History pp. 422-425, and their respective numbers are 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809. The second of these (805) was Increase Sumner, the father of Sumner L. Kimball (1587) now, and for many years superintendent of the Life Saving Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Garvin names the following as her favorite authors: Frances Ridley Havergal, Thomas a Kempis, Rev. Andrew Murray, Dwight Moody, and Prof. Drummond. Certainly a rather remarkable selection. She is a strict Congregationalist. Her father was a deacon and she joined while yet a young girl. In view of her centennial celebration, Dec. 3, 1895, cards were sent out to 150 near relatives and four generations were represented, and among those present, were six grand-children, and nine great grand-children.

Mrs. Wright says: "Mother rode out one of those pleasant days we had in the first of January last, called at the minister's and on a friend who is an invalid, spent half an hour with her, and

after arriving home remarked she would like her dinner as she felt hungry. She ate a good dinner and told the family all about her calls."

CHILDREN.

1 EZRA KIMBALL GARVIN was b. Shapleigh, Me., June 22, 1827; m. Feb. 14, 1853, Halvina Adelaide Converse, b. Castine, Me., April 21, 1834, d. April 24, 1866, daughter of Adolphus B. and Permelia (Day) Converse. He is a mason by trade, but has been an inspector of public works, and connected with the city engineer's office of Boston for twenty years, and superintended the construction of Harvard bridge to Cambridge, and most of the bridges on the park system. He was eight years on the improved sewerage system, including the tunnel under Dorchester bay, and in short, he has been identified with most of the engineering work that has so improved and enlarged suburban Boston during the last quarter of a century.

CHILDREN.

i FRANK-OSCAR, b. Malden, Mass., Feb. 9, 1854; m. Augusta Mendall, dau. of — Mendall, an electrician connected with the Boston fire alarm. He is in the wholesale millinery trade in Boston, with retail stores in Framingham, Mass., and New London, Conn.

ii CHARLES-HENRY, b. Rochester, N. H., Sept. 2, 1856; m. Nelly Clark, of Holliston. An employee of the Boston & Albany R. R., at Holliston. They have two children; Paul, about 18, in a Boston hardware store, and Margaret, about five years.

iii HENRIETTA-ISADORE, b. Billerica, Mass., Sept. 25, 1862; m. Thornton Lewis, formerly with supply department of U. P. Ry. at Omaha, now connected with a shoe factory at East Weymouth, Mass. He lives in Quincy, on a part of the old Josiah Quincy Farm. One son about twelve years old.

2 MARY-ELLEN, b. Shapleigh, Me.,

June 18, 1830; d. Portland, Me., Sept. 1832.

3 MARY-ABBY, b. Portland, Me., Sept. 1833; m. Apr. 4, 1861, Andrew S. Wright, of Westford, Mass. He is a farmer, making a specialty of small fruits and poultry. They have no children, and it is with them that the venerable mother of Mrs. Wright makes her home.

4 ELIZABETH-ELLEN, b. Portland, Me., Feb. 22, 1836; m. Everett, Mass., June 6, 1859, John Wesley Newcomb, b. Boston, Mass., June 29, 1837, son of Noront Newcomb. He is a boot and shoe dealer in South Boston. He resides in Waltham, Mass.

CHILDREN.

i JAMES HERBERT NEWCOMB, b. Billerica, Mass., June 6, 1859; d. St. Louis, Mo., May 21, 1879.

ii AMELIA ELIZABETH NEWCOMB, b. Billerica, Mass., Feb. 13, 1862. Resides Waltham, Mass.

iii THOMAS CHRISTY NEWCOMB, b. Billerica, Mass., Dec. 3, 1863 m. Boston, Mass., Sept. 1888. Clara Sumner. Resides in Boston. Children: 1 Mildred Edith, b. S. Boston; Apr. 8, 1889; 2 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 29, 1890; 3 Sumner Wesley, b. Aug. 2, 1891; 4 Edith Houghton, b. Aug. 26, 1892; 5 Thomas Christy, b. Sept. 9, 1896; 6 Raymond, b. July 12, 1897.

iv LYDIA ADELAIDE NEWCOMB, b. Medford, Mass., June 26, 1866; m. Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1892, Charles B. Ladd. Is in the net and twine business, Everett, Mass. Child: Charles Newcomb Ladd, b. Oct. 27, 1895.

v ABBY JOSEPHINE NEWCOMB, b. Medford, Aug. 30, 1869; d. Boston, Oct. 26, 1875.

vi JOHN ANDREWS NEWCOMB, b. South Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1878. d. July 19, 1879.

Edwin Holmes Kimball of Jackson Mich., (Fam. Hist. p 1125) is probably the youngest editor in the country. See Letter Box, St. Nicholas Magazine, or March, 1898.

The Kemballs (Kimballs) and Kembles in King Philip's War.

(BY ELLWOOD DAVIS KIMBALL)

Of men bearing one or another of these names, Kimball or Kemble, there were not less than eight different individuals in this most sanguinary and decisive of the Indian wars of the first century of New England.

The services of some of these are mentioned in the recently published history of the Kimball Family which relates the deaths of two, Caleb¹ (Henry², Richard¹) in the ambuscade at Bloody Brook (see p. 33) and Thomas² (No. 4) who was massacred at his home in Bradford (see p. 42).

But in the Family History no mention is made of the Indian fighting by some who were in the war with Philip and furthermore there is occasion for discussion as to the identity of some of these men which would naturally lead the authors of so vast a work to omit mention of unsettled points, while such a discussion is not only highly interesting to all those who care about the doings of two centuries ago, and of the most absorbing interest to such as seek membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and similar organizations, but quite in place in the News.

JOHN.

The first company sent into the field by Massachusetts Bay Colony was under command of Capt. Daniel Henchman and in it was John Kemble.

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony at that time there was a son and two grandsons of Richard Kimball¹ called John, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, while military age then embraced ages from 16 to 60. There were also in the colony John, son of Henry of Watertown (p. 18) aged 37, and John, son of Thomas Kemble of Boston, (p. 1147) aged 19

It would have been possible for any one of the five to have been the soldier under Henchman, but it is whol-

ly probable that the last named was the person. Indeed, while John of Watertown might reasonably enough have been looked for in Henchman's Company, the probability that the person was in fact John Kemble of Boston, amounts in our mind, to a moral certainty and the reasons some of them weighty and some trivial, but all leading to the same conclusions are here presented:

(1) Henchman's commission was issued June 35, 1675, and on the following day his command marched from Boston, the levy to fill his company having been made upon "the militia of Boston and towns immediately contiguous to Boston or to the line of march," which was southward, and as his company was so quickly made up there was not time nor was there authority for men to be recruited from upper Essex County where the progeny of Richard Kimball were settled, neither is it likely that any of them were then temporarily living in Boston, nor would they, being farmers, be apt to be sojourning in Boston at a time of year when their growing crops would most require attention. And Henchman was a Captain of a Boston militia company anyway, and his company of Indian fighters was probably made up mainly of the Boston boys of his regular militia company.

(2) Spelling of the soldiers' names or of any names in those days, signified but little, yet it is quite likely that the names on Henchman's company roll were transcribed from militia rolls and the latter should have been made up with some care from town rolls.

The name of Henchman's soldier in the first and second periods of service is Kemble, the distinctive spelling of the Boston family.

(3) The age of John Kemble of Boston best fitted him for the employment, he being 19 and the youngest.

(4) From what little is known it would appear that the Kemble family

were of a more adventurous disposition.

(5) John Kemble of Boston appears by the Kimball Family History to have been a single man up to the time of his death although this is at variance with Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown. Messrs. Sharples and Morrison are probably correct. At all events the boy was probably single in 1675 at nineteen years of age, but the Essex County John Kimballs were all married before that year.

[6 No claim of land later. Will 1695 pro. 1702.]

Henchman's company marched from Boston in the afternoon of June 26, 1675, as has already been said. They probably returned to Boston, August 17 to 20 or 21, the same year, having seen much hard marching, served in building a fort, and once at least, July 18 at Pocasset swamp, having come into active collision with the Indian enemy in an engagement in which five of the Colonial troops were killed. The credit to John Kemble for services on this campaign was £2, 7s.

Again Nov. 30, of the same year the credit to John Kemble for services beginning early in the same month, is 17s. 2d. In this brief period of service, which was also under Henchman, the enemy was engaged at Hassanameset, (Grafton, Mass.) with some casualties to the whites.

On Sept. 23, 1676, John Kimball has a credit of '2s. 6d. for services under Capt. John Cutler.

Respecting this it is more difficult to say of just what the service consisted, or precisely who was the individual. The spelling of the name in the record is like the spelling followed by the immigrants Henry and Richard and just when and where the men were recruited is less clear; yet Capt. Cutler was of Charlestown and a part at least of his service was under Henchman and the probabilities in this case are the same, though less overwhelming, that the man called Kimball was he of Boston,

the same whose former services have been recounted above.

SAMUEL.

The next company to march from Boston after Capt. Henchman's was that of Capt. Samuel Mosely, who set out the next day, June 27, and overtook Capt. Henchman's command at Woodcock's Garrison (Attleboro) on the 28th. This company was composed mostly of Boston men and boys, and of floating material, seamen and adventurers picked up there. Some of Mosley's men were paid off in the late summer and early fall, but many were not paid until Dec. 10, 1675, at which time the credit of Samuel Kemble was £4, 19s., from which it would appear that his term of service was considerably extended, and indeed he must have been with Capt. Mosely's command nearly if not all the time from the last of June into early December, 1675, during which time that company saw much activity, hardship and danger, engaging the forces of the savages on various occasions, the most noteworthy being at Bloody Brook where Mosely reinforced the remnant of those who had been ambushed, and repulsed the enemy.

The Samuel Kemble who was of Mosely's company was probably brother of John of Boston, mentioned as of Henchman's company above. This Samuel was probably 16 or 17 years of age in 1675, (see Fam. Hist. p. 1147) but 16 and over was then military age and the authorities declare that besides seafaring men and adventurers Mosely's company was largely made up of boys, including some not old enough to have been liable to enrollment in the militia.

The only other Samuel Kimball then known to be in the colony was Samuel Kimball of Wenham (No. 13) ancestor of the present writer but we waive all claim that our said ancestor was Mosely's soldier, in deference to the weight of evidence that the boy from Boston was probably the person.

Many of the arguments adduced above respecting the identity of John

are applicable to the present case and need not be here repeated.

CALEB.

In the Kimball Family History the authors assure us that Caleb Kimball, the fourth child and third son of Henry (No. 2) was killed at Bloody Brook, (see page 36) in which they are unquestionably correct, and they there take issue with Savage on the assertion by the latter that the Caleb slain in that ambush was "son of Richard," (viz. No. 7) in which they are right again; yet "Caleb son of Richard" (No. 7) was surely under arms in Philip's war, so that we may in a measure condone Savage's inaccuracy, with which Felt's Ipswich agrees, unless indeed one of these authors follows the other.

Capt. Thomas Lathrop was of Beverly and his company was recruited from the towns of that immediate vicinity, being made up as Stone, the historian of Beverly, says; "of young men selected from the best families of the several towns in the county"; and called, "the flower of Essex." Of this company Caleb Kimball, son of Henry as above said, was a member. In August 1675 this company proceeded to reinforce the Colonial troops which had headquarters at Hadley, Mass., where it arrived Sept. 1 or 2, and on Sept. 18 Lathrop's command was sent to convey a quantity of grain which was to be hauled from Deerfield to Hadley.

About five miles from the former place, where the road crossed a brook which has ever since been known as Bloody Brook, the savages in vastly superior numbers, stated by Stone quoting Provincial Military Records to be more than 500 men, ambushed Lathrop's force of less than 100 men and killed, according to the best authorities, 71 of them, Caleb Kimball among the rest.

The arguments adduced by Sharples and Morrison on page 34 are concisive as to the identity of this Caleb, the only other Caleb Kimball above 13 years of age in the Colony at that time being our

No. 7" in the Family History who, it is shown, could not possibly have died in 1675. Lathrop's soldier received credit on the Colony's books Dec. 20, 1675, £1, 16s. which was evidently in full for his pay.

But June 24, 1676 Caleb Kimball is credited for service under Capt. Nicholas Manning of Ipswich, £1, 10s. and the first time Capt. Manning commanded a company was after Dec. 19, 1675, some month's after the Bloody Brook affair. The only Caleb Kimball who could possibly have been of Manning's company then, was the son of Richard, (see No. 7, pg. 46 of the Fam. Hist.) who was only some 37 years of age at that time, and only about eight years the senior of his nephew of the same name who had been killed. This elder Caleb was of the same town as Capt. Manning and there is no room for doubt that it was he who was in the latter's ranks.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A KIMBALL HOUSEKEEPER.

The Chicago Sunday Times Herald Mar. 6, contains twelve portraits of Chicago housekeeping women of fashion among them Mrs. W. W. Kimball, wife of the largest manufacturer of pianos, in the world.

It says: At the corner of Prairie avenue and eighteenth street stands the W. W. Kimball house, fashioned after a chateau of the French renaissance. It is chaste without and beautiful within. A spacious and luxurious hall leads to a library of splendid proportions which is bounded with low book shelves. These are surmounted by framed photographs of many friends. There is a drawing room after the French mode and a spacious dining-room whose color and decorations harmonize with a fine collection of blue and white porcelain. There is a great staircase hung in rich tapestries and over-topped by a superb organ. In appointment and management this house is a model. There is no more lavish entertainer in town, and her dinners are deservedly popular.

Mrs. Kimball encourages artistic ambitions by buying the work of young artists, and their best work can be seen on the walls of her house.

Notes on Writing Genealogical Records.

In writing genealogical records for publication there is, as in everything else, a right and a wrong way. I am sorry that more than half the records received are written in the wrong way. In writing out a record care should be taken to use as few words as possible and to so arrange the record that there will be no confusion.

If the Kimball Family History is examined it will be found that one rule has been followed throughout the work. That is, the place of a man's name is first mentioned, then the date of birth, and this is followed by the date of death. Then comes the date of marriage, his wife's name, her date of birth and death, followed by the names of her parents. Her name should always be given in full, and the maiden name of her mother should be placed in brackets. Then follow with any items in relation to biography. After this put the names of the children. I have prepared blanks that call for all the above items in proper order. I will be glad to send one or more copies of these blanks to any person wishing to use them at the rate of one cent each with two cents additional to pay the postage. That is, a single one will cost three cents, two four cents, and so on.

Parties wishing to ascertain facts in regard to their New England ancestors may often do so by writing to the town clerks of the towns in which they are supposed to have lived. But in so writing they should be careful to enclose stamps for return postage, and a small fee. In the most cases a dollar bill will bring the required answer. There are, however, exceptions to this. In the case where a family has lived for a long time in one locality, it is best to send some one directly to the town records. The person who wrote some time ago to the city clerk of Boston requesting that he should send the names of all the Smiths on the records,

for some reason has found this modest request not yet answered. It is almost impossible to obtain reliable information from Probate Offices and Registries of deeds without personal inspection. A person who knows just what he is in search of can run over his material in a few hours, copying only what is necessary for his purpose. If he sends another person he generally has to pay for a lot of material that is of no use to him. In the state of Massachusetts there have been laws requiring the registration of all births, deaths and marriages since the first settlement of the colony. For the first hundred years this law was well observed, and if you can trace a family back to 1730, there is but little trouble in tracing them back to the first emigrant. From 1730 to 1840 they were very careless about these records.

Since 1840 Massachusetts has had a well enforced registration law. The name of every person who has died, been born or married in the state since that date is on record. These records are all in duplicate.

The registration is made by the town clerk who sends at the beginning of each year a copy of his record for the past year to the office of the Secretary of State at Boston. Here the records are bound into large folio books; the returns fill nine of these books each year. Each book contains four hundred and fifty pages. As soon as the returns are bound they are carefully indexed by means of a card index. A charge of 25 cents is made for a certificate of any birth, marriage or death found to these records. But they are open to consultation by any one who wishes to spend his time on them. They give the names of parent's place of birth and all necessary dates in regard to each individual. S. P. SHARPLES.

The California cousins are already planning for their next Kimball reunion.

IN MEMORIAM.

James Mayberry Kimball, son of James French Kimball (2265) of Medway, Maine, died January 12 at the home of his father. He was born in Bangor, Dec. 19, 1871, and was educated in the city schools and the University of Maine, from which college he was graduated in 1894, holding the highest rank in scholarship. He was captain of company B, Coburn Cadets, the military organization connected with the college.

Upon graduation Mr. Kimball began the practice of his profession of civil engineer, and was employed on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, and afterward with the Massachusetts highway commission, in which service he remained until his last illness, when he was resident engineer in charge of the work in Sterling, Mass.

Died Feb. 18, 1898, in Lakewood, N. J., where she had been for her health, Mrs. Lizzie Powers Kimball, wife of Ex Senator David Frank Kimball of Chelsea, Mass. She was born in Boston in 1846, married Sept. 30, 1885. She was very prominent in Chelsea Society. (Fam. Hist. p. 442, v David).

Chas. Berry died in Sweden, Me., Feb. 7, 1898, after an illness of one week; aged 67 years, leaving a widow, Esther (Abbott) Berry, daughter of Betsey (Kimball) Abbott, (1022-iv. p. 507) and two sons, Ira of Saco, Me., and Samuel R. of Lebanon, N. H. Mrs. Berry has recently recovered from a fever.

On September 11, 1897, at Ft. McPherson, Ga., of appendicitis, Lieut. Frederick Clark Kimball, (p. 1118) born Oct. 20, 1863. He was a graduate of West Point, and is mentioned in the reports as a "brilliant young officer." He was the third child, and second son of Alden Bradford Kimball, of Alfred, Me. Married Bertha A. Goding, June 26, 1886.

THE SACRED NAME.

How shall I sing the Name so dear
That it is music but to hear?
How chant His praise to whom belong
The praises of the angel throng!

From all Eternity He knows
The melody that Heaven o'erflows;
Discordant to His ears Divine
Must be, O Earth, all songs of thine!

Yet blessed be this Precious Name
He bore for us through toil and shame;
He asks not what we can or bring,
Such praises as His angels sing.

But day by day He seeks to win
Our wandering hearts from ways of sin,
And tune our lives to sweet accord
By sweet obedience to his word.

If tears are mingled with our song,—
And tears to earth must still belong,—
The Christ who came those tears to share
The faltering of the song will bear.

And when the broken heart o'erflows
With the sad utterance of its woes,
His Name low-mingled with the strain
Makes melody amid the pain.

JESUS;—why should we seek or long
To magnify the Name in song?
No murmur Heaven itself can claim
Beyond the music of that Name!

HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL.

In a private letter Mr. Ezra K. Garvin, eldest son of Abigail Kimball Garvin writes:

"Today Mr. E. W. Howe, the engineer of construction of the park system of Boston, saw a copy of the Kimball Family News lying on the table in my office. He looked it over and then informed me that he was a descendant of the original Richard Kimball and had traced his genealogy back to him, in the Kimball book. He is also connected with the Leland family."

The Kimball Family News has printed cards that read as follows:

1813. William Kimball, 1898.
Bachelor. (1011-ii)
At Home.

Thursday, April the seventh.
Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.
from two until five o'clock.
Lovell, Maine.

This means that the young cousins and the old cousins of his neighborhood will do their best to make this eighty-fifth birthday of our venerable cousin a pleasing reminiscence for his remaining days.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been judged best not to publish a supplement to the Kimball Family History. The material collected for that purpose will be used in the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS. By so using it we will be able to place it before the readers of the History in the course of the next few months. At the rate information has been coming in during the last six or eight months we might perhaps be ready to publish a supplement by the first of January, 1900. The News offers us facilities for publishing this at once.

MORRISON & SHARPLES.

KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS, Topeka, Kansas. Price soc a year. Published Monthly.

Notes Supplementary to the Data of the "Kimball Family History"

- Page 13—The will of Richard Kembolde was made January 18, 1591.
- Page 36—Deborah Kimball was drowned going from Boston to Hull, Sept. 1697.
- Page 36—After Bloody Brook insert Sept. 18, 1675.
- Page 49—James Godfrey obtained a grant in Narraganset Number One in the Right of Henry Kimball.
- Page 62—Obadiah Perry had eleven sons. He and seven of his sons lost their lives in the French War. He was Captain. For their services the government granted a tract of land, afterwards known as the town of Perry in New Hampshire. Benjamin Perry, one of the surviving sons, was a Captain in the Revolution. He married Susanna Potter. One of their sons, Anthony Perry, married Submit Wheatly and resided in Cabot, Vermont. Their daughter, Mary V. Perry, married Deacon Joseph Hoyt, whose daughter, Susannah H. Hoyt, married Capt. Frederick Marius Kimball⁸ p. 851.
- Page 66—123 v. — should be Richard⁵.
- Page 67—Jonathan⁴ m. 1709, not 1729.
- Page 75—Rufus Kimball. (see 58) of Scarborough, Me., d. June 27, 1813; m. June 17, 1787, Lucy Fly, of Gorham, Maine. When she applied for a pension she was of Hollis, York Co., Maine, and had a son Eleazer. Rufus was in Col. Henry Jackson's Regiment, from March 1, 1777 to May 16, 1781. He was credited to Scarborough, Maine.
- Page 87—Instead of "Her mother's name was Hannah," read her grandmother's name was Hannah. Erase the sentence after Massachusetts and insert, "who married John Peabody."
- Page 91—Aaron Kimball was m. 1730. Daughter Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1731.
- Page 98—273a vi Joseph Kimball⁵ d. Whitefield, N. H., Oct. 27, 1821.
- Page 99—Samuel Kimball, b. Feb. 2, 1757, resided in Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., May 21, 1818, when he applied for a pension. He enlisted at Roxbury, Mass., in 1776 in Capt. Asa Danforth's Com., Col. Shepherd's Regt., for one year, and was discharged at Philadelphia in 1777.
- Page 108—ix Joseph⁶ m. Miss — Parnot.
- Page 111—viii Patience⁶ m. Daniel Pearson. Children: 1, Betsey Pearson⁷ m. George Reed of Woburn; 2, Amos Pearson⁷; 3, Daniel Pearson⁷ m. Phebe Perrin; 4, Sallie Pearson⁷; 5, Jesse Pearson⁷ m. Betsey Boutwell; 6, Hannah Pearson⁷ m. Daniel Chamberlain; 7, John Pearson⁷ b. 1792.
- Page 115—v Joseph⁶ d. Feb. 16, 1811. His wife d. Mar. 31, 1823.
- Page 127—v Andrew⁶ d. Dover, N. H. He was a wanderer.
- Page 130—Andrew⁶ was surveyor of highways and collector of taxes in Amherst, Mass., in 1786 and 1790. He was among those engaged in the Shay's rebellion. He kept a tavern in Amherst early in this century.
- Page 132—vi Cynthia⁶ m. July 29, 1794. John Gifford.
- Page 138—Erase after Moses. "was lost at sea &c", and insert "b. 1761. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Enlisted in Capt. Robt. Dodges Co., Col. Isaac Smith's Regt., in Janu-

ary 1776, marched to Cambridge and served two months. In Sept. 1776, enlisted in Capt. Perkin's Co., Col. Jonathan Cogswell's Regt., marched from Ipswich to Fairfield, Conn., and thence to a place above White Plains, N. Y. Served three months. He also enlisted in other Companies and was a Privateersman (Pension Records)

Page 138—Erase Phebe⁶ m. Col. Ebenezer Sribner of Waterboro, Me. See p. 264.

Page 140—Stephen Kimball⁵ was Capt. Lieut. in Hitchcock's R. I. Regt., May 3, to Dec. 1775; Capt. 11th Contl. Inf., Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1776.

Page 140—Asa Kimball⁵ was Capt. in Babcock's R. I. Regiment from Jan. 15, 1776, to ——— 1777.

Page 147—iii Percy⁶ was b. 1761, not 1760.

Page 159—Add to the account of John Kimball⁵: After removing to Concord he became actively identified with the affairs of the town. In 1768 he was appointed with Benjamin Emery and Robert Davis a committee "To treat with the proprietors of the Meeting House in order to purchase said house for the use of the Parish." He held offices of public trust and responsibility almost continuously until 1807, holding in turn the offices of Town Clerk, Parish Treasurer, Selectman, Constable, Tythingman, Surveyor of Lumber, &c. During the Revolution he was devoted to the cause of the Colonies. He signed the Association Test in 1776, his name being second on the list, following that of Capt. Reuben Kimball. For several years after he was a member of the the Committee of Safety doing all in his power to aid and promote the patriotic cause. He was known as Deacon Kimball from the church office that he held so many years. After the death of

Rev. Timothy Walker he was one of a committee to supply the pulpit.

The following is a bill of goods used for Anna Ayers' wedding gown.

Bot. of William Greenleaf,	
Boston, Nov. 13, 1765.	
8¼ Brown Mantua Silk.	
	@ £3-13-6 £30-6-4
3 yd Ribbon @ 7	1-1
1½ yd Satten	7-9
Olden	£31-15-1

Page 164—Add to the account of Reuben Kimball: After he settled in Concord he became one of the leading inhabitants of the town. He was one of the selectmen for many years, and held other important offices, in the town government. His name is found on many committees, such as for laying out roads, building the town house, building the Meeting House, supplying the pulpit and regulating prices after the depreciation of the currency, in 1778. During the Revolution he was very zealous in his devotion to the patriotic cause. In 1776 his name headed the list of the citizens of Concord who signed the convention test, which read as follows: "We the subscribers do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of British Fleets and armies against the United American Colonies." The following year he served on the Committee of Safety. He was Capt. in Col. Stickney's Regt., Mar. 5, 1776. He was Lieut. in Captain Abbet's Co., Sept. 1777.

Page 164—For Mehitable m. —Emerson, read Itamar Emerson.

Page 164—Next to last line, for Ricker read Pecker.

Page 167—The first three children of Reuben Kimball should be;



ANNA AYER KIMBALL.

Wife of Deacon John Kimball, (231 page 159, whose portrait is in the center of the group of five. Several very interesting letters written by John Kimball to Anna Ayer in 1764 and '65, previous to their marriage, are in possession of some of their descendants.

See also KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS and FAMILY HISTORY SUPPLEMENT, Vol. 1, page 74.

i Hannah⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1761.
 ii Daniel⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1763.
 iii Reuben⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1765.
 Page 170—Phebe m. Nov. 12, 1798, Peter
 Fellows.
 Page 171—Rebecca m. Aug. 23, 1790,
 Parker Merrill.
 Page 171—Aaron b. Jan. 21, 1793, should
 be b. June 21, 1790.
 Page 171—Insert after Aaron; John⁶ b.
 May 17, 1792. Amasa was b. July
 13, 1799.
 Page 172—Abigail m. May 25, 1798,
 Ebenezer Stocker.
 Page 179—Daniel Kimball was Lieut.
 Col. in the militia.
 Page 183—Insert, 273a Joseph Kimball⁵
 (Samuel⁴, Samuel³, Benjamin²,
 Richard¹) b. Plaistow, N. H., Sept.
 10, 1749, d. Whitefield, N. H., Oct.
 27, 1821; m. Dec. 29, 1780, Eunice
 Gallup, b. 1761? d. Dec. 25, 1795, and
 was buried in the Gallup Cemetery
 at North Hartland, Vermont. M.
 2nd, about 1800, Lucy Holt. He
 enlisted in 1776 in Col. Baldwin's
 Regt. He was in the Canada ex-
 pedition under Capt. Wyman. He
 was at the battle of White Plains.
 He was among the first settlers of
 Whitefield, going there in 1796. He
 assisted in organizing the town
 Government in 1805 and was the
 first Town Clerk. He also served
 on the first board of Selectmen.
 He was a well educated man and
 was a Col. in the N. H. Militia.
 The administration of his father's
 estate shows that he resided in
 Plainfield in 1789. There is con-
 siderable difficulty in keeping his
 history distinct from that of Joseph
 Kimball (119). They were both
 living in Plainfield at the same
 time and both prominent citizens.
 Some of the accounts of Joseph
 (273a) say that he was born in
 Conn., and otherwise mix him up
 very thoroughly with Joseph (119).

CHILDREN.

i Joseph⁶ b. Plainfield, N. H., May

9, 1782. He was graduated from
 Dartmouth College in 1801, being
 the first Kimball to graduate from
 this College. He afterwards read
 law and practised for several years
 in Mobile, Alabama. After this he
 enlisted in the army of the United
 States. Family tradition says he
 was killed by the Indians. He died
 near Harrisonville, Ill., July 10,
 1810.
 ii Sophia⁶ b. Aug. 2, 1781.
 iii Oliver⁶ b. Plainfield, N. H., Oct.
 5, 1786.
 iv Lucy⁶ b. Sept. 15, 1788, d. Bethel,
 Vt., Jan. 2, 1866; m. Oct. 9, 1806,
 Alexander Graham of Lebanon,
 N. H.
 v William⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1790. He was
 a miner in the lead mines in the
 west.
 vi Harry⁶ b. April 18, 1793. He was
 drowned while crossing the Missis-
 sippi River
 vii Samuel⁶ b. Plainfield, July 24,
 1795. He studied medicine and set-
 tled either in Michigan or Iowa.
 viii Parker⁶ b. Oct. 22, 1801; m. Relief
 Dame, resided in Janesville, Wis.
 636a ix Kitridge⁶ b. Whitefield, —
 d. — 1870.
 x Sarah Holt⁶ b. —; d. — 1870, North-
 umberland, N. H.
 636b xi Thomas Holt⁶ d. 1852, White-
 field, N. H.
 xii Josephine Adelaide⁶ b. 1813, d.
 Mar. 2, 1892; m. Noah B. Hatch of
 Northumberland, N. H.
 Page 183—Betsey Smith b. Nov. 25, 1764;
 daughter of Capt. Joseph Smith.
 Page 186—Rebecca Gage was b. Nov. 9,
 1751, not 1758.
 Page 189—Erase, i Abigail⁶ b. —d. —;
 m. Moses Gage; m. 2nd Amos Has-
 eltine.
 Page 199—Lewis⁷ d. March 12, 1895.
 Page 202—Mary Mugford was dau. of
 General James Mugford.
 Page 207—Near the Bottom, Cutter
 should be Cutler.
 Page 208—Near the top, Cutter should
 be Cutler.

Page 208—Near the bottom erase the words "the war."

Page 212—Samuel Kimball served eight or nine months in the army of the Revolution. He was a Lieut. for eleven days in Capt. George Kimball's Co., which marched from Lunenburg and was one of the minute men. He was at the fights at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. He was in service in 1776 for five months at least as Lieut. in Col. Jonathan Smith's Regiment; was at Saratoga in 1777 and in service in other places. (Pension Rolls, Washington.)

Page 218—348 Ebenezer Kimball; his first m. was Oct. 3, 1796; second m. Feb. 25, 1813. He was a farmer.

CHILDREN.

- i Ebenezer⁷ b. Aug. 31, 1797, d. July 12, 1814.
- ii Lydia⁷ b. Aug. 31, 1797, d. Sept. 26, 1797.
- iii Samuel⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1800, d. Feb. 9, 1801.
- iv Betsey⁷ b. Dec. 15, 1801, d. 1809.
- v Sally⁷ b. Dec. 5, 6, 1803; m. Samuel Lee of New York.
- 765 vi Aaron⁷ b. May 1803, d. Feb. 20, 1895.
- vii Hannah R.⁷ b. Dec. 14, 1808. Died young.
- viii Fanny⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1814, d. —; m. May 26, 1833, William D. Woodcock.
- ix Caroline R.⁷ b. Oct. 3, 1815; m. (Ints) Nov. 13, 1833, Nathan B. Tash.
- 766 x Ebenezer⁷ b. June 20, 1818, d. Sept. 15, 1884.
- xi Lydia G.⁷ b. Feb. 16, 1821, d. 1885; m. Alfred Pierce Allen, b. Green, Maine, Jan. 15, 1821, d. Natick, Mass., March 25, 1881. Son of Benjamin Allen. Children: 1, Adaliza Allen⁸ b. Holliston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1840, d. Oct. 12, 1896; m. Wayland, Mass., April 22, 1871 Luther Damon. Children: 1, August A. Damon⁹, b. June 20, 1872. 2, Charles Luther Damon⁹ b. Wayland, Mass., Nov. 27, 1873. 2, Emma A. Allen⁸ b. Natick, June 27, 1847; m. May 23,

1868, Addison J. Stevens of Natick, Mass. Child: Gertrude Alice Stevens⁹ b. Natick, Mass., Oct. 9, 1874. 3, George Kimball Allen⁸ b. Natick Mass., Apr. 20, 1848; m. Alevida Caldwell; res. Milford, Mass. Children: 1, Everette Allen⁹; 2, Audrey Kimball Allen⁹.

xii Otis⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1823, d. 1828.

xiii Hannah⁷ b. June 24, 1826; m. Nov. 15, 1845, Phineas P. Glidden.

Page 219—Betsey Hammond was born Sept. 9, 1782.

Page 220—Timothy⁷ went to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Page 241—401 Moses Kimball⁵ should be 401 John Kimball⁵.

Page 241—Charles⁷ resided in Woboro and Tuftonboro. N. H.

Page 250—Benjamin⁶ was tythingman in Amherst in 1793 and 1799.

Page 250—Noah Brooks Kimball d. Aug. 21, 1806.

Page 251—iii Betsey⁷ b. Oct. 15, 1778, d. Feb. 26, 1855.

Page 255—Add to the children of Richard Kimball, vi Joseph⁷; vii Edward⁷; and 901a. viii William Story⁷ b. July 19, 1792.

The maiden name of Richard Kimball's second wife was Sallie Story. She was a relative of Judge Story of Boston.

Page 260—After Calvin DeWolf add: Child, Wallace S. DeWolf.

Page 263—Eliza Grant d. Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1888.

Mary Ball d. June 4, 1864.

Page 264—Phebe⁷ b. 1782; m. Ebenezer H. Scribner, b. Waterboro, Me., 1775. He removed to Waterford, Raymond and Portland, and finally went West and died. His son Benjamin Kimball Scribner⁸ was b. Harrison, Me., June 3, 1811.

Page 264—Haddassah⁷ d. January not June.

Page 270—v add: 972a Samuel Smith Kimball (George W.⁶ Asa⁵ Philemon⁴, Joseph³ John² Richard¹ b. Barton, Vt., Mar. 2, 1810, d. 1886; m. Albany,

Vt., 1857, Sarah B. Paine, b. Albany
Vt. Feb. 25, 1836, d. Aug. 20, 1882.

CHILDREN.

i 1753a Samuel Colt⁸ b. Barton,
Vt., Mar. 24, 1859.

1753b ii William Elsworth⁸ b.
Barton Vt., Aug. 3, 1861.

iii Charles Paine³ b. Barton, Vt.,
May 14, 1866; m. Oct. 1892, Ida B.
Phelps. About 1887 he went to
South Prairie, Washington, and is
doing a general merchandise busi-
ness.

Page 275—Lucinda Brown was b. 1806;
dau. of William and Betsey Wheel-
er Brown.

Page 280—William⁶ was a soldier of the
Revolution.

Page 281—Asa⁶ was a soldier of the
Revolution.

Page 293—James Kimball⁶ was the son
of Richard⁶ not of Benjamin⁵. This
error is repeated in the ancestry of
the descendants of James⁶ on the
following pages: page 530, Jesse; 531
Lucretia⁷; 532, James⁷; 843, Lucre-
tia⁸; 844, Betsey P. Greenleaf⁸; 845,
James P.⁸; 846, Maria L.⁸; 1049,
Mary E.¹⁰; 1049, James D.¹⁰; 1049,
William S.¹⁰.

Page 300—James⁷ d. 1881 not 1801.

Page 300—Third line from bottom, 1861
should be 1881.

Page 300—Salinda should be Selinda;
(Bradford) should be, (Brewster.)
Pomfret, Conn., should be Cornish,
N. H.

Page 304—Betsey Gage should be Bet-
sey Day.

Page 305—Erase 1130, before Ebenezer.

Page 306—Edward Kimball was b. Feb.
5, not Feb. 3.

Page 307—Jesse⁷ d. June, 1864; he m.
Polly Chace.

CHILDREN.

i Joseph Chace⁸ b. Aug. 23, 1818;
d. Oct. 31, 1835.

ii Maria Emerson⁸ b. Aug. 23,
1818; m. — Starns.

iii Mary Jerrald⁸ b. Aug. 20, 1820.

iv Dennison Woodbury⁸, b. 1822.
1935d v Baxter Franklin⁸ b. 1825;

d. June 1866.

vi Jane Sophia⁸ b. Feb. 27, 1828.

vii Harriet Sophia⁸ b. Feb. 12,
1830.

Page 309—Insert the following dates
in the account of the family of
Benjamin Kimball⁶.

Benjamin⁶ d. Aug. 15, 1829; m.
Mar. 15, 1789. Abigail Eastman b;
Jan. 15, 1766; d. Aug. 25, 1855.

ii Mahala d. Mar. 12, 1862.

iii Hazen d. Dec. 16, 1832.

iv Mary d. Jan. 20, 1868.

vi Eliza Jane b July 2, 1802; d.
Oct. 16, 1895.

vii Clarissa d. Mar. 23, 1829.

viii Charlotte Green d. Aug. 25,
1875; m. Dec. 21, 1828, Cyrus Kim-
ball.

Page 309—Insert the following names
and dates in the family of Mellen⁶;
Mellen⁶ d. Feb. 7, 1834; m. Feb. 29,
1789, Mary Worthen; b. June 3, 1770.

i Charles⁷ should be Charlotte⁷,
b. June 29, 1790; d. Oct. 5, 1817.

ii Affie⁷ b. June 15, 1792, d. Oct.
18, 1813.

1159 iv Samuel⁷ was b. 1794 not
1793.

iv Sabra⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1796; d. Nov.
30, 1815.

v Harriet⁷ b. Mar. 27, 1799; d.
May 27, 1818.

1160 vi Cyrus⁷ b. July 26, 1801; d.
May 20, 1880

vii Melinda⁷ b. Apr. 2, 1804; d.
July 2, 1828.

viii Jane⁷ b. Nov. 30, 1806; d. May
31, 1869.

Page 312—Alfred Kimball d. 1880, not
1881.

Page 314—Add after Solomon Kimball:
"Joined in marriage, April 19, 1795.
Solomon Kimball and Anna Spauld-
ing, both of Plainfield.

DANIEL KIMBALL.

Justice of the Peace.

(Daniel Kimball was a founder
of the Kimball Union Academy at
Meriden, N. H.)

Page 319—Put 1198a before the name of
Abraham Kimball⁷.

Page 319—Nancy b. 1884 should be 1784.

Page 319—Jacob Kimball m. Sept. 25, 1803, Nancy Ober.

Page 320—Eliza Ann b. April 13, 1804.

Benjamin Ober b. Aug. 13, 1808.

Page 321—John Milton Kimball¹⁷ b. July 5, 1827; d. Erie, Penn., Dec. 2, 1897; m. Caroline M. Pierce of Middleboro, Mass. At the time of his death he was general agent for the Penn. R. R. Co., at Erie. He began railroading with the Boston and Lowell R. R. in 1852. Was afterwards General Ticket Agent and later Superintendent on the La Cross and Milwaukee R. R.; Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R.; Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., at Chicago; and from May, 1870, to April, 1895, Superintendent of the New Castle and Beaver Valley R. R., and of the Erie and Ashtabula division of the Pennsylvania R. R.; and from 1895 to the time of his death, general agent of the same division.

CHILDREN.

i Ella Florence⁸ b. July 5, 1827; d. June 7, 1879; m. Mar. 18, 1875, Stephen J. Law of Erie, Penn. Children: Ella Florence Law⁹ b. Dec. 30, 1875; 2. Katherine Hays Law⁹ b. Aug. 20, 1877.

ii Frank Thomas⁸ b. June 13, 1857; d. Feb. 22, 1890; m. Sept. 8, 1881, Carrie Gunnison. No children.

Page 320—Aaron Newton Kimball was b. 1825, not 1823.

Page 322—Samuel Kimball m. Jan. 6, 1891, Sarah Merrill.

Page 324—Benjamin Kimball was b. in Hopkinton, not Groton.

Page 328—Haward should be Harwood

Page 329—Joseph Kimball was b. 1766, not 1776. His wife's name was Abiah

Page 332—Edgar Kimball Whitaker was b. Sharon, Mass., Aug. 27, 1806; d. Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1884. He was a Representative in the Mass. Legislature in 1843. A member of the Governor's Council in 1851. M.

Oct. 28, 1830, Catherine C. Holland; b. 1809; d. April 22, 1850; dau. of John Holland. M. 2nd, Nov. 25, 1850, Clementia Augusta Dimick, dau. of Jacob and Susan (Childs) Dimick; b. 1827; d. Feb. 25, 1865.

Page 632—1286a James Lawrence Kimball (James S.⁶ Ebenezer⁵ Ebenezer⁴ Robert³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Plaistow, N. H. He went to California in 1849 and died there in 1858 or 1859; leaving a daughter who m. H. W. Lawrence of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Page 337—William Eustis Kimball was b. 1825, not 1835.

Page 346—636a Kitridge Kimball⁶ (Joseph⁵ Samuel⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Whitefield, N. H.; d. Janesville, Wis.

CHILDREN.

i Parker⁷ Whitefield, N. H. 1839; d. Newbury, Vt., 1859.

1297a ii Joseph Albert⁷ b. Whitefield, N. H., 1842; d. New York, 1892.

iii Sarah⁷ b. ---; d. ---; m. --- Wheeler.

iv Lucy Ann⁷ b. Whitefield; d. 1871. Res. Janesville, Wis.

Page 346—636b Thomas Holt Kimball⁶ (Joseph⁵ Samuel⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Whitefield, N. H.; d. Whitefield, 1852; m. 1840, Harriet N. Rankin.

CHILDREN.

i Della Harriet⁷ b. 1844; d. Brownsville, Texas, 1856.

ii Ellen Josephine⁷ b. 1842. Res. Bloomington, Ill.

iv Luella Persis⁷ b. 1846; d. Bloomington, Ill., 1891.

iii Joseph Addison⁷ b. 1844.

v Emma Rankin⁷ b. 1850; m. Aug. 1881, George E. Dick. Children: 1, George Frederick Dick⁸ b. May 12, 1882; 2, Carl Rankin Dick⁸ b. June 25, 1884; 3, Harry Kimball Dick⁸ b. Nov. 1888.

Page 349—Phebe Kimball was b. July 9, 1769. She was the daughter of Daniel Kimball, not of Samuel Kimball.

Page 351—Daniel Kimball m. Sally Prescott. Change the following names and dates in his family: Nancy b. Nov. 12, 1794; Stephen M. b. 1793, not 1796; viii John⁷ should be Joseph⁷. Insert after Hyrum, John⁷ b. Feb. 16, 1807.

Page 353—1320 Nathaniel F. should be Nathaniel T.

Page 353—Insert 1321a before Benjamin Gage⁷.

Page 355—John Dunnell should be John Durrell. He had a son Newman A. Durrell, b. Dunkirk, N. Y.

Page 355—On the next to the last line, Weed should be Ward

REUNION CHAT.

Mrs. Mary M. Kimball of Lynn, Mass., writes referring to Herbert W. Kimball's suggestion that Ipswich would be the proper place for a national reunion. She thinks, however, that he has confused a reunion of the descendants of Jeremiah, with that of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town held June 17, 1884.

The descendants of Jeremiah have held two reunions since then, of which it seems, Herbert W. Kimball did not know. One in 1888 was held in the old South Church in which Jeremiah was so much interested. On pp. 361-362, Family History, it is said that he sat in the choir with eleven of his children, while one was in the family pew. In referring to this, Mrs. Mary Kimball says two were with their mother, in the family pew, and ten were with their father, in the "singers seats," which would indicate different sources of information. On page 362 it is said that it was the intention to make their gatherings yearly. But this has not been done. The last one was held in 1891 at David B. Kimball's, Sept. 29, with seventy-five present.

The California Kimball reunion will probably be held June 15.

In the sketch of Captive Johnson Kimball in March issue, reference was made to the last Indian depredations in New England. It should have read "among the last." Mr. H. K. Hobbs of Fryeburg, Me., sends us particulars of the latest Indian attacks. In 1781 Moses Ames, Richard Kimball and Samuel Walker were selectmen of Fryeburg.

They received notice in August of an attack upon what is now Bethel. Capt. Stephen Farrington was sent with twenty-three men to their relief and his commission was the last one given in New England for that purpose. In this attack three citizens were killed and three captured. Mr. Hobbs writes that he gets this from the Mass. Archives, Vol. 19. Rev. Rolls. Mr. Hobbs is undoubtedly a descendant of Richard Barker and Anna, daughter of Benjamin Kimball, (p. 45.) although he has not a complete record of descent.

Fred S. Kimball, of Waterloo, Iowa, and E. R. Kimball, of Kansas City, Mo., were among the active delegates to the great national creamery and butter makers convention held in Topeka the last week in February. This convention was a very remarkable one in which every section of the United States was represented. It represented emphatically one of the leading industries of the country.

A Kimball family gathering is needed in Chicago. There are one hundred of them living in that city, and as many more in its immediate neighborhood. And yet there seems to be no spirit of union among them, or very little. We have letters from a good many and singular it is, that nearly all remark that they know only those of their own immediate connection. There should be a waking up among them. They do not seem to know what good things they are missing. Who moves in the matter?

President Dole's Double.

The Boston Globe furnishes this month a rich supply of Kimball News matter, most of which is forwarded by our wide awake cousin, Sumner Kimball of Lowell, Me. In addition to the article relating to Mrs. Garvin, given on first page, the Globe of Jan. 29, has an article on President Dole's double, illustrated with a portrait. This double of the Hawaiian President is Dr. John Kimball of Bridgton, Me. (see Fam. Hist. p. 1120) The Globe says:

It would be hard to find any twin brothers who in height, figure, face, complexion, and general demeanor are more exactly alike than these modern Dromios. At Honolulu one was not unfrequently mistaken for the other. That was at the time Hawaii's future president was judge of the Hawaiian supreme court, and his double was chief medical director of the Hawaiian kingdom, in the latter part of Kalakaua's reign.

Dr. John H. Kimball was surgeon in the 15th and 32nd Maine regiments in the war.

At Hilo, in the residence of the governor of the island, the king, his family and suite, accompanied by the royal Hawaiian band, were accustomed to spend a portion of each summer. The residence of Dr. Kimball and the king were near together, and the doctor had rare opportunity to learn of royalty behind the scenes, of which he could give a rich fund of reminiscences.

During these royal visits the doctor was private physician to his majesty and Queen Kapiolani.

Upon the resignation of the ministry on the accession of Liliuokalani, in 1891, Dr. Kimball likewise resigned. He soon returned to his Maine home. He will not return to Hawaii, his health being poor, but he keeps in touch with her political and other features. He has faith in Hawaii's destiny, whatever may be the outcome of her present political agitation.

STILL ANOTHER.

The Globe of January 5, also relates the following:

A unique incident occurred at Bridgton village, Me., the other day. It was a meeting for the first time in eighty years of a bay state octogenarian and a Bridgton nonagenarian, both natives of the place, born within a short distance of each other.

One afternoon Mrs. Stone was called upon by a man seemingly not a day older than 60, who gave his own and his father's name, and then asked her if she remembered a Robie family that many years ago dwelt in that village.

"To be sure!" was her prompt response. "Your father was a saddler. Your mother was a Miss McIntosh of Dorchester, Mass. The family while in this town, occupied the house a few rods above us on this street, where the Squire Littlefield mansion stands.

"Correct!" was the enthusiastic response of the newcomer.

And upon that they fell to chatting about old times.

It was mutually an interesting interview. Mr. Robie was not long in realizing the truth of what a citizen had told him, in answer to his inquiry for one of the old generation of Bridgetonians, that he'd "find aunt Eiza Stone as smart as a whip.

Mrs. Stone is the daughter of Jedediah Kimball, an early settler of the town. She was born Oct. 19, 1803. Her entire life has been spent in her native town, where she is well known and respected by all.

Her late husband, Dixey Stone, many years dead, was a merchant, and a pillar of the First Congregational Church.

There are living four children of Mr. and Mrs. Stone. The oldest son, Benj. C., is an ex-merchant, an ex-representative to the legislature, a prominent Old Fellow and the present clerk of courts for Cumberland county. The other son, Alvah C., is a Boston business man, a resident of Lexington. The oldest daughter, Sarah C., is the wife of Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D., of Burlington, Vt. The youngest daughter, Julia D., who, with her mother, occupies the old homestead, is the widow of David Hale, lawyer and editor, a soldier of the late war.

Mrs. Stone is healthy, strong and full of energy, is interesting in conversation, and an encyclopedia of local history.

Mrs. Stone was the third daughter of Abigail Kimball (No. 707, p. 379 Fam. Hist.) The names of ten children are given and only one, Jedediah the youngest, as the head of a family. He had two children, but of them nothing is given beyond the dates of their birth. We ask that some one furnish the details of this large family, following minutely the instruction given elsewhere by Prof. Sharples.

Eben Putnam, a widely known genealogist, resident in Danvers, Mass., and a prominent member of the Essex Institute, Salem, and the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, is now conducting genealogical researches in England. Mr. Putnam, while a skilled genealogist and a lover of his profession, has taken up his work on strictly business principles. One may apply to him for information as to cost of investigation within incurring expense. He is an expert on armorial insignia, but can be relied upon to dash the hopes of the great majority of claimants to armorial honors. Among his better known books are his elaborate Putnam Genealogy, the Osgood Genealogy, the History of the English Streeters, the Record of Danvers Soldiers. He is the editor and publisher of Putnam's Historical Magazine, established in 1890, a well known and valuable genealogical publication.

We note receipt of publications similar to our News: The Putnam Leaflets of which two volumes have appeared, profusely illustrated: the Balch Leaflets and Porter Leaflets. These "Leaflets" are devoted to the families named and are published by Eben Putnam, Danvers, Mass. Mr. Putnam writes us that the two last have been discontinued from lack of support.

Other similar publications are devoted to the Avery's (published in Cleveland) and the Mores. We have mentioned the Lewis and Sharpe family papers. The above, with the Kimball News, are thought to cover the list.

Col. Robert Jackson Kimball of Randolph, Vermont, has been elected president of the Vermont Society of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. His record is a fine one. Besides his ancestral home in Randolph he has a banking business at 16 and 18 Broad St., New York City, in which his son, W. Eugene, is also a partner. See p. 780.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

BY LOUISA KIMBALL, GREENVILLE, N. H.

Fannie M. Kimball who married Harry Francis Hobart, of Brookline, N. H., is the youngest daughter of Samuel Livermore Kimball (1192), of Wilson, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart reside in Pepperell, Mass.

QUERY.

Hugh Ross Kimball, b. Newfields, Me., Mar. 9, 1829; m. Nov. 21, 1872. Ariadne Kimball, b. Kimball's Island, Me., Nov. 17, 1845, daughter of William Amazeen and Fidelia Rankin. (P. 314) Hugh Ross Kimball was the son of Jesse Kimball, b. Berwick, Me., Nov. 10, 1799; d. Brookfield, N. H., Jan. 29, 1849; m. Betsey Ross. What was Jesse Kimball's father's name?

Besides Hugh, Jesse had the following children: Orin, b. Nov. 5, 1825. Thomas Jefferson, b. Newfield, Me., Sept. 1, 1827. Mary E. and Sarah A. b. Oct. 10, 1834. Minnie T., b. Nov. 30, 1836.

At the time of her death Betsey Ross Kimball lived in Lynn, Mass. She died in 1879.

It is the desire of Arthur S. Kimball of Bloomfield, N. J., to trace his ancestors in the Close family. He would appreciate the aid of some of our Connecticut cousins. The line as far as is now known to him extends back to 1729 at Greenwich, Conn., on which date Joseph Close was born. He married Elizabeth — Had issue Abraham b. 1762 who married Mary Hubbard in 1783, who had a son Henry b. 1787 who married Ancy Reynolds, 1813. They removed from Greenwich, Conn., to New York City, about 1830. Had a daughter, Emily Ann b. 1823, who married S. S. Kimball, 1838. (See pp. 468-470, Nos. 915 and 1700).

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Kimball Family History Supplement.

Vol. 7.

MAY 1868.

No. 1

Price 50 Cents a Year.

G. J. Kimball, Publisher.
Topsham, Maine.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly:

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an objectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter

Advertising in the News,

Several members of the family have separately expressed a purpose to send advertisements to the News, but so far only one has done so. Three or four of these have expressed a desire that a number of such advertisements should be secured before any are inserted, as there should be enough to make a fair showing. So it would appear that each one is waiting upon somebody else. Now that there may be concert of action it is suggested to those who care to have cards inserted that they send in their matter at once, conditional that it appear if, say, four or five others do the same too. The cost would be 50 cents a month for one inch, but no money should be sent with these conditional orders. Personally we are not very solicitous about the matter. The publication of the News this year is not a business matter. It is a test. If continued beyond this year, it will be put on a business basis. It will not be continued unless it pays its way. In due time circumstances will determine this.

The California Genealogical Society was organized Feb. 12. Edgar Hobart is second vice president, and Sarah Louise Kimball (page 819) is corresponding secretary. Mr. Hobart is her brother-in-law, having married Harriet Emily, her sister. We have referred to the Maine Society in the body of this issue of the News. These societies are finding a place in many of the States, and are auxiliary to the Historical Societies.

The purposes of these organizations are, to collect, preserve and disseminate information on Genealogy; to assist members in tracing their ancestry; to ascertain the location and condition of the various public and private records, which are or may become accessible to students of Genealogy and American History, and to aid investigations of this nature by combining the efforts and resources of its members. Such organizations seek to direct public attention to the value of complete and exact records, and to emphasize the necessity of permitting care in their collection and preservation.

All those intending to subscribe for the Kimball Family News for this year should do so at an early date, in order to secure the full volume. We have a limited supply of back numbers and when they are gone it would hardly be worth while subscribing, as the volume, to be of value should be complete. It will probably require all the issues of this year to complete the supplemental matter now in sight.

The May number goes to press earlier than did the April issue. All copy should be in by the 15th, and when proofs are to be sent, at least two weeks earlier. We should go to press by the 20th of the month.

The second California reunion, as will be seen elsewhere will be held in San Francisco, June 1. They are looking for a great time; better than last year, and that was good enough.

Work on the first two numbers of the News, which are to be reprinted, has been commenced.

The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, May, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 5.

Terms 50 cents a year.

Family Names and Their Significance.

Our appreciative friend and cousin, Gorham Gates Kimball of Red Bluff, California, sends us a very interesting number of a California paper published in 1882, called the "Green Mountain Echo," and devoted to the native sons of Vermont. Among other things it contains a learned and interesting article on "Family Names" by the late J. McM. Shafter, a very high authority. We quote the following as of personal interest to our readers:

But what shall we say of another—Kempa, Kimber, is of the same root as A. S. Campa; the French, Camp, Campion, meaning a veteran warrior, or a man of violence. The word is in common use in the north of England and in Scotland. Old Eddie Ochiltree, in Scott's Antiquary, says of the invasion of the French, "Diel, if I had as good pith as I hae good will and a gude cause, I should gie some of them a day's kemping."

With the addition of "all," this word becomes Kimlerall, that is, thrash all. The chronicles describe him as, "*enim homo bellicosus, pugil robustus, miles signifer.*" He is decidedly, assuredly, emphatically, a warlike man, a robust pugilist, understands his manleys, knows like the man in the play, "How to hold hup 'is 'ands;" but he is still "Mies," a man of knightly degree; not only

"Will charge in the tournament dread,
And bring non-raway, or renald with the dead,"
but is courteous in bower, and hall,
tender to woman, honorable to men.

In the courteous, learned and Rev. Mr. Kimball, we see the representative of the rough Kimber, with the polish of a higher civilization, the soldier who, in the service of his master, is fighting the good fight and keeping his knightly faith. *Bonum nomen, bonum omen.*

[Parenthetically it may be said that the Rev. Mr. Kimball here referred to was the Rev. John Kimball (1862) who died July 2, 1897.]

A study of the origin of family names is interesting and closely allied to that of genealogy. Such names were given

or became attached, not only to individuals, but to clans, as indicative of some calling or peculiarity. One of the most ancient was that of Longimanus, "Long arms," the Persian ruler. Of later date there was the race Lombards—Lombardy—from their "Longbeards."

How far a whole learned world may be misled for 2,500 years by simply failing to rightly interpret the meaning of a name is well illustrated in the old tradition about Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, being saved and nursed by a wolf, instead of by good old Mrs. Lupus, whose name signified wolf, and which same name still exists with its different spellings, including the old Saxon Wulff, and Queen Victoria's German surname of Guelph.

The origin of many names is very easily understood. The world is full of Smiths without qualification. Then these are varied by prefixes that indicate the kind of smiths, like Goldsmith, Locksmith, etc. The different colors have also given names to numerous families, such as White, Brown, Black, etc. So one might go on with metals, minerals, etc., as Irons, Stone, Waters, and nearly all these may be followed by preñes and suffixes, forming a new class of names, such as "son" added to Smith, Brown, or Waters, making Smithson, Brownson, Waterson, etc. All such names are readily understood.

But many names trace their origin to a different source. This is the case with the names Kembolde, Kimball, Kimball, Campbell and others. So far as this writer knows the extract given above states the most probable origin of the Kimball family name. In the Joseph Kimball Family History, published by John Kimball of Concord

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

N. H., in 1885, the following quotation is made from Robert S. Rantoul's "Notice of James Kimball," Salem, Mass., (p. 11):

"The etymology of the name Kimball is uncertain. It is supposed to be of a Scotch derivation, a corruption of the name 'Campbell.' It is variously spelled Kimball, 'Kemball,' and 'Kemble.'"

The Kimball Family History by Messrs. Morrison and Sharples makes no mention of the origin of the name, but does give the different spellings of Kymbolde, Kembould, Kimball, Kimball. It may here be said that these varied spellings signify very little in this connection. As found on the records it is sometimes owing to ignorance, and sometimes the variation is owing to personal fancy. Such changes are often found in genealogical research. The grandfather of James K. Polk wrote his name Pollock. The German name Voigt readily becomes Fought, and so on to the end. The present etymology of the name is of little consequence. What is of importance is the identity of the name, its root, and its significance.

The theory that the name Kimball is a corruption or modification of the name Campbell has become somewhat popular but probably is without foundation. Prof. Sharples, we believe, holds to the opinion that there is no connection between the families, and while this may be, and quite possibly is true, there can be but little doubt that the origin of the two names was very similar. But there has been no corruption in the variation.

The root of the words given in the above quotation by Prof. Shafter is quite applicable to both names, Campbell and Kimball. It is quite easy to trace the name Campbell--Camp, Campa, Campion, Champion, to the Latin campio, a field fighter, and so up to campus, a field. Such a campion would not necessarily mean a veteran warrior, or man of violence, as Prof. Shafter puts

it, but often assumed the character of athletic sports. And so we have in the old English, the term of camp 'applied to a game of ball. Uniting these two words and at once we have the name Camp-ball, from which either of these two family names may be easily made. And camp-ball was indeed the name of an ancient game, quite similar to the modern game of foot-ball. There can be but little doubt that herein may be found the origin of the name Campbell.

It is not so clear as to the origin of the name Kimball, or that the above is the origin, except, at least, in part. But this investigation for the foundation of the Kimball name, while more complicated, is still more interesting. It will be noticed that Prof. Shafter derives Kempa, Kimber, finally from the Latin campus, in which he is of course correct. Webster gives Kemp, (from the Anglo-Saxon cempa, a soldier) as an obsolete term for knight, or a champion. As a verb kemp was used in the sense of to compete or to strive for victory. Kemper and Kemperman, in the archaic, was as above, knight or champion.

Now if we take this word Kemp and apply it to the athletic game of ball as in the word camp, we have Kemb-ball instead of Campbell.

But this is not conclusive. It will be remembered that the Family History gives the earlier spelling of the name as Kem-bolde with several variations. Now this termination was a very common one applied to soldiers, knights, champions. Milton speaks of "knights and barons bold." What, then, more natural than Kemp-bold, or Kemper-bould, and here we have the name at once, meaning clearly a brave knight, a gallant champion, a noble warrior.

This would seem more natural, and less strained than Prof. Shafter's addition of the word "all" to the root Kemp, and the significance much more

agreeable than the term "thrash all" which carries with it the idea of a street brawler.

But one might go even a step further along a different line, and at last reach the Kimball name, bearing identically the same significance—that of a person of valiant, knightly character.

Let us take the old Celtic (Keltic) word *cam*, (*kam*) still used in mechanics as indicating a means of conveying or representing power. The word originally meant to curve, or to bend. More specifically it signified the bending of a bow on the field of action, as the soldier was ready to let fly his arrow. From this word we get our present English *akimbo*, and the now obsolete forms, *Kimbo*, *Kembo*, and according to the Standard Dictionary, the actual form *Kimboll*. Several of the old English writers speak of knights and soldiers standing in waiting, watchful attitude with their arms *akimbo*.

It will be noticed that in all these cases the words from which the present name of Kimball may possibly have been derived, carried with them a significance of high character and knightly valor. It was in this sense the name became applied to a family; this is its meaning today, and to preserve this creditable significance should ever be the proud desire of every descendant of ancient and noble sires.

The Kimball bicycle is a new high grade machine made by the Phillips Manufacturing Co., of New York. Kimball wheels have been known in this country for 264 years, from the time of Richard down.

Mrs. N. A. Kimball read a paper before a late meeting of a Danville, Ill., woman's club on "House Decorations," which filled two columns of the Danville Daily Commercial. (See 2507)

Dr. Edwin Kimball died at Hayward, Alameda Co., Cal., in Sept. (?) 1896. His sister, Miss Louisa Kimball, lives on the homestead with his son, Howard, and daughter, Miss Ruth Kimball. They have a very pleasant home and Ruth and her aunt are both artistic and have many specimens of their ability in this line on the walls of the old house. Howard Kimball has charge of the place, and there are a great many orange and lemon trees there, and also a nursery of young stock which he keeps for sale. They also raise apricots, and Miss Ruth has some guinea fowl and turkeys, and one of the notable things on the place is the large white cockatoo, which came to them about eighteen years ago, and which seems as much at home there as any of the other fowls on the place. See p. 736, 1359a).

Charles F. Haseltine sends a long communication called forth by a note on page 51 by Prof. Sharples on the spelling of the name Haseltine. There seems to be no real difference between the two. The error is traced to the type written copy, and Prof. Sharples sends the following correction:—

NOTE.—I am made to say on p. 51, that John and Robert seemed to have always used the spelling "Haselton." This is wrong, they invariably used the spelling Haseltine. This error is repeated again just below. The termination "ten" is not used in the older records.

The sentence should read: The "s" was probably pronounced with the "z" sound and town clerks and others commenced writing it "Hazelton" and giving it the other variations.

S. P. SHARPLES

Who was Polly Kimball, of Sterling, Mass., who married a Childs, and was mother of Mr. George Childs, aged about 55-60, a typical Kimball in appearance, tall, spare, blue eyes, grey hair, and who is City Agent of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, 422 California St., San Francisco?

The Kemballs (Kimballs) and Kembles in King Philip's War.

(BY ELLWOOD DAVIS KIMBALL.)
(CONCLUDED.)

THOMAS.

In the same company with the Caleb Kimball, who perished at Bloody Brook was Thomas Kimball, and under the same date when the former was credited £1, 16s. the latter was credited 12s., from which it would appear that he served but a short while at that time. There were then but two Thomas Kimballs and a Thomas Kemple, of those named in the family History, who could have been in Philip's War.

The same considerations before mentioned in connection with John, as to the captains under whom Thomas served, the spelling of the name and the ages of each make it practically certain that Thomas was not of the Boston family of Kembles, but a son or grandson of Richard of Ipswich. Of these there were, as we have said, two who were of military age, but which of the two was he who served in Lathrop's company, we can at present only conjecture, but it seems more probable that it was he whom the family now know as No. 14.

On Dec. 10, 1675, Capt. Joseph Gardiner mustered, at Dedham Plain, a company raised at Salem and the adjoining towns, which he led to the Narragansett Swamp Fort fight, where the captain was killed. In this company, and enrolled as of Lynn, was Thomas Kimball, who was in all probability No. 14, and who, being only 18 years of age, might have been temporarily living in Lynn at work, or might perchance have gone there on purpose to enlist to aid in filling that town's quota, but the former hypothesis seems more likely, for, only a few months later, his next older brother, Samuel, married a Lynn girl, so in all probability Samuel was in the way of being much at Lynn about that time, and it

would not be unlikely that the brothers, Samuel and Thomas, were, for some cause, in Lynn together in 1675.

At all events Thomas Kimball enlisted and earned £2, 11s. pay, in the Narragansett campaign, so he was probably gone in the army, at that time, from Dec. 10, 1675, till about February 1676.

But the name Thomas Kimball stands credited with further service, viz., under Capt. Samuel Brocklebank, £2, 8s., and it is not unlikely that after going through the swamp fight unscathed, his company becoming disorganized by loss of its captain, young Thomas Kimball sought to go on one more campaign and joined Brocklebank's company, after its return from the swamp fight, when it was on the eve of setting out to garrison Marlborough.

Or it may be possible that the elder Thomas (No. 5) was the one in this Marlborough and Sudbury campaign under Brocklebank. At all events he was an old fellow-townsmen of the captain.

If Thomas, No. 5, was out in Brocklebank's last campaign he had been at home but a few days when he was massacred by an Indian. Indeed it is by no means impossible that the savage was paying some grudge on account of what this Thomas may have done at Marlborough and Sudbury.

The account of the death of Thomas Kimball of Bradford, is given in the Family History, at page 42, and need not be repeated here.

HENRY.

Henry Kimball. (See No. 10, p. 49 of Family History) appears to have served as a soldier against the Indians, going from Haverhill. The Family History presumes that he served with his brother Caleb, which would have been in the late summer and early fall of 1675, but Bodge (Soldiers in King Philip's War, p. 343) is of the opinion that his and his comrades' services were rendered



in the spring of the following year on the frontiers of Essex county, and the latter author is a high authority.

At all events Henry was credited £1, 9s. 4d., which is evidence that some time and at some place he did serve and the date of credit was June 24, 1676, which was the date of extensive entries of credits for services rendered at various times previous. If Henry served in the same campaign with any other Kemball, it seems to us that it was with his uncle (not brother) Caleb, going out as recruits after the great Swamp fight; for Lieut. Benjamin Swett, under whom he appears to have served is believed to have conducted recruits to the front at that time, and not to have been, so far as is known, at Bloody Brook, or in that quarter.

That this Henry Kemball who served in King Philip's war was the same who is numbered 10 in the Family History is further evidenced by the fact that the town of Haverhill advanced £1, 6s. 10d. on his wages, a thing which was done often by towns from which soldiers served, but not by any towns for others than its own soldiers and this Henry, No. 10, was at that time a citizen of Haverhill.

WILLIAM.

The last Kemball to be mentioned is one whose identity or connection with others of the name cannot now be established; nor even very shrewdly surmised; this is William Kemball who served under Capt. James Oliver and it is a moral certainty, to say the least, that he was an inhabitant of Boston; for we are positively informed that Wm. Kemble was impressed out of the Boston militia company of Maj. Clark, his being the 3rd company of the Suffolk regiment

This company of Capt. Oliver's was in the great Narragansett Swamp fight and Wm. Kemble was present with that command in the engagement for he was so severely wounded that he was left behind in "Road Island" until

he should so far recover as to be able to return.

His pay credit was £2, 14s. He is spoken of as "Serv't to Jno. Clere," by which it is understood that he went as Clere's substitute.

He may have been in some degree akin to the Boston family of Kembles to which we have ascribed John and Samuel or he may have been some stray who floated into the New England metropolis and after a time floated out, leaving behind no trace, except his name on military rolls.

In the same company with Wm. Kemble, and likewise wounded, was Mark Rounds, who is called "Serv't to Hen. Kemble," from which it would appear that the Boston anchor smith sent a substitute to the war also. Rounds credit was £2, 14s.

Henry Kemble of Boston, anchor smith, was uncle to John and Samuel the Boston soldiers mentioned before.

RICHARD.

There remains one more credit for military service at this time to be attributed to a Kemball, namely to Richard of Wenham, 14s., under date of Feb. 24, 1676-7, and such a credit, according to Bodge, most probably stands for services rendered in the later months of 1676, though it might be an earlier service.

Now if it were for service later than May, 1676, it cannot have had to do with Richard of the second generation. (No. 3) for in that month he died, leaving our No. 8 as the only Richard Kemball known to us as being of military age at that time. Both were of Wenham all through this period, and in 1676 No. 3 was 53 years old, and No. 8 was 33, and at the same time the former was a man of considerable means while we are left to presume that the latter was not. These things would indicate that the 14s. was to go to the younger man.

On the other hand the service may have been rendered before May, 1676, although credited later, and the



will of No. 3, claiming debts receivable by him from the country, indicates that he may have gone campaigning for a while; still his son Thomas was most probably in the war and as Thomas was still a minor at the time of the death of No. 3, possibly the main item of the debt may have been for the wages of the son; or, Richard No. 3 having been a man of means, may have bought an assignment of some soldier's wages, which might have been the "wages" due, referred to in the will.

We prefer not to commit ourselves on the question of service by either of these Richards, and while No. 3 is our ancestor, and No. 8 is not, we will not claim service by the former until it can be more clearly shown, for while we glory in the services of our ancestors and seek to discover them we are more solicitous of the historic truth, believing, as we do, that the day has dawned which has robbed of force not only the author but his adage, who declared that history is lies agreed upon.

Fifty years after King Philip's war the matter of obtaining grants of land to the soldiers in that war and to the heirs of such of these as had died, began to be vigorously pushed, and after a few years longer it resulted in the granting of several townships to such claimants.

The men of those days were surely not as swift in demanding rewards for military service as those of later times; imagine a soldier of the civil war of 1861 waiting for his reward, above his regular wages, until 1910 or 1920 and then only taking land on the frontier.

Among such grantees of land was James Godfrey, who claimed in right of service of Henry Kimball, and received land in Narragansett Township No. 1, now Buxton, Me.

Now we may consider at least two facts as being established by this grant, if either fact needed further proof. (1) The name of the husband

of Hannah Kimball, daughter of Henry, No. 10, was James Godfrey and not John Godfrey, a point upon which the Family History seems to be in doubt, (page 49) and this fact is further supported by Coffin's History of Newbury, (page 303) which gives the marriage date as Feb. 10, 1700, the Family History giving only date of publication, "3 Feb., 1699-1700."

(2) The other fact supported is the identity of the Henry who was in the war, as Henry of Haverhill, whose eldest child married James Godfrey.

Capt. Kemball, (Richard No. 232) drew for Elizabeth Fowler in the distribution of lands of Narragansett No. 3, now Amherst, N. H. This claim was based on the service of Richard Hutton, father of Elizabeth Fowler, and the records in the case of this grant go to show the parentage of the wife of Joseph Fowler, son of Martha Kimball and Joseph Fowler, (page 34 of the Family History) as being said Richard Hutton

The names above given are believed to be all those of the Kemball, Kimball, Kemble name who were engaged in King Philip's War; but those who are zealous to find an ancestor who served in that first great armed struggle for the existence of New England can hardly fail to find one, if the searcher traces his descent from English stock which has been domiciled in America over one hundred years.

For our own part, while we are doubtful of having had a progenitor of our own of the Kemball name in that war, we confidently claim a dozen, of other names, among our ancestors, who then helped repel the savages, the records showing services by those whose full names are the names of our ancestors, including John Witt, John Raymond, Jonathan Kettle, John Hands, Ephraim Cutter, John Hastings, John Hammond, William Shattuck, Daniel Tenney, John Fuller, Joseph How, John Pearson, Lot Conant and Josiah Wood; and to any who have carefully perused what we have written and have been disappointed in finding no Kimball of their line credited with services here, we say; go on with a search of your own, for such services by your ancestors of other names, and honest perseverance may be confidently expected to yield its reward of satisfaction.



The Origin of the Family

It is noticed that Prof. Sharples is determined in his opinion that the Kimballs should not be located outside of one particular spot in England. He insists that they always have been a Suffolk county people, and hardly known in England outside of that county. In this case we incline to the belief that he has extreme views, Richard the emigrant came from that county, and it is quite true that we know more of the family in that county than elsewhere. But all such facts and suppositions are not conclusive. Under some circumstances they might somewhat strengthen the probable. For example, the argument would have value in proportion to the recent origin of the family. The time and place of the origin of the Kimball family is unknown. It has been clearly traced back to the early part of the sixteenth century, at least, and more indefinitely to a period still more remote. To this time and to Suffolk county such tracing is unbroken. But what evidence have we that it ends then or there? Both tradition, and the probabilities, point to a more ancient date and to more northern, and especially western regions.

Historic references lend support to this view. But of absolute, recorded facts little seems to be known. The question, would appear to be one of doubt and not of certainty. Hence it is that so much interest is felt, by many members of the family, that further investigation be had. There are surely good reasons for believing that the family did not have its origin in Suffolk county. There are no well grounded reasons, so far as we know, that it did originate there. The significance of the Kimbolde name, whatever it may be, it may be admitted, counts for nothing. If it be a place name, the inference is that it originated in

some other place. If it is not a place name, and even if it originally carried with it the most ordinary meaning, it would not argue in favor of that or any other particular locality.

The old Aryan races were migrating people. So were their off-shoots. In fact all the old European races, except perhaps the Basques, were habitual movers, if not from one country to another, then from one portion of their own country to another. At all events the more ancient home of the Kimbolde family may be said to be still unknown. With no less certainty it may be said that up to this date the origin of the family has not been definitely traced beyond the south of England. Only tradition goes beyond that. What there is in tradition remains to be demonstrated.

We have received, and return thanks for a copy of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Maine Genealogical Society. This report is full of interest. It shows that the society is not only in good financial condition, but that it is an active body, doing much to gather and preserve valuable data. Among other things it gives a list of Family Histories that may be found on its shelves. This list is somewhat surprising. It amounts to 514, and is far from complete. We note the omission of several important histories of the kind, and there are many that can hardly be obtained. It is true that many of those given are small, but many range from 400 pages up to 1315, which is 37 more than the Kimball History which is next to that of the Chandler's, which is the largest. Both the John Kimball and the Morrison & Sharples Histories are given. The total membership of the society is 270 and it embraces names that have a national reputation. It is always a pleasure to receive these reports.



MARRIED.

On Feb. 9, 1898, at the home of the bride's mother, 1219 West Ravenswood Park, Chicago, Miss Ella Howard to Elmer Allen Kimball, Attorney at Law, of 79 Dearborn St., Chicago. The groom is the son of Marshall Kimball of Greenville, N. H.

On March 5, 1898, Gertrude Mabel Elliott of Penacook, N. H., and Frank P. Dodge of Hopkinton. She is a granddaughter of Hannah Mahala (Kimball) Ordway. See page 679, Fam. Hist. They reside in Goffstown, N. H.

Died March 1, 1898, at Kinsman, Ohio. Celestia Betts Thomas, widow of Lucius Henry Thomas. (1712) p. 793.

California Notes.

Huldah Kimball married Charles Osborn and lives in East Oakland, California. She has two children, Charles Kimball Osborn, and Alice Osborn (Alice aged about 22-5, and Charley a couple of years younger. He is a student at the University of California, Berkley. (Page 412.)

Ernest L. Kimball, 1170 Market St., San Francisco. Married. Aged, apparently, about 28-9 years, blonde, (red hair), about 5 ft. 8 in. He does not know the name of his father, who was drowned a short time before his birth. The mother of Ernest L. Kimball lived in Boston.

Herman A. Kimball (2314) of Oakland California, has gone off to Klondike. He ought to cut something of a figure up there as he stands six feet two, and weighs 275 pounds.

Mr. E. Boyce Kimball recently returned from a surveying trip in Mexico, and is with his family at Haywards California. P. 738.

F. L. Kimball, President Colorado State Bank, Durango, Col. We do not find him in the book.

Major George H. Kimball, capitalist, Los Angeles, Cal. Not in the book.

Some years ago a prominent and wealthy New York dentist, Dr. J. Albert Kimball, and editor of a dental magazine committed suicide while in a state of nervous prostration which had developed into acute melancholia. The case excited a good deal of local interest. His name is not found in the history, but last month, on page 78, Prof. Sharples as supplementary to page 346, Kittridge Kimball, No. 636a, whose second child was Joseph Albert, number should be 1297a (page 635). He was married and had three children. This Joseph Albert was the dentist above referred to, a fact that has just come to light. We copy the following closing portion of the notice of his death from an old New York paper of the time. "Dr. Kimball left the following note.

A PATHETIC LEAVE TAKING.

Forgive me, my darling wife and friends. Must choose between death and a lunatic asylum. I prefer death. Pray, forgive me; I do this as much for your sake as mine. With oceans of love. Farewell, ALBERT.
God be pitiful to our children.

Dr. Kimball was a fine looking man of 49. He was born in Kimball's Hill, N. H., and came here when a boy. He studied dentistry, and soon built up a practice that made him wealthy."

ED. KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS:

In your issue of March, Prof. Sharples asks for information about Benjamin Kimball who lived in North Carolina after the Revolutionary War. While in Hot Springs, Ark., some years ago I met a gentleman named Kimball (he spelled it with an e) who was at that time a prominent lawyer at Little Rock. I had quite a long conversation with him on genealogy, and he told me that his people were from North Carolina. Without doubt he could throw considerable light on that branch of the family were correspondence opened with him.

ALBERT B. KIMBALL.
Scandia, Kas. (p. 940.)



ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been judged best not to publish a supplement to the Kimball Family History. The material collected for that purpose will be used in the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS. By so using it we will be able to place it before the readers of the History in the course of the next few months. At the rate information has been coming in during the last six or eight months we might perhaps be ready to publish a supplement by the first of January, 1900. The News offers us facilities for publishing this at once.

MORRISON & SHARPLES.

KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS, Topeka, Kansas. Price 50c a year. Published Monthly.

Notes Supplementary to the Data of the
"Kimball Family History"

Page 83—Insert 205a before ii Amos⁵.

Page 103—Insert 283a before ix Moses.

Page 146—Insert 205a Amos Kimball,
(Dean⁴, Joseph³, John², Richard¹) b.
Ipswich, Mass.; m. June 29, 1769,
Mary Battay. Resided in War-
wick, R. I.

CHILDREN.

i Nancy⁶ b. Aug. 1770.

ii Roby⁶ b. 1772; m. June 10, 1798,
John Budlong.

iii Mary⁶ b. 1773; m. Feb. 3, 1805, Cy-
rus Manchester.

480a iv Amos⁶ b. Aug 12, 1782.

Page 167—Johnson Guill⁶ should be
Johnson Guild⁶ b. 1792; m. Mary C.
— b. 1794, d. Mar. 18, 1877. He
resided in Lancaster, N. H., and d.
there April 10, 1864. In his father's
will made in 1810 he is to have \$5
when he comes of age, and he is to
have his time if he wants to learn
a trade.

Page 189—Insert 283a Moses Kimball⁵
(Abner⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Rich-
ard¹) b. Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 8,
1747, d. in Ohio, Nov. 9, 1828; m.
Hopkinton, N. H., Oct. 16, 1771,
Jemima Clement, daughter of Tim-
othy Clement.

CHILDREN.

i Abner⁶.

ii Moses⁶.

659a iii Charles⁶ b. Portsmouth, N. H.;
Dec. 8, 1794; d. Dec. 26, 1876.

Page 210—iii Hannah⁷ d. Apr. 18, 1848;
m. Mar. 1808, James Chase, b. Sept.
28, 1787. Son of Jonathan Chase.
Children: 1 Elvira Chase b. May 7,

1809, d. July 2, 1879; m. Jan. 13,
1842, Edwin S. Adams, her cousin,
son of Daniel and Sophia (Kimball)
Adams. 2 DeWitt Clinton Chase⁷
b; Mar. 18, 1813, d. Jan. 7, 1835.

iv Sophia⁷ d. Nov. 24, 1868; m. Oct. 24,
1805, Daniel Adams. Children: 1
Edwin S. Adams⁸ b. Sept. 14, 1806;
m. Elvira Chase. 2 Julia Maria Ad-
ams⁸ b. July 14, 1809; m. Feb. 1,
1844, Leverett Winslow Spofford, b.
Nov. 11, 1809. Children: i, Leverett
Winslow Spofford⁹ b. Nov. 9, 1844.
ii Julia Ann Adams Spofford⁹ b.
Mar. 24, 1846.

Page 213—340a Hannah⁷ b. 1782; m.
Waterford, Me., Apr. 7, 1812, Luth-
er Hamlin, b. South Waterford,
Maine, May 8, 1788; d. December
8, 1854. He was a farmer. Chil-
dren: 1, George Kimball Hamlin⁸
b. Mar. 10, 1814. 2 Calvin Hamlin⁸
b. May 18, 1816. 3 Luther Hamlin⁸
b. Feb. 5, 1818. 4 Mary Giddings
Hamlin⁸ b. Aug. 29, 1823; d. Aug. 12,
1827.

Page 234—Children of Peter Sanborn
Kimball.

Charles was b. June 15, 1791.
Dean should be 819a Nehemiah
Dean⁷; for an account of his family
see p. 1152a.

Peter Sanborn Kimball was a
cooper and resided in Exeter, N. H.,
1797 or 8, when he removed to Lis-
bon, Me. At Brunswick, Me., his
wife was taken ill and died, leav-
ing him among strangers with five
small children to be provided for.
He could not continue his journey
with them, and they were taken
into the homes of residents of Bruns-
wick. He then went to Lisbon, Me.,
where he spent the remainder of
his life.

Page 277—489a Amos Kimball⁶ (Amos⁵
Dean⁴, Joseph³, John², Richard¹) b.
Aug. 12, 1782; d. May 24, 1822; m.
1805, Hannah Edmunds. b. ———;
d. Mar. 26, 1824; dan. of Robert
Edmunds of Warwick, R. I.



CHILDREN.

- 990a i Eliza⁷ b. July 16, 1806; d. Jan. 1896.
 ii Benjamin F.⁷ b. Aug. 4, 1808; d. Dec. 12, 1808.
 990b iii William Battey⁷ b. Oct. 11, 1810.
 iv Susan A.⁷ b. Jan. 17, 1813; m. May 12, 1839, Roswell Butler of Conn.
 v Sarah H.⁷ b. June 15, 1814; d. Aug. 20, 1815.
 vi Louis⁷ b. May 25, 1819; d. Mar. 30, 1843; m. Oct. 13, 1839, Sarah Potter of Scituate, R. I.
 vii Ann Maria⁷ b. Nov. 20, 1820; d. April 18, 1821.

Page 358—659a Charles Kimball⁸ (Moses⁵ Abner⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) b. Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 8, 1794; d. Dec. 26, 1876; m. ———; m. 2nd. ——— Mansfield; m. 3rd. Mary Kirk Kendall, b. Kentucky. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had one child by his first wife, and one by his third wife, the others were the children of the second wife.

CHILDREN.

- i Jane⁷ b. ———; d. ———; m. ——— Ewing.
 ii Thomas Mansfield⁷; resides in Missouri.
 iii Moses Clement⁷; resides in Denver, Colorado.
 iv Mary Ann⁷ b. ———; d. ———; m. Joseph Wiles. Res. in Ohio.
 v William R.⁷ d. in Illinois.
 vi Caroline⁷ m. Washington Wiles.
 vii Sarah⁷ m. A. Whisner.
 viii Ebenezer Liston⁷; resides in Missouri.
 ix John Wesley⁷; resides in Kansas.
 x Eliza⁷ m. A. Evans, Normal, Ill.
 xi Charles Marcus⁷ b. Ripley, Ohio, May 13, 1860.
 Page 367—Jonathan Kimball⁷ d. Aug. 1860.
 Joseph⁸ m. Mehitable Bragdon, of Limington, Me.
 Polly⁸ d. Sept. 1860; m. Merrill Perkins of Tamworth, N. H.
 Daniel⁸ m. Sarah Prescott, of Portland, Me.

1388a David⁸ m. Nancy Granville his cousin.

Mercy⁸ m. Weld Chase of Parsonsfield.

Add after Alvah⁸, Nancy⁸, b. 1810; lives in Tamworth, N. H.

Erase 1390, John Granville⁸.

Page 373—Mary Clift. Erase never married. She married about 1835, ——— Freeman and resided in Michigan. She died a few years after her marriage at her old home in Lebanon leaving a son Otis Freeman. He went when a boy with his father to California where he married. His wife has been dead many years. He is a Purser in the employment of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., sailing between San Francisco and and Yokahama. Children: 1 Mary Freeman¹⁰; 2 Otis Freeman¹⁰; 3 Fanny Freeman¹⁰; 4 Florence Freeman¹⁰ d. about 1891

Page 374—The date of Lewis Kimball's second marriage should be 1858.

Page 379—707 iv Sarah Tapley m. about 1832, Emerson Faulkner Carter, son of John and Pamela (Hamlin) Carter. She died in 1836, and he married about 1836, her sister Paulina. He was educated at the Bridgton Academy and followed the profession of a teacher. Children: 1 Amelia Hortense Carter⁹, b. 1835 unmarried. 2 Charles Farrar Carter⁹ b. Albany, N. Y., 1841. He died July 13, 1864, as the result of a wound received at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. 3 Elizabeth Paulina Carter⁹ b. 1856.

Page 380—Maria Wood-Kimball⁸ d. May 21, 1896, Augusta, Me. She was a noble woman and had a large circle of friends.

Page 395—John B.⁸ was b. April 3, not April 13.

Page 396—x Jane⁸ b. Aug. 22, 1806; d. Sept. 16, 1855; m. Jan. 17, 1825, John D. Dodge; resided in Bridgton, Me. xii George⁸ was a stage driver and owner.



Page 404—Lydia Robinson Keith d. Apr. 19, 1897.

Page 416—The date of birth of John Leland Kimball was 1819, not 1818. Add the following: Died Saco, Me., June 2, 1892; m. June, 1850, Harriet N. Dyer, b. —; d. Jan. 2, 1897. She was the daughter of Isaac Dyer of Baldwin, Me. He was graduated from the Vermont Medical College in 1847. He was surgeon of the 27th Me. Regiment during the war, and was one of the most eminent physicians in Maine. Children: 1 Frederick b. Apr. 12, 1851; d. Aug. 25, 1851. 2 Lucia Amelia b. Sept. 16, 1855; m. Oct. 3, 1894, John Wentworth Deering; resides in Boston, Mass.

Page 426—Hannah Kimball who m. Deacon Thomas Mabry is still living in Hiram, Me. Thomas Mabry d. Feb. 5, 1885; b. Windham, Me., Sept. 16, 1801.

Cyrus Kimball Chapman writes in regard to his mother and aunt as follows: Hannah K. Mabry will be 92 years old April 25, next; is smart and active, attends church where her son preaches, makes quilts, draws rugs, and helps about the housework; is straight as an arrow and bright as a button. His mother, Elizabeth, her sister, lives with him and at 78 is able, if occasion calls, to work all day about the house.

CHILDREN.

- i Madison K. Maory b. Hiram, Me., Oct. 16, 1824; m. Dorcas True, b. Denmark, Me.; d. Hiram, Me.: m. Mar. 16, 1886, Ella True Safford, b. Turner, Me., Nov. 11, 1840; daughter of Francis Lane Safford and Polly F. (Millett) Safford.

He commenced teaching at the age of 17, and has been a teacher for forty years, teaching at Limerick Academy and Parsonsfield Seminary; teaching in all 112 terms. He was Supt. of Schools for York Co., for three years. He became a

preacher in the M. E. Church in 1881. He has been stationed at Fairfield, Livermore, Turner, Rumford and Andover, Me. Enlisted in 17th Me. Regt June 17, 1862; was commissioned Lieut., was discharged for disability in 1864. Has always been an active worker in temperance and all reforms. Children: 1 Abbie Mabry¹⁰ b. Hiram, Jan. 23, 1849; d. Limerick, Aug. 3, 1886; m. June 3, 1873, George Swasey. 2 Irving Mabry¹⁰ b. Jan. 4, 1851; m. July 23, 1876, Jennie Fitch. He is a successful physician in North Fryeburg, Me. 3 Charles Mabry¹⁰ b. Mar. 11, 1853; m. Cornish, Me., Nov., 1877, Lizzie Norton. He is a physician at No. Vassalboro, Me. 4 Sarah Mabry¹⁰ b. June 16, 1858; m. Dr. Lyman Shehan, of West Superior, Wis. 5 Alberta Mabry¹⁰, b. Mar. 24, 1860; m. Cornish, Me., May 8, 1880, Josiah Abbot of Fryeburg Me. He is a music teacher. 6 Willis Mabry¹⁰ b. Feb. 4, 1857; m. Sept. 10, 1881, Maria Louise Watson. He resides in Cambridgeport, Mass., where he is engaged in the business of manufacturing piano supplies. 7 Cora Mabry¹⁰ b. Mar. 12, 1865.
ii Abigail Mabry⁹ b. Oct. 27, 1827; d. Dec. 5, 1840.
iii Sumner Mabry⁹ b. Mar. 20, 1830; d. Hiram, Me., Dec. 3, 1831.
iv Royal Mabry⁹ b. Jan. 1, 1824. m. Dorcas Alexander of Hiram, Me.

Page 426—Hope Kimball⁹ m. Enoch Rankins.

CHILDREN

- i George H. Rankins⁹ m. Addie Howard and has three children, two of whom are married and have children. Jennie Rankins¹⁰ m. Frank Martin of Sebago, Me., and has one child. Nellie Rankins¹⁰ unmarried.
- ii Sophia Rankins⁹ married J. E. Stuart of Hiram and has had two children, one of whom is living.
- iii The third child of Hope⁹ died young.

Page 426—Nabby⁸ had children.

- i Jesse K. Hanson⁹ who went to California about 1855.
- ii Frank Hanson⁹ married Rhoda



Clapp; was in the army and was taken prisoner. He died some years after the war from softening of the brain produced by the extreme suffering of his imprisonment.

iii Ephraim K. Hanson⁹ m. Mrs. Rankins; has a family.

iv Edward K. Hanson⁹ m. Almeda Richardson of Baldwin. He has a family. He was shot through the head at the battle of Cedar Creek, losing one eye and lying twenty-four hours on the battlefield supposed to be dead. He lived and for twenty years was section hand on the mountain Division of the Maine Central R. R. His wife is dead; he lives in Hiram, Me.

v John Hanson⁹ went many years ago to Washington and is engaged in railroad business.

Austin Hanson⁹ served in the Union Army and was killed in battle.

Page 427—Add to the children of Ephraim Kimball; Ezrom⁸, Albion⁸ and Abigail. Ezrom Kimball⁸ m. Miss — Shedd and lived and died in Albany, Me. Albion⁸ m., and lived in Waterford, Me., and had children and grand children. Abigail⁸ m. J. Shedd and lived in Albany, Me.

Page 428—819 Charles Kimball b. June 15, 1791, d. June 10, 1872; m. Sept. 17, 1817, Saloma Hasty, b. Limington, Me., Dec. 10, 1792; d. May 30 1870.

CHILDREN.

i Robert Hasty⁸ b. Sept. 22, 1819; m. Nov. 19, 1843.

ii Mary Elizabeth⁸ b. Oct. 7, 1824.

iii Emmeline A.⁸ b. Jan. 10, 1827; d. July 13, 1843.

iv Harriet Jane⁸ b. Aug. 3, 1830.

v Abigail Ann⁸ b. Feb. 19, 1834; m. Sept. 26, 1854, Noah Wentworth Barker of Cornish, Me; moved to Portland, Me., 1869. Children: Hattie Louise Barker⁹ b. July 25, 1855; d. Jan. 6, 1863. 2 Alice May Barker⁹ b. Mar. 27, 1858; m. Isaac

D. Merrill of Portland, Me.; Child, Phillip Horatio Merrill¹⁰ b. Jan. 27, 1881; d. Jan. 16, 1885. 3 Abner H. Barker⁹ b. Portland Me., March 30, 1875.

All descendants of Charles Kimball reside in Wellington, Mass.

Page 436—John Henry Kimball⁸ b. Somersworth, Jan. 16, 1847; m. Nov. 3, 1878, Annie L. Sears, b. Apr. 7, 1861; dau. of Thomas and Hannah (Maxfield) Sears of Concord N.H. He is a machinist and resides in Lawrence, Mass.

CHILDREN.

i John Henry⁹ b. Methuen, Mass., Dec. 18, 1880.

ii David Alvin⁹ b. July 22, 1885.

Page 439—Frank E.⁸ was b. 1866, not 1856.

Page 445—Gavin should be Garvin.

Page 447—John C. Kimball⁸ had a child Ida⁹ who was adopted by her uncle, Henry P., Jan. 31, 1879.

Page 448—Wirt Exemis should be Wirt Ximeo.

Page 453—Betsey Kimball⁷ was b. Oct. 15, 1778; d. Feb. 28, 1855. Col. Cyrus Leland was b. Mar. 15, 1785; d. Oct. 22, 1831.

Page 453—Insert before vi Martha Leland, Russell Leland⁸ b. June 23, 1823; d. Mar. 13, 1840. He was lost at sea. Kimball Leland should be Kimball White Leland. He has a son Pardon Kimball Leland⁹ b. Aug. 18, 1884. Lilly Leland should be Lillie; she m. Evan H. Brown. Cora Leland m. Charles E. Abraham.

Page 456—Mary Fisher should be Mary M. Fisher.

Page 462—901a William Story Kimball⁷ (Richard⁶, Richard⁵, Aaron⁴, Richard³, John², Richard¹) b. Bath, Me., July 19, 1792; m. Emily Conant, b. Thomaston, Me., March 30, 1800. They resided in Thomaston, Me., till 1853 and then removed to Riley St. Clair Co., Mich. He was a privateersman on the "America" of Salem, Mass., during the war of



1812. He was a cabinet maker and owner of a rope walk at Thomaston, Me. She was the daughter of Marlborough and Peronella (Fales) Conant and the granddaughter of John and Deborah (Perkins) Conant.

CHILDREN.

- 1691a i Joseph Story⁸ b. June 5, 1818.
 1691b ii Sarah Story⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1819.
 iii William⁸ b. Feb. 13, 1821; d. Aug. 14, 1840, at New Orleans of yellow fever.
 iv Charles⁸ b. July 7, 1823; d. July 24, 1843.
 v Mary J.⁸ b. Sept. 20, 1825; d. Mar. 13, 1826.
 vi Emily Conant⁸ b. Jan. 20, 1827; d. Dec. 23, 1892.
 1691c vii Moses Coombs⁸ b. April 21, 1829.
 1691d vii Thomas Danforth⁸ b. July 18, 1831.
 ix Edward Brown⁸ b. April 6, 1833; d. May 8, 1834.
 x Ada Lucy⁸ b. Mar. 9, 1835; m. Nov. 22, 1857, Harry Barbour, d. Sept. 22, 1887. She resides in Imlay, Mich.
 1691e xi Malvina Susan⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1837.
 xii William Edway⁸ b. Oct. 24, 1841. Resides at Riley, Mich.
 1691f xiii Julia Fendall⁸, b. Jan. 22, 1844.
 Page 469—Harvey Chapman m. Dec. 1, 1839, Elizabeth Harvey; m. 2nd, Mrs. Abbie Stoddard Crantz. One child, who m. T. H. Hood of Norwich, Conn. Mary Avery should be Maria Avery.
 Epwin Chapman d. Havana, Cuba, 1861.
 Add ix William Chapman m. June 18, 1849, Emily Stanton.
 Page 473—Granville Barefoot should Granville Beaufort.
 Page 473—William Jones Kimball had a sor. Elisha Barnum Kimball⁹ who was b. Henrietta, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1855; m. Port Townsend, Washington, Nov. 7, 1891, Elsie Isabel Dempster; b. Cold Springs, Ont., Mar. 12,

1857; daughter of John and Christina (McDonald) Dempster. He is a baker and is proprietor of the Oakland, California, Baking Co. He manufactures a special kind of cracker, known as the Kimball Butter Cracker. Child: Elma Lovisa¹⁰ b. Stockton, Cal., Aug. 30, 1894.

Page 481—The first child of Thomas⁷ was Margaret⁸ b. Jan. 25, 1813.

Page 488—Jane Burrell should be Jane Barret; she was a cousin to his first wife.

Page 489—Jennie Etta⁸ m. Aug. 10, 1887, Lou's Elmer Carleton; resides, Eldorado, Kansas.

Page 493—Stephen Patterson should be Stephen Sawyer Patterson. Add to his children: iv George Patterson⁸. v John Patterson⁸. vi Sarah Patterson⁸. vii Etta Patterson⁸. Erase Dana Shippey Sweet and insert Addie Sweet⁹ m. Dana Shippey. Charles C. Sweet was a soldier in the late war and died at home of wounds received in the service.

Page 493—Gilbert Fowler d. Sept. 1895.

Page 494—Richard C. S. Fowler m. — and has three children. 1 Charles Fowler⁹; 2 Clifford Fowler⁹; 3 Caroline Fowler⁹. Sarah Fowler should be Sarah Burnham Fowler b. June 30, 1834; m. Sylvanus Harmon. She d. in 1867, leaving one son, Gilbert F. Harmon, b. Nov. 23, 1858; m. —, resides Portland, Me.

iv Mary P. Fowler⁸, b. Oct. 6, 1837.

v Charlotte Fowler⁸, d. 1858.

Page 494—Top, Abigail Kimball⁸ lives at Saco, Me.

Ellis Palmer⁸ b. June 19, 1837. lives at Bar Mills, Hollis, Me.; dau. Bertie Forest Kimball b. Feb. 6, 1869.

Mary Ann⁸ m. Tristram Woodman of Gorham, Me.; son of Capt. James Woodman of Buxton, Me.

Page 495—Hiram Winchester d. 1877. not 1887.

Page 497—990a Eliza Kimball⁷ (Amos⁶.



Amos⁵, Dean⁴, Joseph³, John², Richard¹ b. Warwick, R. I., July 6, 1806; d. Bowen's Hill Coventry, R. I., June 19, 1896; m. Warwick, R. I., Feb. 23, 1834, James G. Bowen, b. ———; d. June, 1879, Bowen's Hill, R. I.; son of John Bowen. He was descended from Richard Bowen of Rehobeth who came from Wales and died in 1674.

CHILDREN.

- i Mary Eliza Bowen⁸ b. Jan. 8, 1836; d. July 14, 1858.
 - ii Susan Kimball Bowen⁸ b. April 21, 1838.
- Page 497—990b William Battey Kimball⁷ (Amos⁶, Amos⁵, Dean⁴, Joseph³, John², Richard¹) b. Warwick, R. I., Oct. 11, 1810; m. North Scituate, R. I., July 11, 1842, Sarah Maria Rounds, b. Foster, R. I., Aug. 31, 1820; dau. of Parley and Elizabeth (Phillips) Rounds. Resided in North Scituate and Bristol, R. I.

CHILDREN.

- i William Eugene⁸ b. Feb. 17, 1844, resides N. Y.
 - ii George⁸ b. Mar. 17, 1846,
 - iii Sarah⁸ b. Mar. 17, 1846.
 - iv Francis Marion⁸ b. May 1, 1749; d. Sept. 24, 1854.
- 1772a v Charles Edmunds⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1856.

Page 504—Mary Sophia d. 1896.

Page 504—Edward Kimball m. June, no January.

Edward E. was b. July, not June.

Page 517—Besse should be Bessey.

Page 518—No. 237 is the wrong family. In place of it erase all after the date of birth of Charles S. Kimball and insert the following. He was killed in the pineries of northern Minn., Feb. 7, 1874; m. July 4, 1838, Ruth W. Trafton, b. Harrison, Me., Jan. 20, 1811; dau. of Josiah Trafton. They lived in Naples and Sebago, Me. They removed to Minn. in 1872 settling in Minneapolis where he engaged in the lumber business with his two sons. He was accidentally killed by a tree falling on him.

CHILDREN.

- i Lucy A.⁸ b. Dec. 23, 1839; m. June 14, 1858, Daniel S. Newhall of Lynn, Mass.
 - ii Augusta A.⁸ b. Nov. 7, 1841.
 - iii Abbie M.⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1844, Naples, Me.; m. July 31, 1869, George E. Nason, of Lynn, Mass.
- 1821a iv Leonard⁸ b. Aug. 23, 1848.
- 1821b v Porter⁸ b. May 6, 1851.
- Page 541—Erase "was a teacher for many years in Nashua."
- Page 549—Frederick White Kimball was b. Jan. 7, 1805, not 1806.
- Page 549—Ann Maria Chadwick d. 1891; m. Thomas Abbott of Barton, Vt. They settled in Independence, Ia. He was a lawyer. Children: 1 Fred M. Abbott, is unmarried; is a Congregational minister. 2 Mary Abbott d. aged about sixteen. 3 Frank Abbott d. aged about 17 years. He was a promising young man. 4 Edward B. Abbott is a lawyer in Independence, Iowa.
- Page 549—Martha Jane Chadwick m. Aaron D. Metcalf, contractor and builder of Northfield, Vt. He died about 1882. Children: 1 Geo. W. Metcalf; is a merchant in Douglas, Wyoming. 2 Edward D. Metcalf, is a banker in Buffalo, Wyoming. 3 Eliza M. Metcalf, m. J. M. Howland who is in the real estate business in New York City. 4 Fred H. Metcalf, was graduated from the Boston Dental College in 1885. He is a dentist in Sacramento, Cal. He has taken a high rank in his profession. He is a member of the state examining board, and was the youngest man ever appointed to that position in California.
- Page 550—Daniel Whipple Brown should be Daniel Kimball Brown.
- Page 550—Styles⁹ should be Jesse May Styles⁹.
- Page 552—Rachel Blaisdel Kimball d. May 31, 1896. Lucy H. Kimball b. 1855. Ann M. Morrill m. 1833.
- Page 554—Rev. Charles Dana Barrows m. and has at least two son. The oldest, Malcolm Barrows, taught school in Lynn, Mass.



Page 556—Harry Whitmore is superintendent of Jewett City Mills, Jewett City, Conn. Erase the remainder of the account.

Page 558—Mary E. Kimball m. 1856, George J. Dorr. Resides in Chicago.

CHILDREN.

i Harriet Dorr⁹ b. 1861; m. Rodney L. Taylor. Children: 1 Dorr Taylor¹⁰ b. 1886; 2 Mary R. Taylor¹⁰ b. 1887.

ii Melorie L. Dorr⁹.

Page 558—Charles H. Kimball⁸ d. 1888. Augusta E. Kimball⁸ m. 1861, William Wallace, m. 2nd P. L. Underwood Harriet W. Kimball⁸ m. 1866, William M. Scott.

Page 558—Jacob Kimball⁷ d. April 5, 1879, not 1869.

Page 560—Instead of Joanna Ames, read Eames.

Page 560—Fourth line from top read DeWitt Clinton, instead of John.

MARTIN NELSON KIMBELL.

One of the public-spirited pioneers of Cook County, was born in Stillwater, New York, January 24, 1812. He was the eldest child of Abel Kimbell and Maria Powell. The former was born at Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont, and was a son of Noah Kimbell, of Rhode Island. Noah was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a farmer and miller. He took part in the battle of Bennington. Abel Kimbell died in Saratoga County, New York, in 1833 at the age of forty-two years. He was in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Maria Kimbell died in 1830. Her mother's name was Nelson, of Dutch descent, and her father was Frost Powell. He was of English-Welsh extraction, son of Obediah Powell, a Quaker, who died in Saratoga County at the age of nearly 100 years. Before the Revolutionary War he removed from Dutchess county, with his wife Betsey, bringing all their belongings on a pack pony. They became the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to extreme old age. During the Revolutionary struggle, Obediah Powell was much censured by his neighbors for his non-combatant prin-

ciples, and most of his personal property was confiscated. But he was steadfast in his convictions, and became one of the leading farmers of the county. At the age of ninety-eight he husked several baskets of corn and carried them to the loft of his carriage house. His house was a favorite gathering place of his numerous descendants, including the subject of this sketch who was recipient of considerable attention from the old gentleman on account of his being the first great-grandchild. About 1840 Frost Powell moved to Wisconsin, settling near Waterford, where he died a few years later.

Martin N. Kimbell was but six years old when the family removed to Pennsylvania, and a few years later they moved to Tioga county, New York. His parents implanted in his mind those upright and honorable principles which, with the habits of industry, frugality and sobriety acquired in early youth, admirably fitted him for the battle of life. At the age of twelve years he began working out among the neighboring farmers, his first wages being \$4.00 per month. This money was spent for schooling, most of his education being obtained after he had passed the age of eighteen years. At the age of twenty he returned to Saratoga county, New York, where he was employed as as foreman upon a large farm at the extraordinary salary of \$11.00 per month, the other help receiving from \$3.00 to \$8.00. After a few years he went to Tioga County and taught school for several terms. "boarding around." Having heard wonderful tales of the great west, in 1836 he came to Chicago. His first work here was farming and teaming. In the fall of the same year he made a claim to a quarter-section of land in Jefferson township, now inside of the city limits, and in the spring of 1837 built a shanty of hay on his claim. In 1838 he purchased this land, paying



\$2.50 per acre in annual instalments of \$100. The same year he built a frame house near the location of his late residence and engaged in active farming. Four years later he rented a hotel on Milwaukee avenue, at the corner of the thoroughfare, now known as Warner avenue. This house was known as "The Prairie Grocery," but he changed its name to "Live and Let Live." Although this enterprise was quite successful he resolved to abandon it because it did not provide a satisfactory environment for his growing family, and two years later he returned to his farm which was his home the rest of his life. At one time his farm comprised 217 acres, most of which has been subdivided in city lots. He engaged for some years in jobbing and general contracting. In 1849 he began to grade and plank the highway known as Milwaukee avenue, and built about thirteen miles thereof, and was afterwards employed for five years as superintendent of the Northwestern Plank and Road Co. Mr. Kimbell was also interested in several other enterprises, and was for eleven years a director of the National Bank of Illinois. He was always a firm friend of the cause of education. Two terms of school were kept in his house during which time he boarded the teacher gratuitously, and he has often contributed money in excess of his school tax for the purpose of securing capable teachers. The first school house in his district was built by himself and two neighbors at their own expense. He was a school officer for thirty years without hope of reward.

In early life he was a democrat, but upon the passage of the fugitive slave law he renounced that party, and during the agitation which followed that act, he sheltered several times runaway negroes in his house and rendered them other assistance. He made no secret of these acts, but such was the respect

with which he was held in the community that no one interfered with this practical demonstration of his principles. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its strongest supporters. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Cook County, and served as Deputy Sheriff at one time. Three of his sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War, in Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery and Mr. Kimbell spent most of his time for three years in sanitary and benevolent work for the soldiers. The first contribution of \$300 he raised was the proceeds of a ball at the Jefferson Town Hall. In this and other ways he subsequently contributed largely to the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Kimbell was married Aug. 31, 1837, to Sarah Ann Smalley. Her father Nehemiah Smalley, died in 1836, soon after coming to Chicago with his family. Mrs. Kimbell was born in Madison County, New York, April 8, 1816, and has been an able helpmeet of her husband during their long life of laborious career. Eight children lived to grow up: Charles B., Julius W., Spencer S., Anne Maria, Sarah Angeline, Frank A., Martin N., Edward C., Anne M., afterwards Mrs. Jacob Stryker, died in 1886, and Julius W., in 1897. Sarah Angeline, now Mrs. E. H. Smalley, lives in Minnesota.

M. N. Kimbell died Feb. 13, 1895. The last years of his life were spent in quiet retirement, surrounded by his numerous family, enjoying the fruits of a life of hard and honest labor, combined with temperance, benevolence and frugality, a useful and exemplary life, well worthy of emulation by rising generations. Mrs. Kimbell died Nov. 24, 1896.

We have an idea that if ever an extended investigation is secured, it will be found that the Kimbells, Kembles, Kimberleys, etc., all had the same origin.



Who was Bridget Kimball, who married Nathaniel Garland, lived in Madbury and Farmington, N. H. (he, born July 25, 1739, son of Nathaniel and Sarah Garland, of Dover N. H.) and ten children as follows: 1. Page (?) b. Sept. 15, 1761; 2. Doreas, b. March 9, 1763, m. Jan. 12, 1791, Stephen Pierce, residence Rochester; 3. Lydia, b. Dec. 20, 1764, m. Nov. 22, 1787, John Place, Jr., res. Rochester; 4. Frank, b. Apr. 20, 1766; 5. Hannah, b. Apr. 16, 1768, m. Jan. 26, 1786, Samuel Palmer; 6. Tristram, b. July 22, —, m. Apr. 18, 1799, Elizabeth, res. Farmington, 5 children; 7. Joseph b. Oct. 26, 1773; 8. Richard m. July 11, 1810, Mary Hurd res. Farmington, 8 children; 9. Dr. Ephraim K. b. Mar. —; m. Mary Harrington, went to Alma, Me., thence to Whitefield, N. H. and died about 1860 in Belfast, Me., had eight children; 10. Rebecca, b. about 1779, m. Feb. 18, 1802, David Wiggm; children, Sally, Nancy, Joseph, and Elizabeth Wiggm. (See Garland Genealogy 1897.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Ivory J. Kimball, a native of Jay, Me., to be justice of the police court of District of Columbia for six years. This is Judge Kimball's second term. He was born May 5, 1843, and lived much of his life in Indiana before he went to Washington to accept a position offered him by Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch.

There are many owners of the Family History who are not subscribers for the NEWS. If they wish to secure the supplementary matter entire that Prof. Sharples is now preparing they should subscribe at once, as the supply of back numbers is limited.

We have notice of the death of Jeanette Kimball Ennis of Houston, too late for further mention this month. See page 1152d of History.)

Messrs. Walker and Kimball are the architects in charge of the Omaha exposition building, and Willard Kimball is the director of Music for the exposition. He is actively seeking the best musical talent to be found in the west, and to the St. Louis Globe Democrat pays a high compliment to western music. This has inspired the musical organizations into active competition.

Prof. Sharples kindly sends us a small pamphlet—an essay entitled "A Bit of Presumable Family History: Who are the Kimballs?" It is a paper read by Alice Kimball Hookins at the reunion of 1891, and contains data of value, to which we may refer at some future time.

Second Annual REUNION OF THE KIMBALL FAMILY ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Saturday, June 4, 1898.

10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

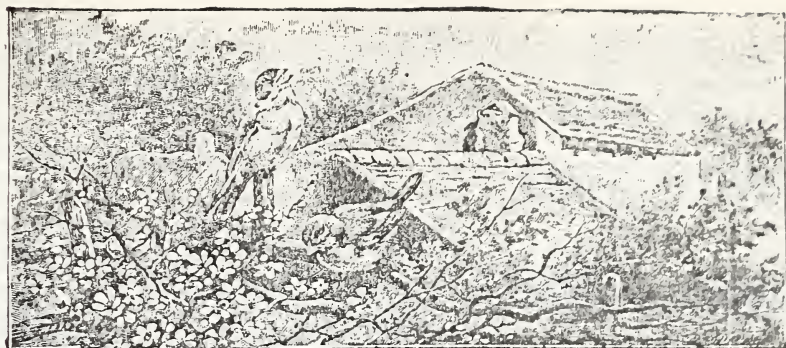
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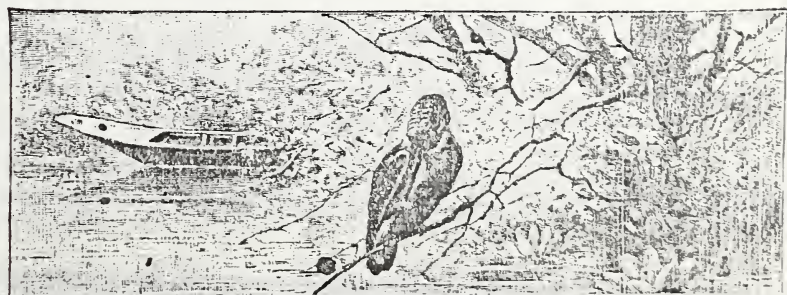
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JUNE, 1898.

No. 3.

Price 50 Cents a Year.

G. F. Kimball, Publisher.
Topeka, Kansas.



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The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter

Advertising in the News,

Several members of the family have separately expressed a purpose to send advertisements to the NEWS, but so far only one has done so. Three or four of these have expressed a desire that a number of such advertisements should be secured before any are inserted, as there should be enough to make a fair showing. So it would appear that each one is waiting upon somebody else. Now that there may be concert of action it is suggested to those who care to have cards inserted that they send in their matter at once, conditional that it appear if, say, four or five others do the same too. The cost would be 50 cents a month for one inch, but no money should be sent with these conditional orders. Personally we are not very solicitous about the matter. The publication of the NEWS this year is not a business matter. It is a test. If continued beyond this year, it will be put on a business basis. It will not be continued unless it pays its way. In due time circumstances will determine this.

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All those intending to subscribe for the Kimball Family News for this year should do so at an early date, in order to secure the full volume. We have a limited supply of back numbers and when they are gone it would hardly be worth while subscribing, as the volume, to be of value should be complete. It will probably require all the issues of this year to complete the supplemental matter now in sight.

The second California reunion, as will be seen elsewhere will be held in San Francisco, June 4. They are looking for a great time; better than last year, and that was good enough.

Work on the first two numbers of the NEWS, which are to be reprinted, has been commenced.



The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, June, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 6.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Family Name

There are still in use varied spellings of the family name. It has been suggested that a return be made to that of Kemball as used by Richard the immigrant to this country. There is really no good reason why this should be done. There is reason why a uniformity would be a good thing. Very few family names have maintained the same spelling for a very long period of time. Especially is this true of English, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon names. This change in the form of family names has kept pace with the change and formation of the English language. It is not easy for the average person to read understandingly a paragraph of good English written over three hundred years ago, and the language is still in a formative state, particularly in its etymology.

Very few family names are now written as they were formerly. Some are so changed as not to be recognized save by experts. A few simple samples will illustrate. Take the common names Putnam, formerly Pottenham; Peabody once Pabodie; Polk, once and still sometimes Pollock, and so of hundreds of others. These are among the simplest. Now take one a little more complicated. Warden is a very common name. The Anglo-Saxon root is the noun "weard," a keeper or guardian. The Anglo-Saxon had many words commencing with "w". The Normans had no "w" and so they substituted "u" for "w". But to make easier the pronunciation they also added a "g" and the anglicised word became guard instead of weard. With the slight modification of the latter we had "ward" and thus the language was enriched by an additional word. And so we get also

the two derivatives, Warden and Guardian.

In Highland Scotch "Mac" means "son of." MacDonald would be son of Donald. The English would have made it Donaldson. Both are now common forms. "Mc" is simply the form of "Mac" more distinctively Irish.

In Wales the word "ap" and anciently "Map", perhaps a modified "Mac," signifies "son of," and so such Welsh names as Ap Howell and Ap Richard readily become Powel and Pritchard in English.

English surnames have been divided into four groups. It is estimated that ninety percent. of all English names may be classed under these four heads.

In earliest times names were merely personal, that is, in no way connected with others. Such names were usually descriptive of some real or imagined characteristic or quality. Ancient names were almost invariably of this character. Augustus was grand; Bernard, bold; Charles, strong; Darins, preserver; Eve, life-giving; etc.

In time something more definite was found to be necessary, and additional names were added. At first these added, super (extra), or surnames were not handed down from father to son. In other words they did not at once become family names. Any one could select his own added, or surname, and as many as he desired.

Prof. Sharples has somewhere called attention to the fact that but few double names are found in the Kimball family until late in the last century. Lord Coke said that no one could have more than one baptismal name, although he might have several surnames.

In practice this has now been reversed. At first these surnames were confined to persons of importance, whom

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1679

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1679

it became necessary to distinguish from others bearing the same personal or given name. As population increased it became necessary to enlarge the practice, and finally desirable to distinguish families one from another. It was not until then that family or sire names came into use. Herein, too, may be found the difference between surname and sirname, a source of much discussion among etymologists. A surname, properly, is not a family name, but an extra, or added name. A sire, or sir-name is a father or family name.

We come now to the four groups of English names, or sir-names.

1. These are such as are derived from given names like Adam's-son, John-son, Ann-son, Rachel'son, MacKenzie, McArthur, MacDonald, O'Brian, (Brian's son) Pritchard, Powel, etc., as mentioned above.

2. Names derived from localities, as Dell, Rivers, Poole, Forest, Peak, Lane, Bridge, etc.

3. Names derived from occupations, as Smiths, Bakers, Brewers, Tailors, Clerks (clerks) Turners, etc.

4. Names derived from physical, moral, or mental qualities. This is a large group and embraces such as Noble and Faulty, Grim and Able, Lucky and Dowdy, Sterling and Pert, Blythe and Good, etc.

As has been said, the names in these four groups comprise ninety per cent. of all English names and doubtless an equal proportion in other languages. It is estimated that there are 40,000 distinct English sir-names. Among these there were a few years ago 250,000 Smiths, 242,000 Jones, 125,000 Taylors, 105,000 Browns.

In this connection we quote the following paragraph on this subject:

"Some curious cases of confusion have arisen from the Welsh practice of sometimes using the Welsh and sometimes the English form of their names. *Evan*, for instance, is the Welsh form of the English name *John*. A few years ago a witness was exam-

ined at the Hereford Assizes who gave is name John Jones. In cross examination he was asked if he had always gone by that name. He said he had. He was next asked if he was ever known as Evan Evans. To this question he also gave an affirmative reply. The judge lifted his eyebrows with astonishment at the apparent prevarication, but it was explained to him by a Welsh barrister that the witness had answered truthfully, and that he might, according to the Welsh usage, call himself John Jones, Evan Jones, John Evans, or Evan Evans, without any real change of name."

The difficulty, however, in tracing all family names back to their origin is very great, as may be estimated from the following transformations which one name has undergone in two or three generations. The statement is copied from an American newspaper. — A Scotchman named Feyerstone settled among some Germans in the Western part of the State in New York. They translated his name, by the sound, into Fenerstein. On his return to an English neighbourhood his new acquaintances discovered that Fenerstein in German meant Flint in English. They retranslated his name and his family name became Flint. One of the grandsons settled on the Arcadian coast of the Mississippi, and, with the common fate of his family, his name of Flint became translated by the French into Pierre-a-fusil, which means gun-flint. His son went north, and the last transformation was a retranslation, and Pierre-a-fusil became Peter Gun.

The object of this article is to show the folly of using the present form of the family name, and trying to make any significance from it. In any attempt, along this line, it would be necessary, to first determine just what was the form of the original name, and then perhaps under which of the above groups it would fall. This would be a very difficult and complicated undertaking.

From this it follows that the present spelling of the name is really quite immaterial. It is purely a matter of convenience. Richard spelled it Kimball. The present more frequent spelling is Kimball. A very small minority spell it with a slight change. We submit that the present spelling is as good as any, and suggest its uniform adoption.



The First to Fall.

The first to meet death in actual warfare with Spain was one of Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball's young officers. Ensign Bagley, of the torpedo boat Winslow. The loss of this young man is keenly felt both in army and navy circles, and by the nation at large. A Key West dispatch of May 13 says the remains were followed to the cemetery by an escort of marines, with Commander Kimball and a detail of seamen acting as pall bearers. Ensign Bagley was not the first loss of the flotilla. A young officer, son of now Major General Breckinridge, was washed overboard and drowned a few weeks ago.

That our readers may have an idea of the dangers of the service in which W. W. Kimball is now engaged we give the following from a description by a correspondent on board the Cushing.

"There is no kind of a naval vessel that could be conscientiously recommended in time of war as a sanitarium," drawled Capt. Schley one day to me in his inimitable way. "But of all the various craft, big and little, that constitute a modern fleet there is none so thoroughly undesirable to a searcher after an easy birth as a torpedo boat."

The man on the torpedo boat has three-sixteenths of an inch of steel between him and the sea that is hungrily watching its chance to swallow him. The boat could be cut in two with a can opener. Not only would its walls give way like tissue paper before the fire of great guns, rapid-fire guns and machine guns, but they would not resist a bullet from a hand rifle, or even from a good sized revolver.

NO HOPE.

On an ordinary vessel there is some chance of getting behind something that might conceivably turn a projectile. The crew of a torpedo boat is practically in the open air. Any shot that strikes the craft will search it from end to end like an X-ray.

For all that there is rivalry to ship on a torpedo boat, though it means certain death. Their mission is to strike and bring down, with a certainty of

falling with the victim, and all going down together.

The torpedo flotilla in the war fleet lying off Key West is a little fleet of itself, commanded by Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball. It consists of the Cushing, Eriesson, Winslow, Porter, and the Dupont.

These little "assassins" some one calls them, attack the largest ships, and when they do so it is death to one or the other and oftentimes to both. Nothing in war can be more daring or hazardous. The correspondent adds:

The mission of the torpedo boat is to get close to a warship, fire its shot into the weakest spot and sink the ship. Lying low and going at a great speed it is supposed to act like a little David killing his Goliath. It runs up to him, strikes him, strikes again and again and then either falls or sees the enemy go down.

No greater heroism is required than this for any task of modern times.

Commander Kimball had a narrow escape a few days ago after the death of Ensign Bagley. He was on board the battleship Iowa, seated at a table consulting with Capt. Evans, "Fighting Bob." A six hundred pound battle hatch was knocked from its position and crashed into the cabin below. It smashed the table and fell toward Capt. Evans, wounding his arm. It was a narrow escape for both officers.

Charles Augustus Kimball is now editor of the Courtland, Kansas, Register. Kimball Publishing Co. Proprietors. He is a brother of Albert B. Kimball, postmaster and publisher of the Scandia Journal. Charles Augustus Kimball has recently been elected secretary of the Courtland Park association, an organization for improving the town.

Mrs W. W. Kimball of Chicago, who has been spending part of the winter in Augusta, Ga., has returned home. Mrs. Kimball is one of the directors of the Chicago Antiquarian Society in which she takes active interest.



IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JEANETTE KIMBALL ENNIS.

On April 5, 1898, Mrs. Jeanette Kimball Ennis passed from this world to life eternal. She was born in Windsor Vt., Sept. 5, 1822, and came to Texas with her brother in 1859 where she met and married Cornelius Ennis who had come south from New Jersey a few months before his wife. Mrs. Ennis had eight children; three of these with her husband survive her.

The Ladies Parish Association of the Episcopal Church, (Houston, Texas) was organized by Mrs. Ennis and for years she was an active worker. She also gave the block of ground to the city where the Houston High School stands.

For three years Mrs. Ennis has been confined to an invalid chair, and during that time she has never been known to utter a complaint.

A devout christian woman, a loving wife, a devoted mother, and in every way what we would call a perfect woman—one of the Saints on Earth. Her husband, children, and grand children were around her bed during the last weeks of her earthly life and did all in their power to comfort her. Her end was beautiful, as one going to sleep.

She was a direct descendant of both Bradford and Brewster who came on the Mayflower. A correspondent regrets that words fail to express the beauty of her character.

JAMES MADISON KIMBALL.

Page 908, James Madison Kimball (2022) died at his home in Elgin, Ill., April 19, 1898, of pneumonia after a week's illness. He was a younger member of the noted Hopkinton-Groton, N. H., family that located in Elgin when it was a wilderness. The following was taken from the Elgin Advocate of April 22:

His death will be regretted especially

by the older citizens of the community for J. M. Kimball was for years a leader among men, and was identified with many movements calculated to improve Elgin. He was a man of strict integrity, strong convictions, and tireless energy. He was one of the few men who found Elgin a scattered hamlet, and left it a busy city, with a world-wide reputation.

Of late years Mr. Kimball confined himself closely to his business. Many will remember him as a young man, however. Then he was the best violinist for miles around, and was a welcome guest at all social doings. He was a successful auctioneer, was for years identified with the famous "Long John" Wentworth in the newspaper business in Chicago. As a reporter he followed the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and as Mr. Wentworth's business representative he travelled extensively.

He was a republican first, last, and all the time. He believed in fair play in politics, and was a warm admirer of Abraham Lincoln. He was also an admirer of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was proud of the warm personal friendship of Mr. Ingersoll.

James M. Kimball was born Oct. 2, 1828, in New Hampshire. When about 6 years of age he came to Elgin with his parents, his father, Geo. W. Kimball, being a pioneer cabinet maker here. Geo. W. and S. J. Kimball were cousins and were prominent among the hardy pioneers of this section. Mr. Kimball was married here many years ago, his bride being Miss Ruth Turtelott, who survives him. To them were born four children, Fred, Monte, Will, and Gertrude. Fred was killed when but a boy by the kick of a horse. Monte and Will are married, and have been gradually lifting the cares of business from their father's shoulders. Miss Gertrude Kimball lives at home, and is the only daughter.

Mr. Kimball's parents moved to the west from Groton, Grafton county, New Hampshire. His father first located at a place called Flag Creek, on the Des Plaines river, Ill., where he embarked in the hotel business. After a time he went to Chicago and kept the New York tavern. From there the family came to Elgin, in 1838.

Mr. Kimball was warm in his friendships and intense in his dislikes. He despised shams and trickery, and was always straightforward in his own ac-



tions. He was for years chairman of the town committee, and was active in politics.

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

In the death of James Kimball the city has lost a unique figure. About all of his life was passed in Elgin and he was as well known here as any man in the city, and will be greatly missed. As a business man he has been very successful. As a man with strong affections for his family and friends he will be long remembered. So many persons have listened to his ready wit, his biting sarcasm, his abrupt and stinging criticism, his keen analysis of men and motives, his ready appreciation of nobility or his detestation of sham and cant that his memory will linger long in this place. One representative American, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, will sincerely mourn the demise of this rare Elgin citizen. For Col. Ingersoll Mr. Kimball had a regard that amounted to devotion. He had a collection of all the printed works of Col. Ingersoll, and among his most prized treasures was a fine photograph of the eloquent colonel presented by himself to Mr. Kimball. The years of friendship between these two men has been marked, cordial, genial, and earnest, as friendship between two such marked characters could only be.

Faults? Yes, he had them, but hypocrisy and cant were not among them. He wanted to be true, and when he saw the truth he was unshaken. He desired to be absolutely just, and his ideal of justice was usually perfect. With strong feelings he had strong prejudices. He was ardent and uncompromising. For his sentiment he had a ready and delicate appreciation; his eyes used to fill with tears over fine examples of poetry or literature. He did the best he could. In sincere sorrow, I, who knew him well, lay this tribute upon his bier. J. H. B.

The Advocate editorially says:—

James M. Kimball will be greatly missed in Elgin. He has been an active and conspicuous figure in the growth of the city. Coming to the banks of the Fox over sixty years ago he saw the beginnings of the settlement, now city of Elgin. Along in the fifties he was an active newspaper man in the employ of "Long John Wentworth," famous as one of the

early leading republicans of the state. Mr. Kimball was an ardent republican, a strong advocate of temperance, and firm in his convictions. There are few people in Kane county that did not know James M. Kimball.

MARRIED.

KIMBALL-HORN—In Ventura, Cal. May 2, 1898, by the Rev. E. S. Chase. W. A. Kimball and Mary R. Horn.

RICE-KIMBALL—Miss Alice Woodman Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kimball, of Lakewood, N.J., was married to Richard Henry Rice of Providence, R. I., at noon, Mar. 26, 1898, in Grace Church Chantry. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges. Anson W. Buchard of Danbury, Conn., was best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Frederick P. Kimball. Only relatives and intimate friends attended the ceremony.

BENNETT-KIMBALL—In New Ireland, Province of Quebec, February 22, 1898, by the Rev. W. C. Barton. Plummer Daniel Bennett and Miss Persis Annette Kimball, both of New Ireland.

Page 837 Fam. Hist. No. 1825a, vi Percie Annette should be Persis.

The Chicago Record gives a portrait of W. W. Kimball, Lieut. Commander of the torpedo flotilla now in Cuban waters. It may be remembered that he started sometime early last fall on an inspection and practice tour, intending to go round the gulf and up the Mississippi river. They had reached Mobile when the Cuban troubles came on and the flotilla, consisting of the Dupont, Cushing, Porter, and Eriesson, were ordered back to Key West. The Record refers to him as Commodore Kimball, but we have seen no notice of his promotion.



The California Family Reunion.

The California, or Pacific coast reunion of the Kimballs will be held June 4, of the current year. As we go to press before this event we speak of it as in the future. This will be the second meeting of the Association. The meeting last year was mostly a social affair. It was an excellent initial movement. In point of numbers it was a success. It served to cement kindred ties. It brought together many members of one family living in close proximity to each other, but still unacquainted. This acquaintance has not only been widening and broadening along the Pacific, but in connection with the publication of the Family History, it has sent its waves of family relationship all over the country. The sentiment aroused has not been that of personal pride alone. It has become one of historic and national interest. It has been learned that the family has been more a factor in the civilizing forces of the last three hundred years than was previously known.

The result of this knowledge has led to an earnest desire to learn still more of the remote history of the family. At the meeting in 1897 but little thought had been given to this matter. The idea of anything pertaining to business in this direction was probably not considered. We have advanced somewhat since, but no organized meetings or conventions of a family nature have been held, if we except the small one held in Kansas, which was a small copy of the California gathering.

This second reunion of the California members is therefore the first to be held under what may be termed, the new conditions. While it is sure to be a very enjoyable social gathering, it is hoped that very serious consideration will be given to various business matters of general family interest. It may become the privilege of this reunion meeting to lead off in recommending

and starting organized movements looking to the settlement of now doubtful questions of family interest. It seems to be necessary that some organized beginnings should be made to set the work in motion. This may be done by discussion, and resolution, or perhaps by the more practical organization of a membership body having definite purpose in view.

With an organization of this kind once initiated there will be a tangible something to work on and to work with.

We do not know, really, what purposes the California members have in view, and what we have said is simply suggestive and somewhat indefinite.

Kimballs who are members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (Boston), as per printed list of members, issued April 1, 1898.

Miss Helen Frances Kimball, Brookline, Mass. Life member. (daugh. 1365 Moses Kimball, p. 652.) March News p. 56.

Mrs. Sarah Abigail Clark Kimball, Methuen, Mass. Resident member. (wife of 2130 Joseph Woodman Kimball p. 944.)

William Bird Kimball, A. B., Boston, Resident member. (See 1069, iv, p. 632). Stephen Paschall Sharples, S. B., Cambridge, Mass., is also a member.

There is a somewhat remarkable revival of interest in researches into the past. Antiquarian clubs and societies as well as Genealogical and Historic are becoming popular. Of course many of these are somewhat superficial, while many are commanding the attention of the most learned and scientific. These subjects are also, more or less, receiving the notice of the innumerable women's clubs to be found everywhere. Most of these clubs while not remarkable for depth and research, are the means of adding information, of greater or less value to thousands who never obtain it in any other way.



Flags Entwined.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle of May 11, notices the patriotic uprising in that city. We clip the following:

One of the notable incidents was the escort of Confederate flags to the United States flag. The big standard of the Sixth Regiment was borne by the regular standard-bearer in his regulation uniform, and by his side marched Confederate veterans in Confederate uniform, each bearing a Confederate battle flag. Company A, of Confederate Veteran Camp 1049, marching beneath the standards.

From the Augusta Railway and Electric company there are eleven volunteers. Col. D. B. Dyer supplied the boys with whatever they needed and will hold their places open for them. A notable instance of the Blue and the Gray is the case of Mr. Lloyd Lyons, a nephew of Colonel Dyer. Six months ago he came here from Chicago and today he is in camp with the sons of the Confederate veterans, both giving their services to uphold the honor of the Stars and Stripes.

See 2025, p. 909 Fam. Hist.

In reprinting the second number of the NEWS it is the wish to make the list of College graduates more perfect. College catalogues are helpful in our work at all times and are thankfully received. There are family graduates of nearly every college in the country.

We would be glad to receive the names of all the members of the family who may engage in the present war. The full name, age, place of enlistment, company, regiment, and rank, will be desirable. This would serve as one permanent record that may be useful in future years.

Miss Caroline Ennis Cargill of Houston, Texas, (see p. 1152d of Hist.) is Secretary of the Texas Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

A new army litter, the invention of Frederick Remington, the artist, has recently received the highest commendation of Major James Putnam Kimball, surgeon in the United States Army. He writes to the Albany Medical Annals describing it, and adding suggestions as to its use. It consists in addition to the ordinary litter, of a single wheel, with rubber tire, with springs, and legs that may be folded up or let down at will. The device is one calculated to alleviate much of the suffering caused by war. "The litter carrier," adds Major Kimball, "is designed for two bearers, one of whom pulls while the other pushes; but should one of the bearers become disabled it can be moved by one man alone. Over even ground the load carrier is moved with little effort; over rough ground the labor is not excessive and the broad tread of the rubber covered wheel and the elasticity of the steel spring make the patient's bed at least endurable if not wholly comfortable." See p. 713.

Col. Daniel Burns Dyer (2025) was marshal of the day at the Merry maker's celebration of the centennial day of Augusta, Ga., during the last week in April.

Hannah Parker Kimball of Boston, author of a recent volume of poems has a new poem, "In the Wilderness," in the Congregationalist of March 24.

Mrs. Belle Kimball delivered the address at the May day rally of the St. Louis Presbytery, at the First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. John H. Kimball was ordained at Stoughton, Wis., Mar. 16, 1898. He graduated at Beloit and Yale.



Arthur Richmond Kimball.

Arthur Richmond Kimball (p. 654 Fam. Hist.) formerly state librarian of New Hampshire, is now assistant librarian of Congress at Washington under Librarian John Russel Young, at one time editor of the New York Tribune. Mr. Young was long ago recognized as a man of remarkable discrimination, and as such attracted the early attention of Horace Greeley. When appointed Librarian of Congress to succeed one of the greatest librarians of this age, in the new library building, he resolved that the service under him should be of the best. The appointment of Arthur Kimball was made after careful investigation into the character and efficiency of names presented. But Senator Lodge of Massachusetts objected, and a very earnest contest followed. Charges were made that incompetent assistants had been selected and a spirited opposition was developed. This brought Senators Chandler and Gallinger to the defense of Librarian Young's selection, and as a result Senator Lodge became convinced of his error and made a graceful retraction. Arthur Kimball is now acknowledged to be one of the most efficient librarians in the United States. It is natural enough that he should be such, for he was almost born so, his father having been a man of culture and literary tastes, an artist and an editor, and librarian of the state of New Hampshire. Arthur Kimball is a cousin of the Manhattan Kimballs of Kansas. (See p. 653 Fam. Hist.)

Betram Lincoln Kimball (p. 800) is President of the Miles Corson Company Commission Merchants, Philadelphia, Pa., established 1865.

Herbert Wood Kimball (1672) is Registrar of the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL

Under the above heading the Atchison Globe of recent date has the following:

W. H. Kimball, the Rock Island civil engineer, who has been in Atchison considerably of late, in connection with the reconstruction of the Rock Island tracks through the Missouri bottoms, is a son of A. Kimball of Davenport.

Everybody connected with the Rock Island road has a sort of reverence for A. Kimball. He was formerly assistant to the president and active in the management of the road, but has things easier now, acting in an advisory way with the head officials, attending union meetings, etc. He is said to be the only railroad man in the country who ever asked that his salary be reduced.

When, after years of faithful service, the company rewarded him by relieving him of some of his arduous duties, he thought his pay should be reduced accordingly and made such a request. But it was not granted.

(See Fam. Hist. p. 945, No. 2133.) William Hale Kimball is a young man of twenty five. Abel Kimball has lived in Davenport, Iowa since 1856. For benefit of some of our more distant readers we may add that the editor of the Globe is Ed. Howe, as he is known here, the author of 'A Country Town' and other popular books.

A Chicago cousin writes: "Every day I pass the Christian Science Tabernacle of which E. A. Kimball is the head and front, conducts services on Sundays, and experience meetings on Friday evenings. This is on Drexel Boulevard. Next on Michigan Avenue, near 12th, is the large carriage factory of the C. P. Kimball Co.; two blocks further, on Wabash Avenue is the large plate glass warehouse of George F. Kimball; a few blocks further, on Wabash Avenue, is Kimball Hall, W. W. Kimball, proprietor, in which is his Piano warehouse. As I go over through Adams Street, I pass Eugene Kimball's restaurant.



ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been judged best not to publish a supplement to the Kimball Family History. The material collected for that purpose will be used in the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS. By so using it we will be able to place it before the readers of the History in the course of the next few months. At the rate information has been coming in during the last six or eight months we might perhaps be ready to publish a supplement by the first of January, 1900. The NEWS offers us facilities for publishing this at once.

MORRISON & SHARPLES.

KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS, Topeka, Kansas. Price 50c a year. Published Monthly.

**Notes Supplementary to the Data of the
"Kimball Family History"**

Page 127—Nathaniel Kimball m. Aug. 22, 1802, Polly Towle.

Page 143—Snell Thurston m. Feb. 16, 1865, Annie Bacon, his cousin, dau. of Jabez and Sally (Kimball) Bacon. 22, 1802, Polly Towle of Alton.

Page 410—Hanibal Howard Kimball⁷ m. Sept. 26, 1838, Adaline Talcott, b. Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y.; d. Columbus, Ohio, May 10, 1852; m. 2nd Oct. 13, 1853, Eliza Burgert Weaver, b. Paris, Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1820; d. Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1895.

CHILDREN.

i Charles⁸ b. Dec. 6, 1839; d. Leyden, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1840.

ii Charles Howard⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1841; d. May 23, 1842.

iii Altimira Janette⁸ b. Mar. 30, 1843, d. Feb. 18, 1845.

1556 iv Ellen Grace⁸ b. Sept. 2, 1845.

v Frank Harley⁸ b. Oct. 26, 1847; d. Newcastle, Washington; buried at Seattle.

vi Carrol Talcott⁸ b. Dec. 21, 1850, d. Fruitland, Cal., Dec. 20, 1897.

vii Adaline⁸ b. May 8, 1852; d. May 14 1852.

viii Walter Burgert⁸ b. April 26, 1856, m. Sept. 20, 1882, Harriete Isabelle, Whitney of Mansfield, Ohio. He is a dealer in photographer's supplies at Columbus, Ohio, where he resides.

1557 ix Howard Hanibal⁸ b. Aug. 12, 1859.

x Richard⁸ b. Dec. 6, 1862; d. Nov. 5, 1881.

Page 434—Louise A. (Cate) Kimball b. June 5, 1808, d. Feb. 15, 1882. She was a daughter of Joshua Cate.

Page 560—Elizabeth W. Kimball⁷ d. 1832, not 1802.

Page 563—George A. Kimball was president of the Haverhill Savings Bank

Page 567—George Kimball⁷ was b. 1813, not 1814.

Page 568—Mehitable, wife of Phineas died 1839, not 1838.

Page 571—Lucinda Tyler was b. 1805, not 1825.

Page 574—Belinda should be Delinda.

Page 578—Elizabeth Gilman Kimball m. 1st Albert Hall, after his death she married her deceased sister's husband William Woodbury of Vallejo, Cal.

Page 579—Cyrus Kimball⁷ was b. July 26, 1801; d. May 30, 1880; m. Dec. 21, 1828, Charlotte Green Kimball, b. Feb. 2, 1808; d. Aug. 25, 1785. He went to Boston at the age of 14 and served as an apprentice to a cabinetmaker, and afterwards followed that business for many years. He remained in Boston until 1832; in that year he went, in company with a dozen other families, to Cincinnati, Ohio, which was then in the far west.

It took them thirty days to go, and their furniture went by way of New Orleans and was six months on its journey. It was the year that cholera raged through the west but they escaped it. He lived in Cincinnati through the troubles of the antislavery movements. A printing press belonging to an antislavery Journal was hidden in his cabinet shop; had it have been found his shop would have been destroyed. In 1844 he removed to Porterville, N. Y., where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1848 he returned to Cincinnati and remained there until 1876, when he went to Ceres, N. Y. In 1880 he went to Dukes Center, Pa., where he remained until his death.



CHILDREN.

- i Clarissa Ellen^b b. Dec. 25, 1830; d. March 31, 1843.
- ii Mary Elizabeth^a b. Oct. 19, 1834; d. Dec. 30, 1835.
- iii Mary Augusta^a b. Dec. 7, 1836; d. Aug. 8, 1838.
- 1958a iv Ambrose^a b. Nov. 19, 1839.
- 1958b v Charlotte^a b. Mar. 1, 1846.
- Page 582—Alfred Kimball d. 1830, not 1878.
- Page 584—Charles A. Merrill should be Charles A. Morrill. Children: 1 Bertha Francella Morrill⁹ b. Oct. 17, 1863, Contoocook, N. H. 2 Fannie Gertrude Morrill⁹ b. April 12, 1868; m. Rev. Elwin Clark Goodwin of Chester, N. H. 3 Lizzie May Morrill⁹ b. Nov. 5, 1870; resides Contoocook, N. H.
- Page 593—A daughter of Bradbury Kimball Mrs. Lydia D. Sperry lived in Stockton, Cal.
- Page 594—Insert 1193a Abraham Kimball⁷ (Isaac⁶ Abraham⁵ Aaron⁴ David³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Jan. 21, 1807; d. Nov. 4, 1885; m. Dec. 1832, Ruth H. Burnham, b. Feb. 5, 1808, Penobscot, Me., d. Jan. 5, 1885. He was a wheelwright and lived in Howland, Me., and Janesville, Wis.

CHILDREN.

- i James M.^a b. Mar. 31, 1835, d. May 7, 1871; m. Jannetta Mary Field.
- ii John E.^a b. April 11, 1837; m. Eliza Truesdale. Resides in Chicago, Ill.
- iii Albert D.^a b. July 25, 1840; m. Priscilla Parkyn. Resides in Breekinridge, Wis.
- iv Hiram H.^a b. April 3, 1843; m. Maria Phillips. Resides Menowe, Wis.
- v Arah C.^a b. Feb. 23, 1846, m. Susan Snyder. Resides Byron.
- vi Henry D.^a b. Nov. 8, 1852; m. Dec. 4, 1879, Elizabeth Taylor.
- Page 595—Isaiah Pratt Kimball⁷ d. May 26, 1881; m. Mar. 12, not May 24. He was an architect and builder. Lizzie^a m. George W. Forbes of Greenfield, Mass.
- 12 Ella should be Ella F.^a.
- 4 Lydia should be Kate. She graduated at Mt. Holyoke.

William Kimball⁷ d. 1870, not 1876.

- Page 609—Mary Whitcomb was b. 1783 not 1873.
- Page 615—Sarah Kimball⁷ d. Oct. 27, 1831.
- Page 621—Augustus Kimball should be Augustine.
- Page 624—Put 2066a before Daniel W.^a Ellen Elizabeth^a b. Feb. 13, 1838; m. John F. Clontman.
- Page 627—Lucy Eliza Eastman d. 1849, not 1839.
- Page 632—Hazen Kimball d. March not May.
- Page 632—1286b John Burnham Kimball⁷ (James S.⁶ Ebenezer⁵ Ebenezer⁴ Robert³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Plaistow, N. H., July 23, 1822; d. Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 16, 1871; m. Aug. 1, 1858, Julia Adelaide Lawrence, daughter of Edward and Margaret Lawrence, of Toronto, Canada. He went with his brother James to California in 1849, from there he went to Salt Lake City in 1859, and engaged in mercantile business with his brother-in-law, H. W. Lawrence, who married the daughter of his brother James. Before 1871 the firm of Lawrence and Kimball became one of the largest and wealthiest west of the Mississippi.

CHILDREN.

- i Julia Florence^a b. April 19, 1860, Salt Lake City; m. April 27, 1892, Russell Coe Woodruff who died May 24, 1897. Children: 1 Russell Kimball Woodruff⁹ b. Prescott Arizona, Oct. 6, 1893. 2 Adelaide Woodruff⁹ b. Sept. 11, 1895.
- ii Blanche Lawrence^a b. Salt Lake City, April 28, 1863.
- iii John James Lawrence^a b. Salt Lake City, April 9, 1866.
- Page 634—Henry Smith should be Harry Smith.
- Page 635—Insert Joseph Albert Kimball⁷ (Kitridge⁶ Joseph⁵ Samuel⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Whitefield, N. H., 1842; d. in New York City. He was a dentist and the editor of a paper called the "Dentist Himself." (See May News).



CHILDREN.

- i Mamie⁸.
- ii Clifford⁸.
- iii Albert⁸.

Page 636—Mamie Frances was b. Jan. not June; she m. William I. Bliss.

Page 637—Fred Davis should be Fred David.

Page 644—Insert 1321a Benjamin Gage Kimball⁷ (Benjamin⁶ Edmund⁵ Edmund⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Bradford, Mass., Nov. 17, 1814; d. Cravensville, Mo., Oct. 22, 1882; m. Feb 14, 1843, Zerelda Ann Burton, daughter of George Lewis and Ann Kincard (Poage) Burton. He went to New York when quite young and served an apprenticeship as a shoe-maker. In 1837 he went to Missouri and settled at Tierney's Point entering into partnership with Isaiah Mansur in the Mercantile business. In 1842 he removed to Cravensville, (Old Diamond, of Mormon Fame) in Daviess Co., Mo., where he soon entered into partnership with William Johnson in mercantile business. He sold this out in 1845 and moved on to a farm which he had purchased five miles north of Cravensville. In 1848 he sold this farm and bought another a mile west of it. This farm is still owned and managed by his wife who survives him. During the gold excitement in 1849 he disposed of his personal property and tried his fortune with varied success in California, until March 1852, when he returned to his farm, which he cultivated until the time of his death. He also engaged in the lumber business.

He was elected Public Administrator of Daviess Co., in 1860 and held the office for four years; was a member of the county court of the same county for two or more terms, and at different times was assessor and deputy sheriff.

CHILDREN.

2107a i George Benjamin⁸ b. Mar. 2, 1844.

2107b ii James William⁸ b. Dec. 10, 1845.

iii Caroline Elizabeth⁸ b. Aug. 11, 1848; d. Jan. 14, 1870.

2107c iv Eliza Mansur⁸ b. July 2, 1853.

2107d v Alice Ann⁸ b. Jan. 25, 1855, d. Jan. 23, 1888.

2107e vi Nathaniel Thurston⁸ b. Jan. 25, 1857.

viii Harriet Ellen⁸ b. May 9, 1858, d. July 18, 1863.

viii Jefferson Davis⁸ b. July 19, 1861. He is now a ranchman at Lavinia, Fergus Co., Montana.

Page 645—Mary F. Tobey was b. April 6, 1820. She was the daughter of Ezra, not Edward.

Page 646—Julia Meser Kimball m. July 22, 1897, Charles Herbert Poore. Resides in Haverhill, Mass.

Page 647—Tillotson should be Tillotson: dau. Ruth Tillotson b. 1885, Nashua, N. H.

Page 650—Insert 1339a Charles Marcus Kimball⁷ (Charles⁶ Moses⁵ Abner⁴ Ebenezer³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Ripley, Ohio, May 13, 1809; m. Waterville, N. Y., May 11, 1839, Frances Mabel Putnam, b. Oriskany Falls, New York, Mar. 7, 1870; dau. of Alfred and Mary Allen Putnam and grand-daughter of Sidney Putnam. He is an Episcopal Clergyman at Buffalo, New York.

CHILD

i Gladys Mary⁸ b. Brookville, Pa. May 11, 1890.

Page 655—After John E. Kimball erase d. at Saco, Jan. 7, 1892 and the remainder of the sentence, commencing "He was graduated, and ending Maine."

Page 662—John Stacy Kimball m. Mar. 2, 1836, not 1804.

Page 663—Glaudet should be Gallaudett.

Page 664—Sumner should be Samuel.

Page 664—Warren d. New York City not Jersey City.

Page 664—Arthur LaLane was b. June 27, 1856.

Page 665—Mary Frances⁸ was b. Sept. 29, 1844, is still living.

Kate Nelson⁸ b. June 19, 1850.

Levi Houghton d. 1896 not 1848.



Page 666—Charles A. Garnsey was b. Aug. 23, 1815.

Page 668—Samuel Kimball was a farmer. He served as a member of the legislature and was a selectman and Justice of the Peace in N. H. He was also Justice of the Peace in Elgin.

Page 672—James B. Kimball's 2nd wife Hannah F. Pratt d. Jan. 20, 1849; m. 3rd Evelyn Beginey, b. Wallace N. S. 1835; d. Malden, Mass., June 10, 1893; daughter of Peter and Margaret Beginey.

Page 672—Insert 1388a David Kimball¹ (Jonathan⁷ David⁶ Benjamin⁵ John⁴ John³ Henry² Richard¹) b. Parsonsfield Me., 1800; m. his cousin Nancy Granville.

2189a Son John Granville⁹ b. Sept. 3, 1819.

Page 672—Transfer the account of John Granville Kimball to page 965.

Page 673—Clement Brown Kimball m. Jan. 4, 1848, Eliza Jane Hinkson, b. Feb. 4, 1827. Dau Corine¹⁰ b. Marysville, Cal., Mar. 17, 1856; m. June 17, 1887, Norman Rideout. He was killed in the Vegalia mine, Mar. 8, 1896.

Page 674—Lawton should be Laughton.

Page 679—Hannah Mahala Kimball, b. Cornish, N. H., Feb. 15, 1824, died Mast Yard, N. H., Aug. 1891; m. Springfield, N. H., July 4, 1840. Mosher (not Moses) Ordway b. New London, N. H., Nov. 17, 1807. The grandmother of Hannah M. Kimball was Hannah (Kimball) Chase and her great grandfather Jonathan Kimball⁶ m. his cousin Hannah Kimball, hence there is much of the Kimball blood in her descendants. Mosher Ordway was the oldest brother of Sarah (Ordway) Kimball (see page 992, Kimball History.) She is still living in Danville Illinois, and is the mother of the Editor of the Kimball Family News.

CHILDREN

i Mary A. Ordway¹⁰ b. Aug. 8, 1841,

d. July 29, 1862; m. Myron G. Holmes of Webster, Mass., b. —, d. Jan. 2, 1861.

ii Hannah J. Ordway¹⁰ b. June 14, 1842, m. A. K. Martin of Tilton, N. H., b. —, d. 1879; m. 2nd Oscar A. Drown of Chester, N. H. Children: 1 Alice Drown¹¹, 2 Millard Drown¹¹, 3 Frederick Drown¹¹.

iii Lanna Ordway¹⁰ b. Aug. 29, 1844; m. Nov. 3, 1862, Alfred Elliott of Penacook, N. H. He is deceased; she lives in Penacook. Child: Gertrude Mabel Elliott¹¹ b. May 7, 1870; m. Mar. 5, 1898, Frank P. Dodge of Hopkinton, N. H. They live in Goffstown, N. H.

iv Henry Ordway¹⁰ b. June 3, 1846, d. Sept. 10, 1846.

v Addie A. Ordway¹⁰ b. Jan. 10, 1848, d. July 7, 1886; m. John G. Abbott of Hanover, N. H.; b. —, d. Dec. 8, 1895.

vi Elbridge Ordway¹⁰ b. Sept. 6, 1849, d. June 9, 1857.

vii Joseph C. Ordway¹⁰ b. Mar. 3, 1851; m. Belle Stokes of Concord, N. H., and resides there. Child: Ethel Ordway¹¹.

viii Carrie Ordway¹⁰ b. April 1, 1853; m. Aug. 1869, James Small of Ashland, N. H. They live in Charleston, N. H.

Children: 1 Mary Small¹¹, 2 Lillie Small¹¹, 3 Maud Small¹¹, 4 Joseph Smail¹¹, 5 Hattie Smail¹¹, 6 Fannie Smail¹¹, 7 Melvin Smail¹¹, 8 Carrie Smail¹¹, 9 Grace Smail¹¹, 10 Howard Smail¹¹.

Page 685—Samuel⁹ should be Samuel Mason⁹ b. Jan. 8, 1800.

Page 690—Sophia Kimball and John Hamlin had a son Mellen Kimball Hamlin, b. Milan, N. H., Oct. 1, 1846, m. Sept. 3, 1880, Effie Morgan of Bethel, Me. He was a farmer and resided in Durham, Me. Children: 1 Charles Hamlin¹¹ b. Aug. 6, 1885, 2 John Hamlin¹¹ b. Sept. 5, 1887.

Page 692—Children of Richard Kimball should be as follows:



- i Elizabeth Alzetta⁹ b. Feb. 22, 1832.
 ii Byron⁹ b. Oct. 10, 1834; d. 1838.
 iii Nancy D.⁹ b. Jan. 11, 1835, d. 1846.
 2241 iv Byron⁹ b. Aug. 8, 1840.
 Page 696—Mary Cammet should be Judith Cammett.
 Page 698—Number 2266 should be 2262.
 Page 698—Hugh Ramsey Foster⁹ d. 1870.
 Page 698—Ellen should be Hellen M. Lavinia should be Lovinia.
 Page 699—Number 2263 belongs to Reuil William.
 Page 705—Erase the date of birth of Hannah Little Noyes.
 Pages 706 & 707—Susanna should be Lusanma.
 Page 709—Eliza d. 1846, not 1840.
 Page 709—Children of James Madison Post: 1 E. D. Post, m. Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 19, 1893, Susie R. Ingerson, b. Mar. 6, 1865. 2 Jennie M. Post m. Joseph Leader of Winchenden, Mass.; son Arthur Madison Leader, b. Feb. 14, 1896.
 Page 712—Insert 1494a Joel Kimball⁸ (David⁷ Isaac⁶ Jonathan⁵ Jonathan⁴ Samuel³ Richard² Richard¹) b. Waterford, Me., 1810; m. Mar. 1, 1839, Oliva Watson.

CHILDREN.

- i Edward⁹ b. Waterford, Nov. 3, 1840. He now resides in Bridgton; has represented the town in the Legislature and has been selectman of Bridgton for seven years and chairman of the board for two years and still holds that position. Never married.
 ii Thomas M.⁹ b. Waterford, Nov. 3, 1840, m. Josephine Kimball. He is a carpenter and has one son Roy Kimball¹⁰ b. 1886.
 Page 713—1308 ii John should be 2308.
 Page 720—Jennie Fox should be Jennie B. Fox, daughter of Timothy and Anna (Seovil) Fox, of Appleton, Wis.
 Page 720—Anna H. was b. Nov. 24, 1877.
 Page 729—Insert after Clinton; Child, Emily¹⁰ b. Aug. 8, 1896.
 Page 731—Susan Frances Wheeler was b. 1834 not 1804.

- Page 737—The first child of Alfred Kimball¹ was Helena²; she m. John Tramball.
 Page 737—Dr. Edwin Kimball d. Haywards, Cal., Sept. 1896.
 Page 738—Thomas E. Kimball¹ had in addition to the children given: Lorenzo⁹; Thomas⁹, who died in Eastport, Me. Jane⁹; Mary⁹; Sarah H.⁹ b. 1845, Eastport; m. July 27, 1865, James M. Mott of Wellfleet, Mass., b. 1822; Lizzie⁹ m. —Palmer.
 Page 738—Benjamin Herbert m. Oct. 29, 1891.
 Page 739—Mary (Potter) Kimball d. Fitchburg, Mass., not Passaic, N.J.
 Page 747—Newell Greenleaf Wallace b. June 21, 1840.
 Page 759—Arthur⁹ should be Arthur Dorman⁹ b. Jan. 31, 1862, d. Aug. 13, 1885. He was adopted by his great-uncle, Dr. Dorman, with whom he went to Rochester, N. H. in 1865. He was graduated from the Divinity School at Tufts College in 1885, and that summer supplied the Universalist Church in Marlow where he died.
 Page 757—Amoretta m. Aug. 21, 1864, John A. Kimball of Northfield.
 Page 759—Horace Orrin m. May 5, 1894, Mamie E. Stockbridge.
 Page 762—Belle C. MacBride dau. of Robert and Mary (Chesney) MacBride.
 Page 763—Amira Lydia Bruce was b. July 30, 1836.
 Page 786—1691a Joseph Story Kimball¹ (William S.⁷ Richard⁶ Richard⁵ Aaron Richard³ John² Richard¹) b. Thomaston, Me., June 5, 1818; d. Riley, Michigan, 1894; m. Dec. 26, 1839, Mary Davis, of Friendship, Me., b. —; d. Riley, Mich., 1894; m. Dec. 26, 1839, Mary Davis of Friendship, Me., b. Riley, Mich., 1865. In early life he was a seaman and lived in Thomaston, Me. In 1853 he went with the other members of his father's family to Riley, St. Clair Co.,



Mich., and engaged in farming. He m. 2nd, Oct. 1866, Susan Jane (Goodrich) Williams who was born in New York State and died in Riley, Mich., Dec. 1, 1893.

CHILDREN.

- i Mary^b b. Sept. 19, 1840; d. Aug. 5, 1842.
- ii Sarah Emily^b b. April 9, 1843; m. 1865, David Coombs. Res. Mich.
- iii Mary Ellen^b b. April 9, 1843, m. Dec. 1860. Joshua Perry of Sterling Mass. Resides in Michigan.
- iv Frances Ann^b b. April 29, 1846; m. Warren Cooley.
- v Joseph Thomas^b b. Mar. 31, 1847. Resides in Michigan.
- vi Simon Shibley^b b. April 5, 1849. Resides in Mich.
- vii William Benjamin^b b. Mar. 21, 1853; d. Aug., 1869, Riley, Mich.
- viii Horace Kimball^b b. Riley, Mich., June 18, 1855; m. Orilla Williams. Resides in Michigan.
- ix Horatio^b b. June 18, 1855; d. Sept. 1880, Riley, Mich.
- x Martha Ada^b b. Sept. 29, 1858; m. Joel Robeson.
- xi George Goodrich^b b. Aug. 6, 1870; m. Jan. 24, 1894, Louisa Bushea. Resides Riley, Mich.
- xii Stephen Francis^b b. Feb. 19, 1873.
- xiii Lewis Victor^b b. Dec. 29, 1876.
- xiv Birdie Mabel^b b. June 6, 1878.

Page 786—1691b Sarah Story Kimball^s (William Story⁷ Richard⁶ Richard⁵ Aaron⁴ Richard³ John² Richard¹) b. Thomaston, Me., Oct. 31, 1820; m. Mar. 25, 1837, Charles Dudley Starr who is a merchant and lives at Memphis, Macomb Co., Mich.

CHILDREN.

- i Solon Spafford Starr^b b. Memphis; Dec. 25, 1857; d. July 20, 1859.
- ii Clyde Dudley Story Starr^b b. June 14, 1861; m. Sept. 21, 1887, Emily Edith Fairweather. He is a farmer and lives in Imlay, Mich. Children: 1 Beulah Francis Starr¹⁰, b. July 19, 1888. 2 Charles Leon Starr¹⁰, b. July 19, 1890.

Page 786—1691c Moses Coombs Kimball^s (William S.⁷ Richard⁶ Richard⁵ Aaron⁴ Richard³ John² Richard¹) b. Thomaston, Me., April 21, 1829; m. Oct. 18, 1856, Maria Mendoza of San Antonio, Lower California. He went to sea when he was ten years old. He is a caulker and resides in San Francisco.

CHILD.

- i Maria Louisa Sarah^b b. Aug. 19, 1865. She is a music teacher.
- Page 786—1691d Thomas Danforth Kimball^s (William S.⁷ Richard⁶ Richard⁵ Aaron⁴ Richard³ John² Richard¹) b. Thomaston, Me., July 16, 1831; m. Jan. 6, 1855; Elmira Choate Preble, b. Whitefield, Me., Dec. 15, 1829, daughter of William and Lucy (Lambert) Preble. He lived in Thomaston, Me. until 1852. He was then in Massachusetts until 1855, when he removed to San Francisco where he has since resided. He is a caulker.

CHILDREN.

- i Rosa Lena^b b. Hunts Hill, Nevada, Co., Cal., Mar., 22, 1863; m. Sept. 1, 1880, William Bourghdorffe Soule. They reside at Vallejo, Cal. He is a printer. Children: 1 Helen Aldeane Soule, b. Nov. 9, 1881; d. Feb. 23, 1884. 2 Harold Kimball Soule, b. May 28, 1889.
- ii Mary Unservia^b b. San Francisco, California., Mar. 11, 1863; d. Dec. 2, 1892; m. Dec. 24, 1882, Daniel Smith Thompson of Vallejo.
- iii Grace Isabelle^b b. San Francisco, California, Oct. 6, 1864. Resides San Francisco, Cal.

Page 786—1691e Melvina Susan Kimball^s (William S.⁷ Richard⁶ Richard⁵ Aaron⁴ Richard³ John² Richard¹) b. Sept. 24, 1837; m. Edwin Sprague of Rockland, Me.

CHILDREN.

- i Grace^b b. 1867; m. Capt. Albert Pillsbury who is in the employment of the Southern Pacific Co., on the Pacific coast.
- ii Lillian^b m. ——— Copping.



Page 786—1691f Julia Fendall Kimball⁸ (William S.⁷ Richard⁶ Richard⁵ Aaron⁴ Richard³ John² Richard¹) b. Thomaston, Me., June 22, 1844; m. Oct. 9, 1866, John Parker Murphey, b. Pottsdam, N. Y., May 24, 1814; d. Riley, Mich., May 6, 1885. Son of John and Lucy (Baker) Murphey. He was a farmer.

CHILDREN.

- i Edway Story Murphey⁹ b. Rochester Mich., June 13, 1870. He is an engineer and lives at Imlay City, Mich.
- ii Sarah Blanche Murphey⁹ b. Orient, Osceola, Co., Mich., Nov. 6, 1877. Resides in Riley, Mich.

Page 787—William More Rich was b. Oct. 25, 1821.

Page 798—Joseph Farley should be Michael Farley, and Mary Farley should be Mary (Manning) Farley. Marianna C. should be Meriam Choate.

Benjamin was b. Nov. 18, 1849.

Page 748—Add to the children of Cyrus Chapman: 3 Jessie Alice Chapman¹⁰ b. Jan. 24, 1885. 3 Carrie Ellen Chapman¹⁰ b. June 26, 1889.

Page 800—Martha Ann Thurston d. July 24, 1888. Lyman Edwin Kimball⁹ m. Oct. 9, 1889, Marcia Anderson Rand, dau. of Appleton and Phebe (Frank) Rand of Portland, Me.

Page 800—Frederick Aaron Kimball⁹ m. Jan. 23, 1884, Mary Isabella Knight dau. of Mark and Caroline (Jackson) Knight of Otisfield, Me.

Page 800—Charles Westley should be Charles Wesley.

We are indebted to Miss Sarah Louise Kimball for a report of the Annual Banquet of the California Sons of the American Revolution, Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. It is not often that so much good literature, high patriotism, pure statesmanship, wise philosophy, humanity, and elevated inspiration, can be found in thirty pages of print. It was an event, manifestly, far out of the usual line.

Kimballs in the Present War.

There is no telling, at this time, how many there are, nor where they are. But there are some who are already somewhat notable. Amos S. Kimball (Fam. Hist. p. 1088, is chief quartermaster of the eastern division with headquarters at New York. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1840, married Hattie F. Crary, Pottsdam, N. Y., in 1861, and enlisted as private in 98th N. Y. Infantry the same year. He rapidly advanced to the grade of lieutenant and in 1862 became regimental quartermaster. From that time to the present he has acted as commissary of subsistence, and quartermaster at all important points from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic. He has made practicable the greatest movement of the troops known in recent years.

Gen. Sumner Increase Kimball (Fam. Hist. p. 745) has long been in government service as chief of the life saving department, and is now useful in the work of coast defense.

Lieut.-Commander W. W. Kimball, (Fam. Hist. see No. 2235, iii. p. 977,) is in command of the torpedo flotilla, to whose dangerous work we have referred in another column.

Gen. A. W. Greely (Fam. Hist. p. 45) is sixth in descent from Abigail (Kimball) Day, daughter of Benjamin. He was rescued from death in the Arctic regions to become chief of the Signal Service Bureau in which he has made notable improvements that have so enhanced the efficiency of the army and navy as to call out columns of approvals on the part of the newspapers and military experts.

Col. Robert J. Kimball (1680) is president of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Ellwood Davis Kimball (2556) is Vice President of the Kansas Sons of the Revolution.



ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

We find the following sketch in the Advertiser of Norway, Maine. The subject does not appear in the family History, and the paper containing this sketch was sent us by our cousin Sumner, of Lovell, Me.

It was there accompanied by a half tone portrait, which we wanted but failed to get, all of which forces us to the belief that our cousin Alfred possesses that well known Kimball modesty, and diffidence to a degree that is entirely unnecessary. The Advertiser says:

Mr. Kimball was born in Waterford, Dec. 20, 1842. He was educated at the public schools of that town and at Bridgton Academy, earning his own way by day labor and teaching. He studied law with the late Hon. Thomas J. Brigham and was admitted to the bar of Oxford county in 1864. In 1882 he removed to Norway, which has been his place of residence ever since. He has held all the offices in the gift of citizens of Waterford, and for three successive terms represented the district of which Waterford and Norway formed a part, in the Legislature of Maine, notwithstanding the district was strongly Republican and he has always been a Democrat.

In 1878 Mr. Kimball was appointed by Governor Connor, together with Hon. Joseph W. Symonds and Hon. Charles Buffon, as a commissioner to investigate the rights of suffrage of French settlers on the St. John river. How satisfactorily this commission discharged delicate duties intrusted to them is a part of the history of this State, and is of course familiar to many of our readers.

In 1879 he was elected county attorney for Oxford county and served in that capacity for the succeeding three years. In February, 1886, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the first Maine district, and continued in that office until the close of President Cleveland's first administration. He was appointed ap-

praiser of the port of Portland and Falmouth by President Cleveland, Jan. 22, 1894, for the term of four years.

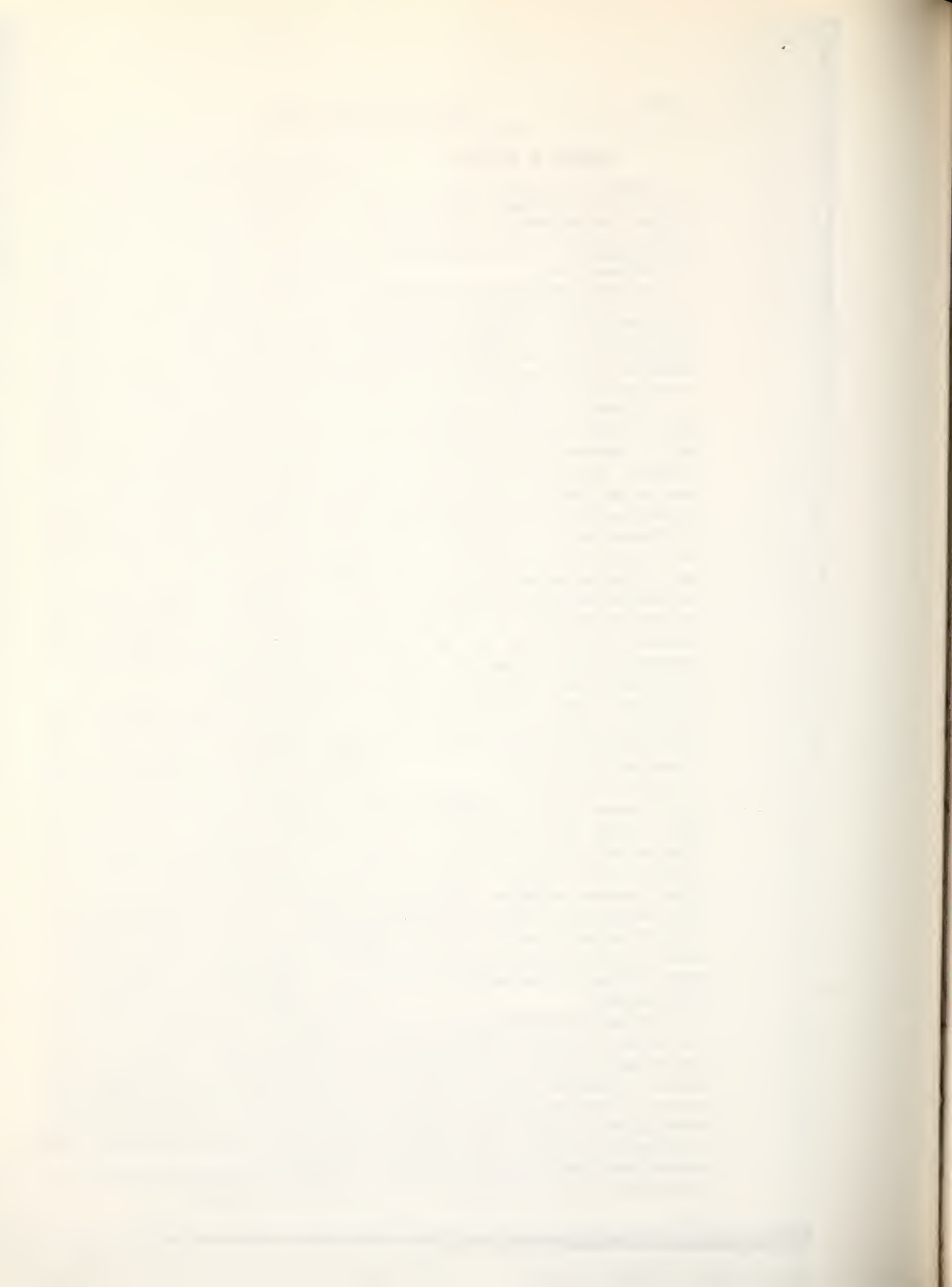
□ Mr. Kimball was for several years the Oxford county member of the State committee. He was a delegate from the Second Congressional District to the last Democratic National convention held in Chicago in 1892. During all these years he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Oxford county.

He is well known in secret society circles being prominent in both Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1889-90, Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1890 and 1891, and is the present Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment.

Mr. Kimball married Florence A. Houghton, April 20, 1866 and has one son Merton L., born March 18, 1857, now in partnership with his father in the law business.

The Portland Sunday Telegram, commenting on his retirement from the office of appraiser, remarks: "Mr. Kimball will return to the pleasant village of Norway, where he owns a handsome and commodious residence, with the consciousness that he has performed the duties of appraiser at this post in a manner highly creditable to himself and perfectly satisfactory to the government. By his associates at the custom house no man could be held in higher esteem. Always genial and obliging, always ready to give freely to those asking his advice in matters involving some legal point, he will be missed in more ways than one by the Custom house force. Of him it can be emphatically and truthfully said that he has been one of the most faithful, competent and popular officials that ever served a term in the Portland custom house."

We may add that the son Merton L. has enlisted and gone to war



Of Growing Value.

We have heretofore called attention to the growing value of family Histories. We have before us the April number of the New England Genealogical Register. An announcement therein says that a copy of the Chandler History can be had for \$30. Only an occasional copy can be had. It is less than 50 pages larger than the Kimball History, Joel Munsell's Sons, of Albany, send out a circular advertising numerous records from two pages to several hundred. The prices asked are often 50c a page and one, we notice, at \$1.00. These facts ought to impress upon every member of the family, not only the importance of obtaining the family record, but of preserving it most carefully. As a financial investment the book is as good as a government bond. At present the work can be had in two volumes for \$6.00. It will always be worth more, and greatly increase in value as soon as the remaining copies are sold.

The same is true of the numbers of the Family News. It is now supplemental to the History and every number has cash value, now or in the future, greater than the cost of a year's issue. Every number should be carefully saved. Very frequently we receive letters saying that the writer has sent his copy to some friend. Another writes that he has received a copy from some near relative.

Now every number of the News should be carefully preserved. It will be good business to do this, even if one feels no other interest in it. Don't mutilate, don't destroy, don't send off a single copy.

Numbers One and Two.

Many applications for these numbers of the News come to hand. They are out of print and were in quarto form. They will be reprinted and supplied to all subscribers.

Cows Which Give Rich Milk.

The dairy herd owned by G. F. Kimball of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, is quite a remarkable one. It consists of 19 cows, pure bred and grade Jerseys. Six of them are heifers with their first calves. Two of them were fresh in April, '97, four in July and the remaining 13 in August, September, and October. The milk is sold to the North Haverhill creamery. The statement from this creamery for December, 1897, and the first three months of this year is given below and shows that Mr. Kimball has valuable cows. Not only do they give a large quantity of milk, but it is exceptionally rich. For the four months the cows gave 12,214 lbs. of milk each month, an average of 643 lbs. each, or over 21½ lbs. daily.—American Agriculturist.

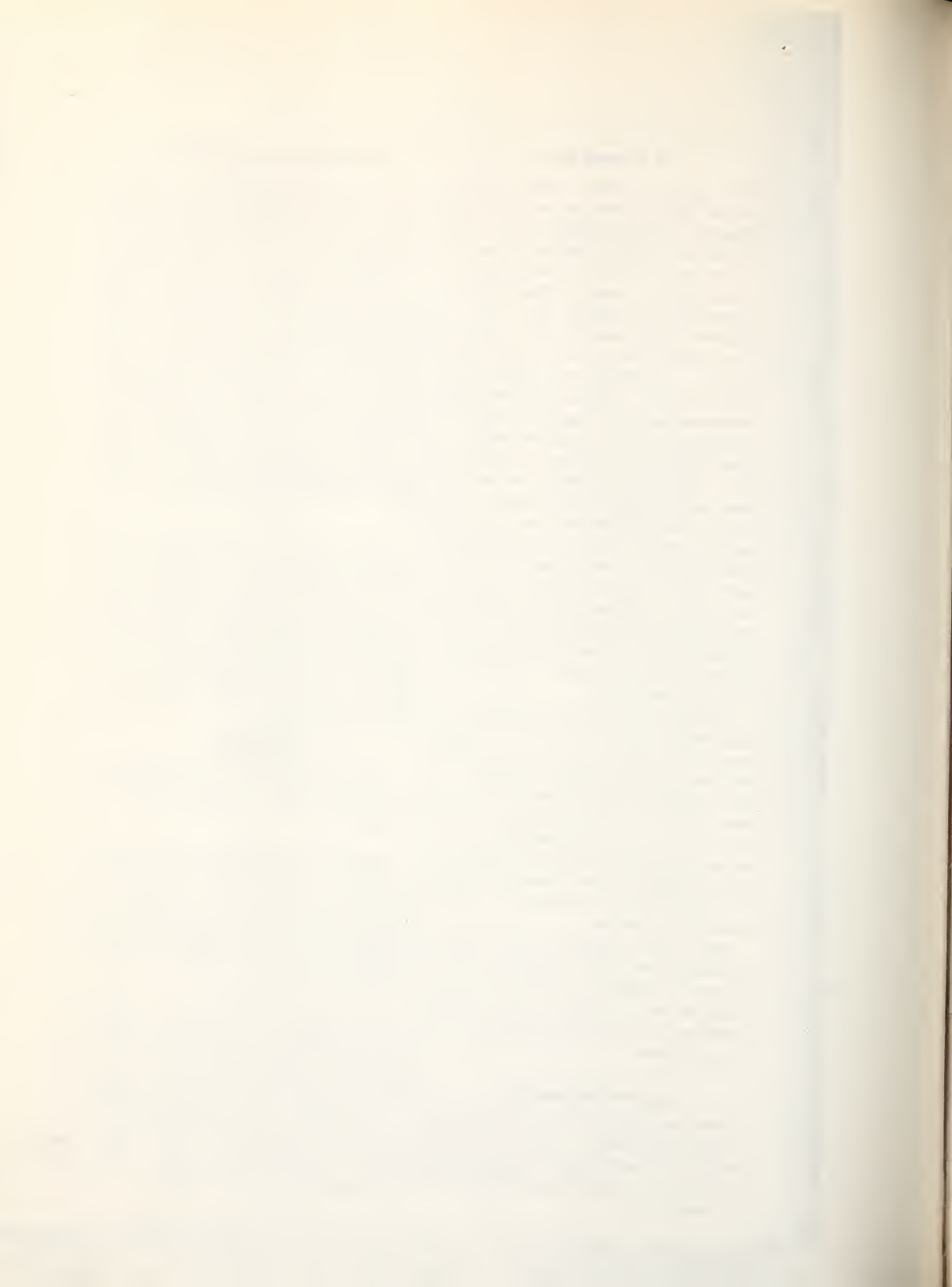
A list of American Genealogical and Historical publications would include five hundred families, ranging from works of a few pages up to the elaborate books of 1,300 pages, such as the Chandler and Kimball Histories. The Family News is making that of the Kimball family the most complete of any yet published.

Corrections.

Page 72, April News, Ira and Samuel R. should read "brothers" and not "sons."

There are many owners of the Family History who are not subscribers for the News. If they wish to secure the supplementary matter entire that Prof. Sharples is now preparing they should subscribe at once, as the supply of back numbers is limited.

Now and then some member of the family sends us a photograph. Would not mind if more would do so. If we had it we would take care of a photo-portfolio gallery of the family. Then we would like to print them with biography, etc. But half tone cuts, single column size, cost \$2.00 each. With photo and \$2.00 we do the rest.



The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, July, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 7.

Terms 50 cents a year.

THE SECOND PACIFIC COAST FAMILY REUNION.

The second Pacific Coast Kimball Family Reunion was a great success so far as numbers, plenty to eat, good music, and a jolly good time could make it so. There was not much business done, and we have no detailed or official report of the meeting, although considerable matter relating to it in fragmentary shape. We give below a list of those present and the address of the president, Roy U. Kimball. A score of letters was read from those unable to be present. Edgar Hobart and Mrs. Sloane sang songs; Sadie Wright recited a humorous piece, and Daisy Kimball the "Horseman in the Sky." Mrs. Tays read an able paper, a few notes on which we are able to give. Mrs. Sloane had something to say on the suffrage and some other questions. The two principal addresses were made by Charles Lloyd Kimball of Healdsburg, (p. 1021) and William Parker Kimball of San Francisco, (p. 921). Both these speeches were replete with patriotic fervor, thoroughly reflecting the national sentiment of the day, and interweaving with it the devotion of the old American families to the cause of freedom and progress, with special reference to the Kimballs who have always stood well to the front from Bloody Brook to the present.

Among the speeches was one by Col. A. S. Hubbard, one of the guests of the occasion. Col. Hubbard is vice president the California Genealogical Association. It was a fine effort, but as in other cases we have been unable to get even a summary of it. He was followed by Miss Genevieve Kimball, youngest daughter of Capt. C. L. Kim-

ball of Healdsburg, who recited the "Blue and the Gray." A speech by Capt. A. W. Kimball, son of Col. A. S. Kimball, Army Quartermaster at New York, was highly appreciated. He has just been appointed by President McKinley, Assistant Quartermaster at San Francisco, where his father was formerly stationed. (See p. 105) Fam. Hist.)

Point was given to these remarks, not only by the national emergency, but by the presence of so many members of the families present now in the service of the country, as may be seen by reference to the list of those attending. We have wanted at least a digest of these speeches, but have not been able to obtain them.

The hall, the banquet, the music, the badges and all etceteras of the occasion were furnished by the president Roy T. Kimball. It was all the association could do to hold him down while a vote of thanks was showered upon his head, his modesty and obstinacy both striving to stir up a rebellion. It may be added that his generosity afforded a precedent that no one will be likely to follow hereafter.

As one matter of business a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, under which the association will hereafter be managed. Provision will probably be made for fees and dues from which funds may be secured, and doubtless a more systematized plan of work secured.

The attendance was much larger than last year, and most of the additions consisted of members of the family, before unknown to each other, and several who are not found in the Family History. There was John Carpenter Kimball, whose great grandfather was killed by the Indian Chief Pontiac.



Another was Charles Stokes Kimball, public weigher in San Francisco, whose father was Colin Kimball, but he has no further record of his family and would like information. Then there was Ernest Lee Kimball, aged 27, born in Boston, father shipwrecked before his birth, and mother died when he was two years old. Knows not the name of his father, nor his mother's maiden name, but is undoubtedly a descendant of Richard. Within the last year many members of the family who know no more of their ancestors than these, have been properly placed.

A few subscriptions were taken for the Family News.

The President's Address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE KIMBALL FAMILY:—

Though I allow myself the satisfaction of expressing to you in a few words something of my great pleasure in again meeting you, on this second annual gathering for fraternal greeting and family fraternizing, you must not think or fear that I have so far forgotten the duty that you conferred upon me in electing me as your president, as to venture upon wearying you with a speech.

My duty is to do, and not to talk. I am to take care of your comfort and see that others furnish you with literature and amusement. I shall be satisfied with myself and you will be satisfied with my presidency if you find the preparations for this occasion ample; if the dinner has been abundant and the social enjoyment proves to be satisfactory.

To this end I pledge you all the energies of myself and all my family, (Applause) and if any failures shall happen to occur, please remember that my family still remains too small to give me much help in such work. (Clapping) But you know that it is a matter that can be mended, and I am a hopeful candidate for a future improvement in that respect.

A year ago I took great pleasure in the assurance uttered by nearly all our speakers that the Kimballs are not a set of vagabonds, thieves, and outlaws. That court records are not likely to enroll our names except upon jury lists. That alms houses and prisons don't know us. And that as a family we are

not only moral, but pious, furnishing a good deal of Deacon timber for the Congregational church. (with a wink at Capt. C. L. K.) Now this is extremely creditable to the name and highly satisfactory to us all, but lest somebody may charge us with having made out our own case as a little too Puritanical, or a grain too denominational, or perhaps inclined to heterodoxy that might have come from our early New England training, I want to interpose the plea, (for some time at least) of a cross in the blood. A strain from the old church of England, all the orthodoxy of the apostle's creed.

On my father's side I am a Kimball, and Congregational, no doubt. On my mother's side I am a lineal descendant from John Rogers the martyr, the famous canon of St. Paul's that Queen Mary burned to death despite the crying of all of his nine small children and one at the breast. (Laughter) that the primers of our grandfathers use to tell us all about.

Now who has a right to think that we have made out only a moral or only a Congregational side or case after this. And you know we have all been mixing in some such way ever since our good old ancestor Richard Kimball married our pretty little grandmother Ursula Scott. And if by this time we are not pretty well indoctrinated in apostolic faith and sound churchmanship it isn't for the lack of either time or opportunity.

But to be serious, I am more than glad to meet you all, and welcome you the representatives of my American kindred here upon the extreme western border of our country; and no more beautiful spot exists today. I hope these Kimball gatherings may continue forever, growing larger and in every way better as time goes on.

We may not have upon the roll of our family more than our share of the great names of our country, but we all know that the roll does bear a great many good names, for the names of our fathers and mothers are upon it. (Hearty cheering.)

Though I have intimated that we have not many great names, I do not mean to infer that we have none. It is well for us to remember that quality is sometimes better than quantity. And in that great lawyer Richard Burleigh Kimball, (No 869 Kimball History) born in Plainfield in my native state, New Hampshire, 1816, who as a trav-



eller, a writer, and law lecturer, made himself famous, we have greatness enough to satisfy our generation at least. I may also mention his father Richard, (No. 420 Kimball History) who at a time when the great canals of New York state were being outlined, and the obstacles to construction through a swampy section were being urged, that bright and able Governor Clinton said in executive board: "It can be done, I have consulted Captain Kimball and he says it is practical." And it was accomplished.

But this could be extended indefinitely. I find that the Kimballs have been filling places of trust and confidence through all the years of growth of this country, and the more we look them up the more I become convinced that I belong to a really grand family. (Cheers.)

Notes on a Paper Read at the Kimball Reunion.

(BY MRS. VIOLA KIMBALL TAYS.)

"He shall be like a tree."

Members of the "Kimball family" were compared to New Hampshire elms and California pines.

Mental and moral greatness were referred to as being the birthright of women as well as of men. The ancestry of Kimball cousins came down the line of kings and queens. In our own country a later ancestry were found making laws for the people, presidents of colleges, heads of churches, healing diseases, leading reforms, generals in war, and all patriots. Wherever we find famous men, there we find famous women.

Again the psalmist has said, "A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees." This applies to the sisters of the Kimball family. They are ready to use the pruning axe if by so doing humanity is uplifted and the home better protected. One sister was mentioned as president of a college for girls in Worcester, Mass.; another as having been na-

tional superintendent of Sunday School work; an eastern sister found sermons in the flowers and running brooks, and handled her pruning axe under the guise of song. The California sisters are pruning away prejudices and engrafting the principles that men and women should be equal before law.

Leading characteristics of this large family were considered; then came the wish that each year would bring to these Kimball cousins many choice blessings.

Members Present at the Reunion.

Thurston Roy Kimball, president; his mother, Mrs. Harriet S. Rogers Kimball of Napa, brother George Abbott Rogers of Napa, and sisters, Mrs. Sarah Kimball Wright of San Francisco, with her daughters Sadie R. Wright, Harriet L. Wright and Mattie A. Wright; Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball Woodbury of Vallejo, her husband William Woodbury; and Mrs. Viola Kimball Tays, of Napa. (Mrs. Tays delivered an address.) (p. 578)

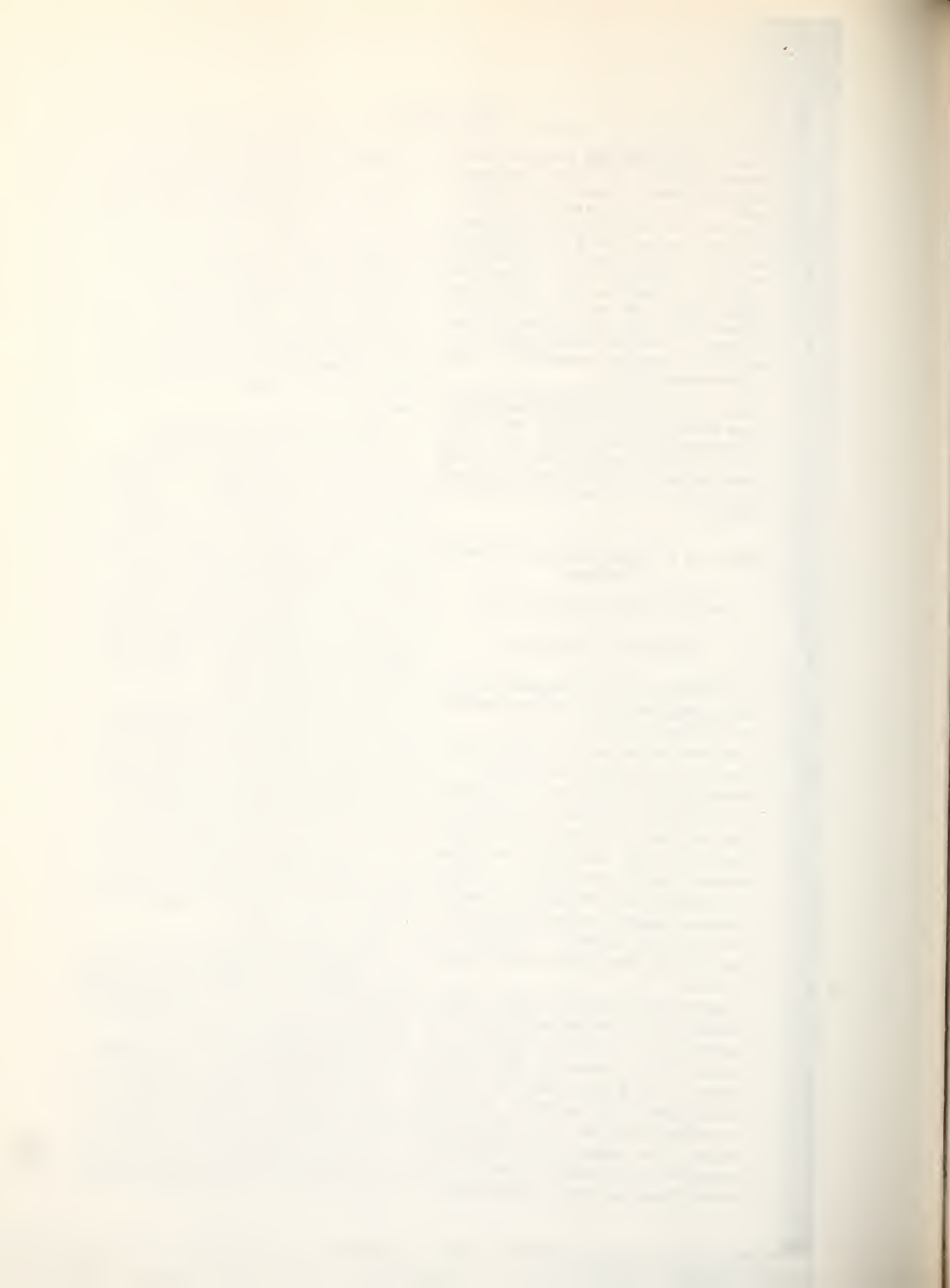
Capt. Charles (2333 p. 1021) Lloyd Kimball of Healdsburg, with his family consisting of Dr. M. Viola Kimball, Miss Edna Genevieve Kimball, Mrs. Lulu M. Davis of Oakland, Miss Bernice M. Davis, and Mrs. George E. Patton of Oakland.

Elisha Barnum Kimball of East Oakland, (son of Wm. Jones K., top p. 473) his aunt Miss Marie Antoinette Kimball of Rochester, New York, visiting California. (See p. 473)

William Parker Kimball (2057) of the Educational Publishing Co., residing at 715 Post Street, San Francisco, and family, Mrs. Wm. P. Kimball, Miss Florence M. Kimball, and Herbert L. Kimball, of San Francisco.

Charles Stokes Kimball, Public Weigher, Pier 3, East Street, San Francisco. John Carpenter Kimball (son of Nathaniel Carpenter Kimball) and wife, Mrs. J. C. Kimball, of San Francisco.

Amos W. Kimball, of San Francisco, who was commissioned, May 9, 1898, by Gov. Budd, as First Lieutenant and Regimental quartermaster, 7th Califor-



nia U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and on May 28, 1898, nominated by President McKinley as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers. Capt. Kimball is son of Col. Amos S. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster (Department of New York, U. S. A., New York City. (See June News, also p. 1089 Fam. Hist.)

John Vernon Kimball, of the U. S. Hospital Corps, Presidio, S. F., (enlisted for three years;) Son of Rev. John Kimball, (1862) well known for many years in S. F.

Mrs. Huldah Kimball Osborne, (p. 412) of East Oakland; her niece, Miss Ruth Kimball of Haywards. (dam. 1559a)

Dr. Edward Stevens Clark, of San Francisco, his wife Mrs. Laura Cheesman Clark, and her sister, Mrs. Urania Cheesman Quaid, of Alameda.

John S. Kimball, lumber and shipping merchant of San Francisco, family Mrs. Helen N. Kimball, Miss Helen W. Kimball, Miss Daisy C. Kimball, and Miss Elizabeth Kimball, of Seminary Park, Alameda Co.

Levi Woodbury Kimball, of Oakland, wife Mrs. Grace M. Kimball, and daughter Miss Grace M. Kimball.

Mrs. Annie L. Kimball Sloane, wife of William A. Sloane, a prominent attorney and ex-judge of San Diego, Cal., and daughter of Gustavus Franklin Kimball, of Topeka, Kansas, editor and publisher of "The Kimball Family News." (p. 1057)

Mrs. Miranda Kimball (wife of 1770) and son Ellis A. Kimball. Also her sister, Mrs. Haynes with her baby girl.

Mrs. Joan Kimball Clark of Melrose, Alameda Co., and sister Miss Anna A. Kimball. [1770's sisters.]

Miss Rebecca M. Kimball of San Francisco. [p. 700.]

Moses Coombs Kimball, (p. 110. June News) of San Francisco; his brother Thomas Danforth Kimball, with daughter Mrs. Lena Kimball Soule, and her son Harold Kimball Soule.

Mrs. Esther J. (Eastman) Gushee,

[1275] of Berkley, and her daughter, Mrs. Giles A. (Gushee) Easton.

Mrs. George Prescott Kimball of San Francisco. [See 1498, now deceased.]

Mrs. Mary Anne (Clough) Kimball, of Palo Alto, and family

Mrs. Martha L. (Kimball) Owen, with her boys Vivian Kimball Owen, Richard Lewis Owen, and Win. Wallace Owen.

Mrs. Kate (Kimball) Lumsden, of West Oakland, and daughter Miss Jane Belle Lumsden.

Mr. Edgar Hobart, of San Jose. Miss Sarah Louise Kimball, of San Francisco and Palo Alto; secretary, etc. Miss M. Alice Kimball, and Albert DeWitt Kimball.

Guests Present.

Major John Lewis Bromley, of Oakland, a veteran of the Mexican war, and S. A. R.; his wife, Mrs. Annie (Clevering) Bromley.

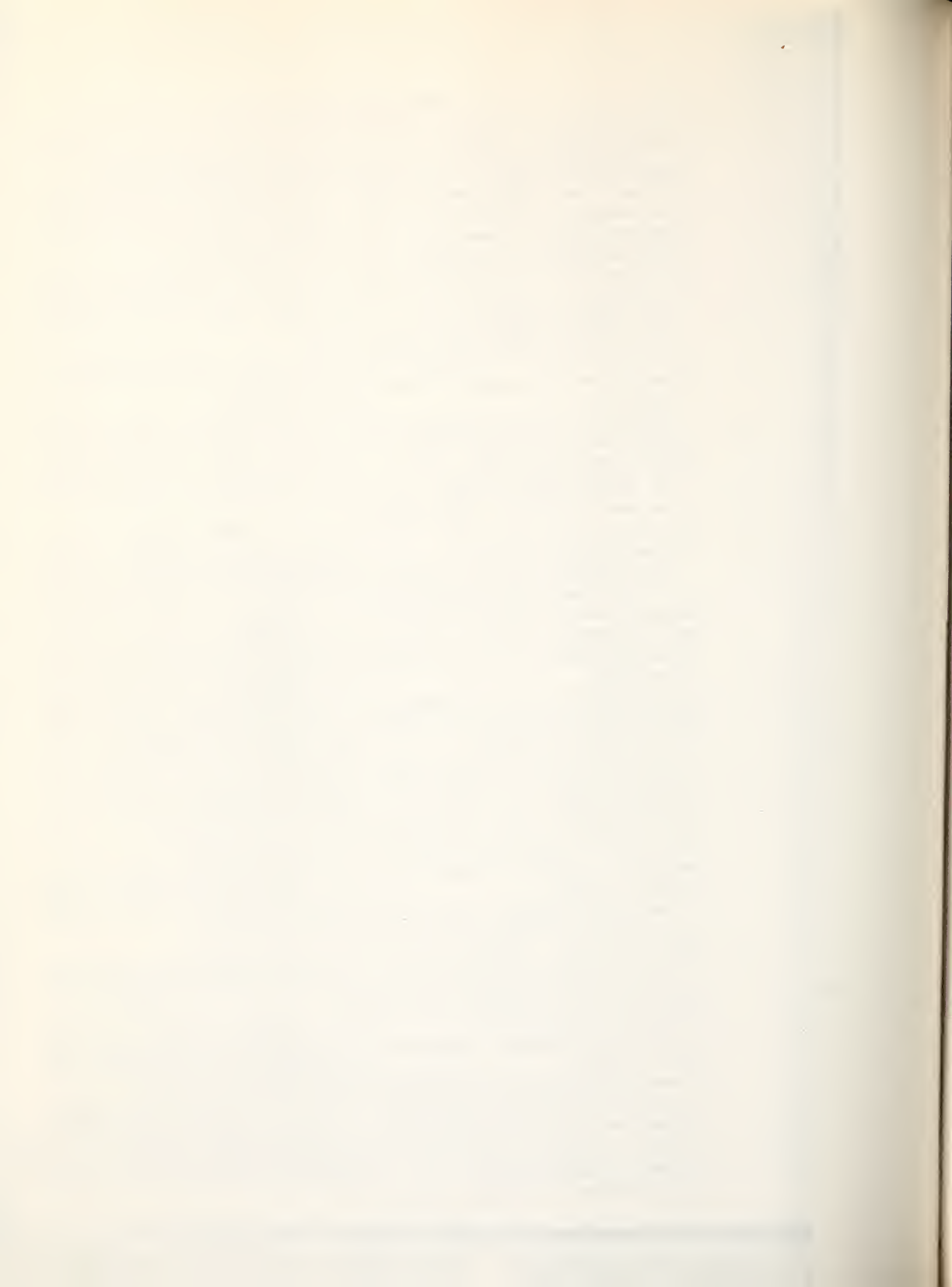
Colonel Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, organizer of the Sons of the American Revolution in California, from which Society the order has spread throughout the United States; his son, Theodore Worthington Hubbard, of San Francisco. Mr. Thomas Allen Perkins, attorney, San Francisco, secretary of Dartmouth Alumni Association of this city, and member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The above with Dr. Edwin Stevens Clark, Edgar Hobart and Sarah Louise Kimball, are members of the California Genealogical Society.

The use of Golden Gate Hall was given to Roy T. Kimball for the Reunion.

Edgar Hobart was elected President of the family for the ensuing year. Roy T. Kimball, Treasurer, and Sarah Louise Kimball, Secretary.

A few days ago a copy of the Kimball History was placed in the Mechanics Institute Library, San Francisco, by the former President, Mr. Roy. T. Kimball.



A Hunt For An Ancestor.

For a long time the American people were so busy establishing themselves in the new country that they had no time to pay any attention to the matter of ancestors. They were somewhat interested in ancient history but the idea never seemed to have struck them that their own ancestors were worth looking up. Of late the various patriotic societies have changed all this and respectable ancestors who took some part in public affairs are at a premium. Few persons have any idea of the work in hunting up a single ancestor. In some of the back numbers of the News I have asked who John Kimball of Meredith was. So far I have received no answer. A few weeks ago I started out to find out who was the ancestor of the Meredith Kimballs mentioned on page 1143 of the Family History.

In connection with this question there were one or two others that required solving. There was a certain David Kimball of Waldo Co., Me., who was said to have come from New Hampton, N. H., and to have been born in Gilford. It will be observed that the first son of this unknown Kimball was David. This was all I had to work on. Could I in any way connect the David Kimball of Waldo Co., Me., the David Kimball of Meredith, and Capt. John Kimball of Meredith? One of the first things was to write to Meredith and find out if there were any records of births, deaths, or marriages in that town. This I did with the result that I was told there were no such records. I then went to Exeter and Dover and carefully studied the deeds and probate records to see if I could find out anything about either John or David. I found a number of deeds on the records which showed me that a John Kimball whose wife was Elsie lived in Meredith. I also found that he always spelled his name Kimbel. Elsie could

not write so she made her mark. I had previously found from the Edgerley family history that John Kimball of Meredith married Elsie Edgerley, b. 1735. At the time of his marriage he lived in Brentwood. I found also that about 1780 all mention of Elsie ceased and that John Kimball and Sarah of Meredith, appeared on the books. I found that John had some property at one time, but that he was mostly in debt and had his property mortgaged. Further I found that in the last ten of 1700 he disposed of his homestead in Meredith and that there was no further record of him. I also found that David had property in New Hampton but that he disposed of that in 1808 and afterwards, and that he was a shoemaker. These records gave me no clues to what I was after. I found on the probate records that Sarah Kimball of New Hampton was granted administration on the estate of John Kimball and that she was his widow.

The next thing was to visit New Hampton, Meredith, Gilford and Gilmanton and see if I could find anything on the old town books that would help me. Leaving Boston on a morning in April I took the train for Bristol, the nearest town to New Hampton. The ride took me through the Merrimack valley to the town of Bristol. Here the railroad came to an end, stopping at the outlet of a small stream that comes down the hill from Newfound-land lake. Here I took the stage. I was the only passenger for New Hampton. Arriving at New Hampton I at once hunted up the Town Clerk and he went with me to the Town Hall and unlocking the safe gave me the records. These I had to read over page by page as there was no index and the births, deaths, and marriages were all mixed up with other town affairs. I did not succeed in finding a word in regard to David Kimball on this book, but I found the marriage of Joseph Kimball his brother and found that his wife's name was Phebe Smith and not Betsey as it



had been given to me. Joseph Kimball and Phebe Smith were married Nov. 21, 1810. I also found the marriage of Timothy Kimball, and of Polly; she married John Huntress, June 30, 1814. This served to show me that one of the family lived in New Hampton. The Clerk then showed me as a curiosity an old account book that by some means had got among the town books. I found on this old book David Kimball's grocery account. He was charged with certain amounts of N. E. and W. I., and some tea, and was credited by cutting some wood. This account was finally settled by David Kimball in 1814. This old book at last established a connection between Captain John Kimball and David.

The next morning I took a boy and a horse and drove over to Meredith, on the hunt of Warren Kimball. I had a long hunt for him but finally found him on the top of a high hill near Meredith Center. I found that he knew almost nothing about his family, but he told me his uncle Charles Lafayette lived down in the valley about two miles away, so I went in hunt of Charles. When I found him I found that he knew still less than Warren. He was able however, to give me his own wife's name and the names of his children and grandchildren. His grandmother's name he could not give me but said she kept house for his father after his mother's death. He said that there was a Mr. Hunter in New Hampton who could give me some information. As I could not well go back to New Hampton in search of Mr. Hunter I had to drop that branch of investigation. I then went to Meredith depot and hunted up the town clerk's office. I found the old books but there was nothing on them in relation to any children of Capt. John Kimball. I found however that John Kimball was constable in 1775, and the same year it was voted to have John Kimball to

build a pound. And that Lieut. John Kimball was surveyor of highways in 1781. I then went to Laconia and spent the night. In the morning I drove to Gilford to see if I could find any traces of John there. There I was told that the old town books of Gilmanton were at Belmont. So I had to go back to Laconia and take a team from there and drive down to Belmont. Here I found another trace of John Kimball, as follows: "John Kimball and Sarah Crosby, both of Meredith, were joined together in marriage, Feb. 6, 1781, by Rev. Mr. Isaac Smith."

A letter was written to Mr. Hunter after I arrived at home. His reply to this gave me the information that Joseph Kimball was the son of Capt. John Kimball, that Capt. John's widow lived with Joseph after his wife Phebe Smith died, and that he remembered being at old Mrs. Kimball's funeral when he was a boy. He went to her grave after receiving my letter to see if there was any stone at it, but could not find any. He thought her name was Sarah Crosby. He further said that Capt. John was the father of the children given on page 1143 and that David went to Maine in 1814. It still remains to find out who Capt. John Kimbel was. As I have already said he hailed in the first place from Brentwood. He is called John Kimball in one of the early deeds. In another John Morrill, of Nottingham, sells to John Kimbel of Brentwood, half a right of land in Gilmanton, May 7, 1761. John Kimball and wife Alsee of Meredith sell this land in 1769.

This identifies him as the John of Meredith, who married Elsie Edgerley of Brentwood. I know of a number of Kimballs in Brentwood about this time but I have not been able to identify John. In Meredith he at one time owned a saw mill. He was licensed as a retailer in 1785.

In a return of the settlements and improvements in Meredith, in 1770, it is said that John Kimbel occupied "a frame house that was originally Joseph



norries;" that there was six in the family; that he had four acres cleared and nine acres felled.

Lieut. John Kimball of Meredith, was in Capt. Nathaniel Ambros's Co., in Col. Welch's Reg't, which marched from Moultonborough and adjoining towns, Sept. 30, 1777, and joined the continental army under General Gates at Saratoga and after the surrender of General Burgoyne, march with the Guard as far as North Hampton in the State of Massachusetts Bay and was then discharged.

John Kimball, Lieut., enlisted Sept. 30, discharged Nov. 6; time in service, one month and seven days, at £8, 2s, per month; wages £9, 19s, 9d. John was Lieut. in Col. Badger's Regiment of Militia in the 4th Co., in Meredith, in 1777.

A number of the descendants of Capt. John are still living in Meredith and the adjacent towns, but these seem but little interested in their ancestors.

S. P. SHARPLES.

Miss Isabel Moore Kimball, the second daughter of David William Kimball of McIntire, Iowa, is studying sculpture in the classes of Mr. Herbert Adams in New York. Miss Kimball has been studying only a short time and her first work appeared at the "Kelly Sun Dial competition" held in connection with the exhibition of the National Sculptors' Society in New York last April, where her design received honorable mention. At this competition designs were submitted from sculptors in America, England and Australia. (see p. 440)

A late number of the Concord, N. H. Granite Monthly contains an elaborate illustrated article on Meriden, N. H. and Kimball Union Academy, one of the most noted of New England schools. (See p. 197 Fam. Hist.) We will probably make use of it in a future issue.

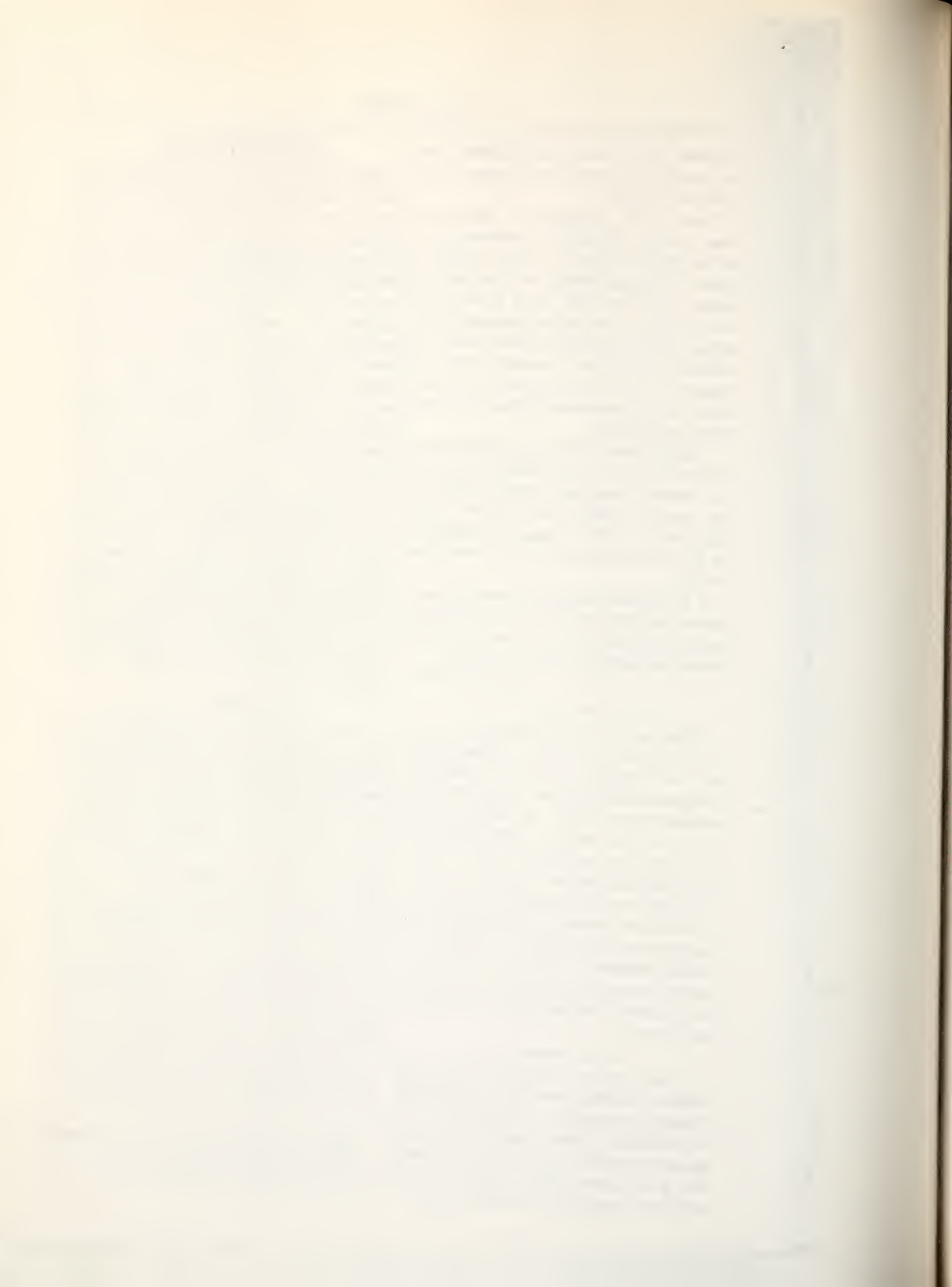
Their New President.

Edgar Hobart who was elected president of the Pacific Coast Kimball Association at the reunion June 4, is the husband of Harriet Emily, sister of Sarah Louise Kimball. He was chosen because of his fine executive ability and because Roy T. refused to serve again against the unanimous wish of the members. Roy T. being both modest and obstinate gained his point. Mr. Hobart will fill the bill admirably. He is a natural leader. He has a younger brother on board the Petrel in Admiral Dewey's command, who was at the Manila fight. It was the Petrel that ran in and took possession of the harbor.

The great-great-grandfather of these Hobarts, Aaron Hobart of Abington, Mass., had the first brass foundry in America, and cast munitions of war for the army of the Revolution. It was here, too, that one of his workmen, a Frenchman, taught Paul Revere the art of casting bells. (See Fam. Hist. 810-1036).

Granville Kimball, late of Chicago, has enlisted as an engineer in the United States navy. He is a skillful mechanic and this position, we believe, ranks with that of captain in the army. He is son of John Granville Kimball, but is not given in the history. His father's record on page 902 is all awry, but is lined up on page 108 of the News, June number, and page 126 of this number. His vessel is the Leonardo and has already passed through an exciting experience. While towing a barge from Newport News to Key West recently, they ran into a fog, the hawser broke, and the barge lost to view. For two days they scouted the vicinity without success. The barge and its five men were probably lost.

Capt. F. M. Kimball (1865) was Grand Army Marshal of the day at Decoration day parade in Topeka, May 30.



IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. WALTER H. KIMBALL.

Another break has been made in the Elgin family. Mrs. Walter H. Kimball (p. 909) died May 24, 1898, after a short illness. She had suffered from neuralgia, but no serious results had been anticipated until the morning of her death, when the heart was attacked. She was a woman highly respected, an active worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, and a member of the Woman's Club. She was a member of the Baptist church, but usually attended services at the Universalist church. She leaves a husband and three children.

COL. WM. P. CHANDLER.

The first number of the NEWS contained a sketch of Col. Chandler, (Fam. Hist. p. 593). We have now to record his death, which occurred at his home in Danville, Ill., June 13, 1898. The Danville Daily Commercial says:

Col. Chandler's death, while not unexpected, caused universal regret. He was a notable soldier and a prominent man of affairs. He attended the Decoration day services a short time ago, it being remarked then that it would perhaps be the last time for him to participate or observe those services which were a task of love for him to perform.

It then copies a sketch from the Kimball Family News above referred to and adds:

"Col. Chandler was one of the prime movers for the soldiers' monument. He was the 'Father of Battery A' and to his efforts is largely due the organization of the artillery company in 1875. He has been following the movements of the battery since it departed for the war, and recently sent the boys a letter telling them what to expect and what they must do. He was a very devout man and was for years an elder in the first Presbyterian church, retiring four years ago, when too old to perform the duties."

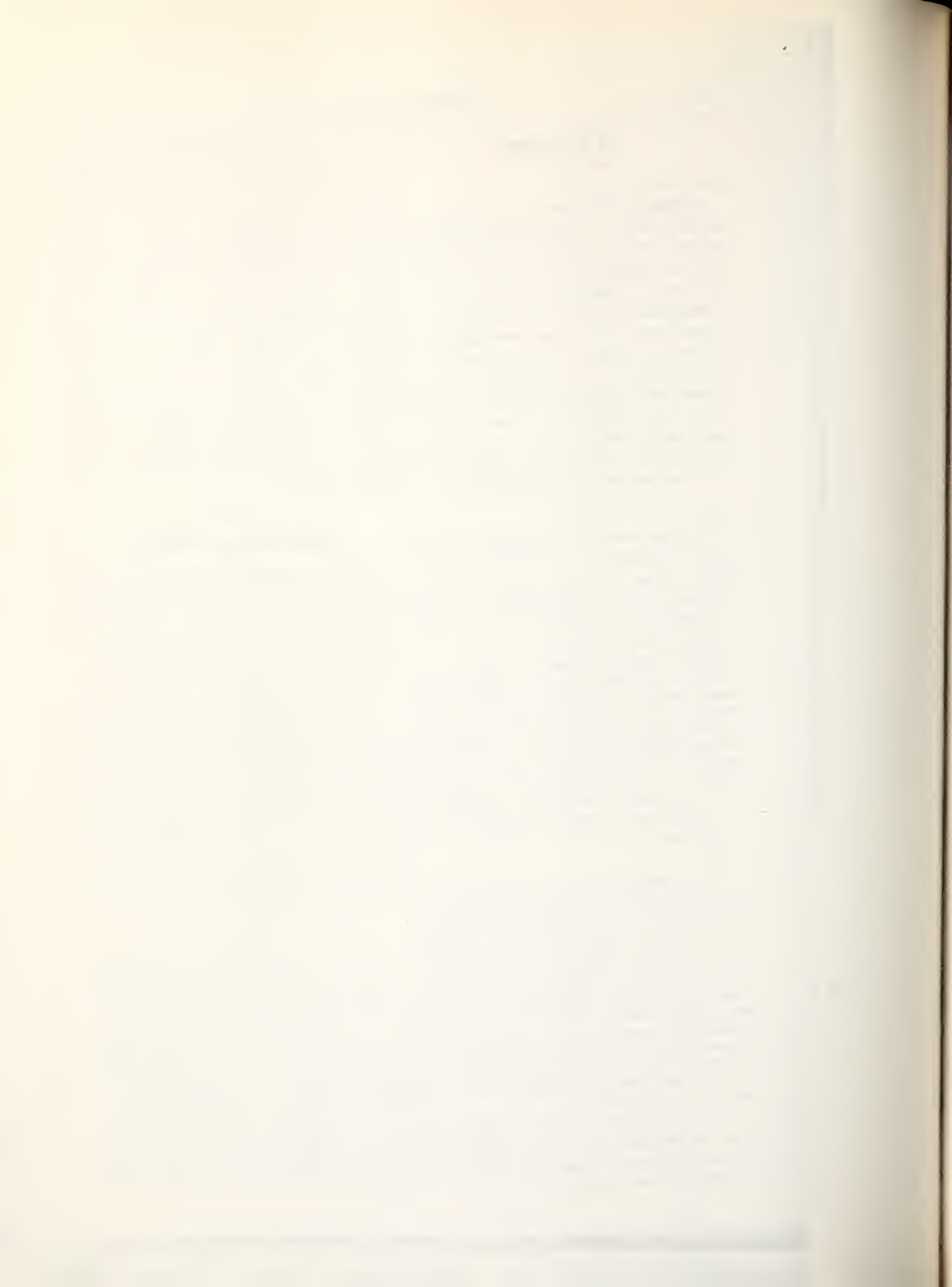
His wife Sarah Elizabeth Kimball died in 1896, as heretofore reported, a little more than a year after the celebration of their golden wedding.

The gaps left in the Elgin and Danville families are very marked. Both these families were descended from Richard, Benjamin, David, Aaron. Both were from Hopkinton, N. H. The Elgin branch went to Groton, in Grafton county, thence to Elgin. The other branch went to Orange, a town adjoining Groton, and thence to Danville. Twenty years ago there would gather at the Danville reunions, twenty-five to thirty members of the family. It would be difficult to gather one half that number now. Perhaps in Elgin the difference would not be so marked and there the family was still more numerous.

HONOR FOR DR. KIMBALL

Dr. T. C. Kimball of Marion, Ind. has received the commission of surgeon in chief in the volunteer army. The commission came as a surprise, as he had not applied for it. The appointment was made by President McKinley. Dr. Kimball was a surgeon of the old 49th regiment, Indiana national guard, which is now the 160th Indiana volunteers, in camp at Chickamauga. He is a member of the National Military Surgeons' association and stands very high in that body. It is his opinion that the association has given his name for the appointment. A telegram from Washington notified him to be ready to go to the front at any moment.

Captain W. A. Kimball son of Colonel A. S. Kimball U.S.A., at present dept. quartermaster at New York city, who was not long ago appointed by Gov. Budd first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the 7th California Infantry, has now been appointed by President McKinley captain and assistant quartermaster in the army. It may almost be said that he was born and bred in the business. (See Fam. Hist. p. 1089.)



ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been judged best not to publish a supplement to the Kimball Family History. The material collected for that purpose will be used in the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS. By so using it we will be able to place it before the readers of the History in the course of the next few months. At the rate information has been coming in during the last six or eight months we might perhaps be ready to publish a supplement by the first of January, 1900. The News offers us facilities for publishing this at once.

MORRISON & SHARPLES.

KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS, Topeka, Kansas. Price 50c a year. Published Monthly.

Notes Supplementary to the Data of the "Kimball Family History"

Page 675—Charles Warren Kimball m. Mar. 9, 1876, Mary Clark Coffin, b. —; d. Mar. 29, 1893. He resides at Penn Yan, N. Y. Children: 1, Charles W., b. Jan. 15, 1857. 2, Irwin Paine, b. Feb. 25, 1879. 3, Leigh Wadsworth, b. June 5, 1881.

Page 767—Irene Lucretia Kimball¹⁹ m. 1881, W. A. Slingerland. They reside at Hood River, Oregon, where they have a successful fruit ranch.

Page 798—Ann Baker Brown was born in Ipswich, Mass., July 3, 1814; d. at the house of her son Howard Kimball in Indianapolis, Ind., June 14, 1895.

Add after Boston, Mass., at top of page: At an early age after a common school education he went into the general country store of Daniel Cogswell of Ipswich, Mass., as a clerk, remaining there until he was twenty-one when he went to Boston, Mass. and started in the grocery and provision business on his own account. He did a thriving business and during the gold excitement in California in the early fifties he was heavy shipper of produce from a Boston to San Francisco. He was a staunch old line Whig previous to the birth of the Republican party, which he joined and loyally followed its fortunes so long as he lived. He was always a leader in the party and was one of those who assisted in the formation of the first Wide Awake Club in Boston.

at the opening of the campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. He held the position of weigher and gauger in the Custom House at Boston, Mass., during the first term of Lincoln's administration. He was a loyal and patriotic citizen devoted to his country.

CHILDREN.

- i Annie Brown⁹ b. Ipswich, Mar. 12, 1836; m. Jan. 20, 1862, Lieut. William Heustis White, b. Keene, N. H., April 19, 1838. He is the son of Shubal White, and a descendant of Peregrine White who was born on the Mayflower. They live at Junction City, Kansas, where he has filled several offices of trust and honor. Child: Kate Elizabeth White³⁹ b. Mar. 15, 1863; m. Jan. 7, 1891, John Ora Marshall, b. Mar. 15, 1863; son of Levi H. and Tillie C. Marshall of Williamsburg, Ind. They live in St. Louis, Mo., where he is an attorney at law. Children: 1, John Brown Marshall¹¹ b. Junction City, Kan., Nov. 1, 1891. 2, Marguerite Marshall¹¹ b. Junction City, Kan., May 26, 1893.
- ii Mary Baker⁹ b. Ipswich, Mass., May 4, 1838; d. May 29, 1838.
- iii Charles Henry⁹ b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1841; d. Clarendon, Texas, Jan. 12, 1888. He was employed for about five years in the wholesale dry goods house of J. M. Beebe & Co., Franklin Street, Boston. He went to Leavenworth, Kan., at the close of the war and for a time was paymaster's clerk under Major Rodney Smith and Major Shreves, after this he was book-keeper for Evans & Co., Post Traders at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.
- iv Alfred Warren⁹ b. Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1843; d. Sept. 30, 1844.
- 2423a v Howard⁹ b. Boston, Mass., June 23, 1845.
- vi Richard Warren⁹ b. Mar. 1, 1848; d. Feb. 28, 1849.



vii Frank Newell⁹ b. Aug. 11, 1849; d. Feb. 14, 1855.

viii Harry Sargent⁹ b. Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1853. Lives at Chicago, Ill.; m. Dec. 23, 1880, Martha Jane Skinner of Clarendon, Texas.

Page 807—Samuel Colt Kimball⁸ (Samuel S.⁷ George W.⁶ Asa⁵ Philemon⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. Barton, Vt., Mar. 24, 1859; m. Mar. 13, 1883, Celina V. Hovey of Albany, Vt. From about 1866 to 1887 he lived in Albany, Vt.; graduated in 1877 from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1887 he went to Puyallup, Washington, where he started a department store which was very successful. In 1896 he returned to Barton Landing, Vt., where he is doing a prosperous business in general merchandise.

CHILDREN.

i Harold Colt⁹ b. Albany, Vt., Mar. 8, 1885.

ii Raymond Charles⁹ b. Albany, Vt., Dec. 17, 1888.

iii Hugh Allen⁹ b. Puyallup, Washington, Dec. 6, 1890.

iv Mabel Louise⁹ b. Puyallup, Washington, July 6, 1893.

Page 807—1735b William Ellsworth Kimball⁸ (Samuel S.⁷ George W.⁶ Asa⁵ Philemon⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. Barton, Vt., Aug. 3, 1861; m. Feb. 23, 1893, Mabel Loge Edinger, Minneapolis, Minn., b. Chicago, Sept 5, 1868. As a child she showed wonderful musical ability which was developed by the best masters. At the present time she ranks as one of the foremost women organists of this country.

He was educated at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy. In 1889 he went west and for four years was agent for Fayerweather & Ladew of New York, in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Duluth. In 1893 he returned east for the same firm and

has since that time been their southern New England agent. He resides in Waterbury, Conn.

CHILDREN.

i Kathryn Paine⁹ b. Montclair, N. J., Aug. 28, 1895.

Page 810—Charles B Kimball was a member of the California Sons of the American Revolution.

Page 811—Sample should be Saunce.

Page 812—Sleeper should be Sawyer

Almeda should be Alameda.

Clara J. Heath should be Sarah J. Heath.

Page 813—1772a Charles Edmunds Kimball⁸ (William B.⁷ Amos⁶ Amos⁵ Dean⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. Sept. 24, 1856; m. Nov. 17, 1887, Marie E. Bennett of New York. He is president of a railroad and resides at Summit, N. J.

CHILDREN.

i William Geoffrey⁹ b. Sept. 8, 1888, New York.

ii Charles E.⁹ b. Jan. 21, 1891, Summit, N. J.

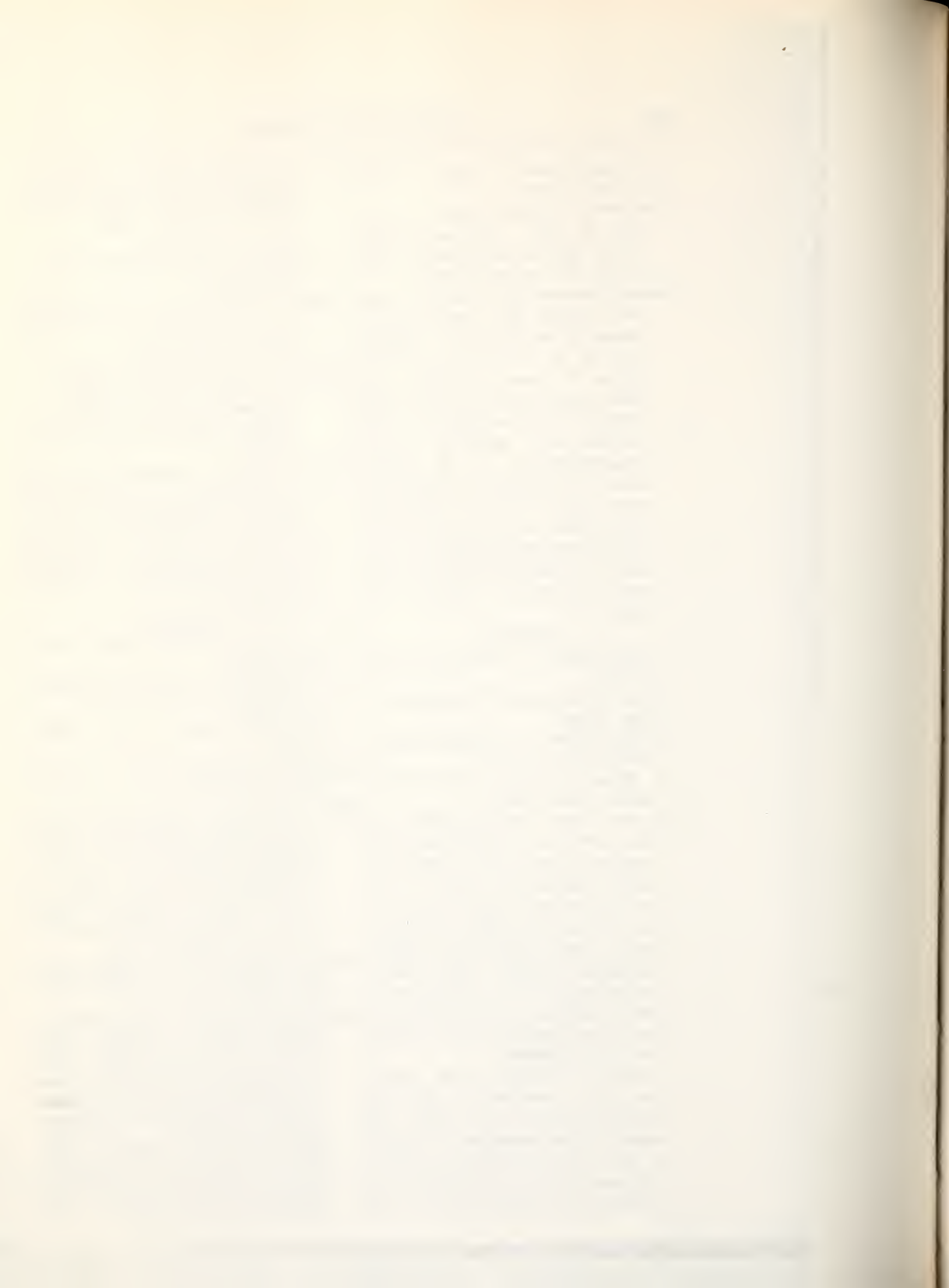
iii Alden⁹ b. Jan. 11, 1894, Summit, N. J.

Page 820—Edward E.⁸ was b. July not June.

Page 827—James Austin Burns⁹ m. Sept. 19, 1864, Mary Josephine Grannis, b. Sept. 18, 1842, New Britain, Conn. daughter of William E. and Mary Jane (Morgan) Grannis. Children: 1, Edwin Perry Burns¹⁰ b. Feb. 13, 1866. 2, James Frederick Burns¹⁰ b. Feb. 5, 1868. 3, Mary Burns¹⁰ b. Aug. 9, 1878, Atlanta, Ga.

Page 828—Erase after children, Henry William Atwater¹⁰ b. Newburyport Mass., Dec. 17, 1849.

Page 828—Josephine Louisa Burns⁹ b. Hamlin Grant, Me., April 19, 1861; m. June 26, 1880, Harrison Parker Clement, b. Lowell, Mass., April 20, 1845; son of Harrison Davis and Chloe (Bailey) Clement. Children: 1, Annie Louisa Clement¹⁰ b. Boston, Mass., July 10, 1881. 2, Harrison Burns Clement¹⁰, b. East Orange, N. J., April 29, 1883. 3, Frederick Parker Clement¹⁰ b. West Medford, Mass., Sept. 19, 1884; d. West Medford, Mass., Oct. 23, 1884.



Page 835—Insert 1821a Leonard Kimball⁸ (Charles⁷ Peter⁶ Francis⁵ Joseph⁴ Richard³ Thomas² Richard¹) b. Sebago, Me., Aug. 23, 1848; m. Dec. 24, 1877, Mary J. Pierce, b. Mar. 14, 1854; daughter of John Pierce of Steuben, Me. They live at Minneapolis, Minn., where he is a member of the firm of Kimball and Storer Co. Printers.

CHILDREN.

- 1 Claude D.⁹ b. April 19, 1879.
 - ii Eugene D.⁹ b. June 20 1883.
- Page 835-1821b Porter Kimball⁸ (Charles⁷ Peter⁶ Francis⁵ Joseph⁴ Richard³ Thomas² Richard¹) b. Sebago, Me., May 6, 1851; m. July 4, 1880, Eva Merrett of Wilmar, Minn. He is a farmer and lives at Hope, N. Dakota.

CHILDREN.

- i Perley⁹ b. Jan. 1, 1882.
 - ii Arthur W.⁹ b. Feb. 16, 1884.
 - iii Edgar P.⁹ b. Sept. 3, 1885.
 - iv Leonard⁹ b. Nov. 27, 1887.
 - v Merrett⁹ b. Dec. 3, 1889.
 - vi Eva C.⁹ b. Jan. 10, 1892.
 - vii Lucy G.⁹ b. Aug. 15, 1895.
- Page 838—Emily Conti⁹ m. July 9, 1896, William S. Forest of Chicago.
- Page 845—Dickerson and Dickenson should be Dickinson.
- Page 846—Ketchum should be Ketcham.
- Pages 846 and 847—Morris should be Moores
- Page 850—Rev. John died July, 1897, in San Francisco.
- Page 856—Fourth line erase "Mill agent resides in Slatersville, R. I.", and insert, "Is treasurer of Slatersville and Jewett City Mills. Resides in Providence R. I."
- Page 856—Anna Louise Gage was born May 3, 1852.
- Page 859—Ellen C. Chapin should be Ellen Elizabeth Chapin.
- Page 861—Eleanor Gillum should be Eleanor Amelia Gillum.
- Page 861—Mary A. C. Trott was b July 24, 1845.
- Page 861—Moses Brown Kimball d. Newburyport, Mass., July 29, 1896.

Page 862—Instead of Joanna Ames, read Joanna Eames Johnson.

Page 862—Wirt Fuller Kimball, son of George Alden, b. Nov. 2, 1897.

Page 871—Sarah E. Holt was b. 1831, not 1821.

Page 873—George I. Kimball m. Oct. 16, 1879, Amanda Cora St Cyr, daughter of Adolphus Frederick L. St Cyr. Resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

CHILDREN.

- i Clara Anna Marie¹⁰ b. Sept. 26, 1881.
 - ii Ruby Estella¹⁰ b. July 20, 1883.
 - iii Fanny St Cyr¹⁰ b. July 6, 1887.
- Page 875—xii Ora should be Ira.
- Page 876—Ruth Ann Southard b. Jan. 31, 1836, Bath, N. H.; daughter of William and Ann W. (Bairn) Southard.
- Page 879—1935d Baxter Franklin Kimball⁸ (Jesse⁷ Edward⁶ Jonathan⁵ Samuel⁴ David³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. 1826, Messina, N. Y.; m. Augusta ——. Child: Florence A.⁹ b. 1856; m. Feb. 24, 1881, Marshall Baldrige, b. 1846.

Page 886—1958a Ambrose Kimball⁸ (Cyrus⁷ Mellen⁶ Asa⁵ David⁴ David³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1839; m. Nov. 3, 1865, Carrie Widerecht; m. 2nd Sophia Loughenbury Graham, youngest daughter of Frank and Salome Loughenbury and adopted daughter of the late Thomas Graham of Warren, Pa.; b. March 18, 1863.

In 1863 he entered the navy as third assistant engineer. He resigned on account of ill health after serving eighteen months.

In 1873 he went to Washington Territory and remained there for some time, the country not suiting him he returned to Cincinnati and in 1885 went to the Penn. Oil Regions, and resided at Kinzua for several years removing to Ceres, N. Y., in 1889 where he was residing in 1897.

CHILDREN.

i Maynard⁹ b. May 5, 1868.

ii Jasper⁹ b. July 24, 1870.

iii Arthur⁹ b. Feb. 14, 1876.

iv Cyrus Curtis⁹ b. Oct. 31, 1892.

Page 886—1958b Charlotte Kimball⁸ (Cyrus⁷ Mellen⁶ Asa⁵ David⁴ David² Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Portville, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1846; m. Aug. 14, 1876, Valentine Perry Carter, b. May 16, 1822. At the age of ten years she went with her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio. After her marriage she resided at Ceres, N. Y., a town which is situated in two states. She lived there three years and then removed to Duke Center, Pennsylvania, where her husband put in a gas line which was the second line in the state of Pennsylvania. In 1894 they removed to Friendship, N. Y., an agricultural town situated on the Erie railroad.

CHILD.

i Roy Miner Carter⁹ b. Oct. 18, 1887, Ceres, N. Y.

Page 886—Leander Augustus Robinson⁹ m. Nellie Cole. Child: Cretia May Robinsor¹⁰. Resides New Ipswich, N. H.

Frank Kimball Robinson⁹ b. Aug. 25, 1850, d. Feb. 25, 1878.

Harry Clarence Robinson⁹ b. June 18, 1857, d. Feb. 3, 1859.

Page 886—John Thaxter⁹ b. May 20, 1847.

Charlotte Elizabeth Thaxter⁹ b. July 10, 1849, d. Jan. 19, 1872.

William Thomas Thaxter⁹ b. May 25, 1851, d. April 6, 1878.

Ruby Helen Thaxter⁹ b. Dec. 16, 1853, m. Henry J. Reynolds. He is a druggist and resides in Eastport, Maine. Children: 1 Thomas Harold Reynolds¹⁰ b. —. 2, Leon Beeley Reynolds¹⁰. 3, Augusta Reynolds¹⁰.

Charles Thaxter⁹ b. Nov. 16, 1856. Resides Dennisville, Maine.

Gilman Bacheller Thaxter⁹ b. Sept. 16, 1863. Resides Machias, Me.

Page 904—Hannah R. Kimball, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Barney) Kimball.

Arthur⁹ m. Lamm Ford, daughter of George N. and Amanda M. (Davis) Ford; son, Archie¹⁰. Resides Grafton, N. H.

Page 917—Charles A. Hamlin has a daughter Gertrude Augusta Hamlin, b. Westford, Mass., June 11, 1893.

Page 921—2066a Daniel W. Kimball⁸ Samuel A.⁷ Samuel⁶ Nathan⁵ Nathaniel⁴ Jonathan² Benjamin² Richard¹) b. April 15, 1834, m. Aug. 14, 1855, Mary Wingate, daughter of Benjamin and Lavinia (Davis) Wingate.

CHILDREN.

i Clara E.⁹ b. June 17, 1858.

ii Annie⁹ b. Aug. 3, 1860.

iii M. B. Frank⁹ b. July 7, 1863.

iv Mary E.⁹ b. Nov. 11, 1876.

v Ernest E.⁹ b. Dec. 27, 1879.

Page 931—Berta Lang should be Bertha Lang, b. Oct. 11, 1861.

Page 937—Nathaniel T.⁹ m. Jan. 23, 1891, Lizzie G. Trask of Rochester.

CHILDREN.

i Marian¹⁰.

ii Nathaniel Thurston¹⁰.

Page 938—Willard Chapman Kimball should be Willard Child Kimball.

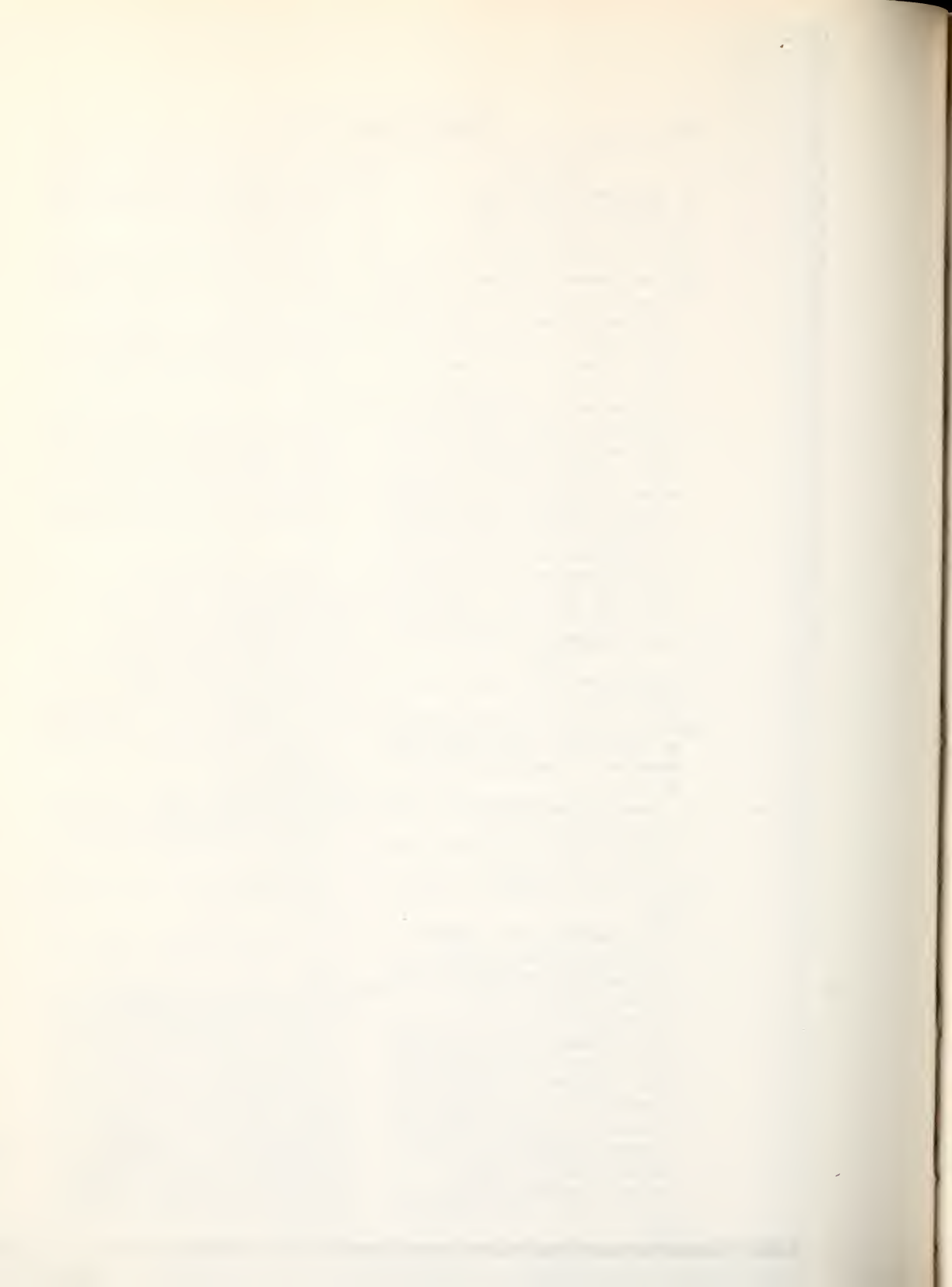
Mary E. Markel was born 1856, not 1866.

Charles Seymour b. Mar. 17, not Mar. 15.

CHILD.

i — b. Aug. 26, 1886; d. Sept. 16, 1886.

Page 938—2107a George Benjamin Kimball⁸ (Benjamin G.⁷ Benjamin⁶ Edmund⁵ Edmund⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) o. Cravensville, Mo., mar. 2, 1814; m. Feb. 19, 1868, Nancy M. Hill, daughter of William P. and E. (Beard) Hill, d. May 12, 1881; m. 2nd May 7, 1885, Mrs. Margaret E. Macy, b. July 7, 1841, near Glasgow, Scotland; d. Jamesport, Me. sonri, May 10, 1893; daughter of William and Hannah Cruikshank. He has been a farmer and merchant and now resides in Jamesport, Mo.



CHILDREN.

- i Caroline Elizabeth⁹ b. Mar. 2, 1872. Teacher, Albany, Mo.
- ii Mary Eliza⁹ b. June 12, 1874; Resides Jamesport, Mo.
- iii Georgia Ann Virginia⁹ b. July 25, 1876; d. Nov. 28, 1878.
- iv Zerelda Addie⁹ b. July 7, 1880. Resides Jamesport, Mo.

CHILDREN.

- i Josephine V.⁹ b. Sept. 7, 1880. Resides Jameson, Mo
- ii William Thurston⁹ b. July 23, 1882; d. Mar. 21, 1883.
- iii Lulu May⁹ b. Nov. 5, 1883.
- iv Alice Elizabeth⁹ b. Nov. 14, 1885.

Page 938—2107b—James William Kimball⁸ (Benjamin G.⁷ Benjamin⁶ Edmund⁵ Edmund⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Cravensville, Mo., Dec. 10, m. 1845; Feb. 14, 1877, Ann Vogel. He is a farmer and resides near Jameson, Mo.

Page 938—2107c Eliza Mansur Kimball⁸ (Benjamin G.⁷ Benjamin⁶ Edmund⁵ Edmund⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. —; m. Dec. 31, 1872, Joseph H. Feurt, d. Mar. 10, 1881; m. 2nd Henry Hubbard. Res. Jameson, Mo.

CHILDREN.

- i Gage Davis Feurt⁹ b. July 11, 1874; m. Dec. 11, 1896, Nannie Froman.
- ii Gertrude H. Feurt⁹ b. June 27, 1877.
- iii Joseph H. Feurt⁹ b. Mar. 28, 1880, d. Mar. 28, 1880.
- iv Capitola Ruth Hubbard⁹ b. July 30, 1893.
- v Horace L. Hubbard⁹ b. Mar. 27, 1897.

Page 938—2107d Alice Ann Kimball⁸ (Benjamin G.⁷ Benjamin⁶ Edmund⁵ Edmund⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Jan. 25, 1855; d. June 23, 1858; m. May 22, 1885, James Wilson.

Page 938—2107e Nathaniel Thurston Kimball⁸ (Benjamin⁷ Benjamin⁶ Edmund⁵ Edmund⁴ Samuel³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. —; m. May 9, 1886, Elizabeth Lowry.

CHILDREN.

- i Ernest B.⁹ b. Dec. 9, 1888.
- ii Orville⁹ b. May 12, 1890.
- iii Richard⁹ b. Oct. 22, 1892.

Page 939—William Augustus Kimball⁸ was graduated at Yale College and at the Mass. Institute of Technology. He lived in New York City, and was a captain in the second New York Cavalry, and was also connected with a Connecticut regiment during the war of 1861. He d. at Pasadena, California, Sept. 27, 1887. His widow is the daughter of Rufus Hatch. She spends the school year at Palo Alto, residing during summer at Pasadena.

CHILDREN

- i Sherman⁹ b. New York City, July 4, 1881. Has graduated from Belmont Military Academy and will enter the Leland Stanford University in Sept., 1898.
- ii Rufus⁹ b. New York City, July 20, 1883, is a student at Belmont Military Academy.

These boys are descended in three different lines from Benjamin Kimball, and in two different lines from Thomas Kimball, sons of Richard.

Page 940—Barney should be Barney, and William Barney should be Melton Barney.

Albert Barney Kimball m. June 23, 1897, Myrtle C. Whitley of Manhattan, Kansas. Child: Edith Louise, b. Scandia, Kansas, May 23, 1898.

Page 943—Caleb Kimball d. about 1850.

CHILDREN.

- i Charles Leonard⁹ b. Amesbury, Mass. April 20, 1825; d. New Boston, N.H. Feb. 26, 1892; m. Sarah M. Cunningham, Oct. 1848. Child: Lillian M.¹⁰ b. 1858, d. Oct. 1870.
- ii William Henry⁹ b. —; d. East Pittston, Me., Feb. 21, 1889; m. East Pittston, Me., Emma J. Huntington.

iii Martha Ann⁹ b. June 9, 1829; m. Nov. 1849, John T. Bowen of Nova Scotia. Children: 1, John T. Bowen¹⁰ b. Cambridgeport, Mass., April 28, 1851; d. —, 2, Sarah A. Bowen¹⁰ b. Boston, Mass., May 1854; d. —, 3, Emma J. Bowen¹⁰ b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858; m. Mr. Wilson. 4, Florence A. Bowen¹⁰ b. Oct. 16, 1860; m. Elmer Jones of Boston. 5, Lorenzo W. Bowen¹⁰ b. Charleston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1864.

iv Caleb F.⁹ b. Aug. 2, 1831, d. Feb. 6, 1865.

v Sarah J.⁹ Hooksett, N. H., May 31, 1835; m. William F. Whiting of Woodstock, Vt., b. —; d. Duxbury, Mass., May, 1885. Children: 1, Lucia T. Whiting¹⁰ b. Pembroke, Mass., Mar. 5, 1855; d. Charleston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1870. 2, Caleb Kimball Whiting¹⁰ b. Pembroke, Mass., Sept. 26, 1857.

vi Calista F.⁹ b. Lynn, Mass., July 11, 1838; m. Henry C. Fargo, of Boston, Mass. Children: 1, William H. Fargo¹⁰. 2, George W. Fargo¹⁰.

vii Nancy R.⁹ b. Boston, Mass., Sept. 11, 1841; d. Charlestown, Mass., July 30, 1881; m. William H. Foster of Portsmouth, N. H. Children: 1, Mattie S. Foster¹⁰. 2, Edith A. Foster¹⁰. 3, Louisa P. Foster¹⁰.

Page 944—First line should be born Feb. 13, 1848; d. Dec. 16, 1867.

Page 945—Azuba Sargent Fairbrother, b. Feb. 10, 1838, dau. of Amos and Maria (Sargent) Fairbrother.

Page 956—Glentwood should be Glentworth; m. 1854 should be 1859.

Page 963—Lettie Clough should be Lot-tie Clough.

Page 965—Sallie J. Lawrence was b. 1817, not 1818.

Page 948—Third line should be Josephine E. M., b. Salem, April 2, 1845; m. Sept. 5, 1871, Moses Brown of Newburyport. Children: b. Newburyport. 1, Arthur Perkins Brown¹⁰ b. May 4, 1873. 2, Henry Safford Brown¹⁰ b.

Aug. 26, 1875. 3, Mary Perkins Brown¹⁰ b. Feb. 4, 1878; d. Mar. 22, 1879.

Page 965—2189a John Granville Kimball⁹ (David³ Jonathan² David¹ Benjamin⁵ John⁴ John³ Henry² Richard¹) b. Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 3, 1819; d. Sept. 3, 1889; m. Oct. 15, 1843, Electa Rowley, b. near Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 15, 1826; m. 2nd Nov. 5, 1867, Emma S. Rogers, b. Apr. 26, 1833; m. 3rd Mary E. Hogue.

He was a physician and a member of the Baptist Church. He enlisted in Company A, thirty-fifth Regt. N. J. Volunteers, Aug. 20, 1863. He was mustered out June 6, 1865, at Trenton, N. J. He served part of his time in the Hospital Service. After the war he went to Williamsport, Penn. and from there to Pittsburg, and finally to Des Moines, Iowa.

CHILDREN.

i Clarinda¹⁰ b. Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 1, 1844; d. Apr. 9, 1847.

ii George Washington¹⁰ b. Sept. 16, 1846; d. Apr. 19, 1847.

iii Celestia¹⁰ b. May 8, 1848; m. George Wilkins of Philadelphia.

iv Emma Bishop¹⁰ b. Mt. Holly, N. J., May 18, 1851; d. Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1881; m. Rev. Wm. Jones of Philadelphia.

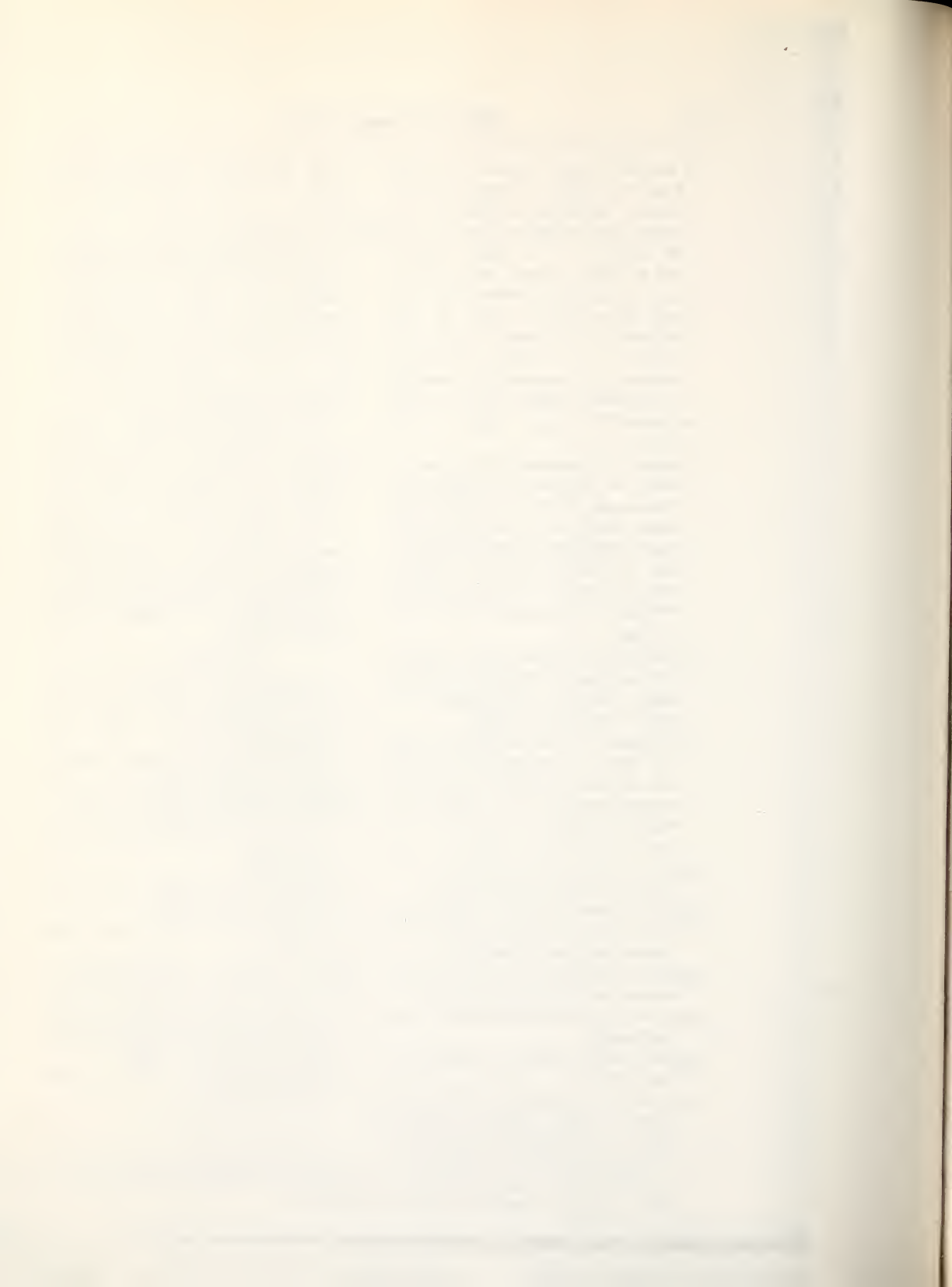
v Mary E.¹⁰ b. Mt. Holly, N. J., Oct. 3, 1853; d. Mar. 27, 1858.

2552a vi Granville¹⁰ b. Easton Penn. July 13, 1855.

vii Mary Emma¹⁰ b. Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 28, 1868. She received the degree of M. D. at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia in 1892. Resides Brooksville, Penn.

viii Frank Rogers¹⁰ b. July 9, 1890. Res. Brooksville, Pa.

Rev. H. D. Kimball delivered a patriotic address on Memorial day at Sycamore, Ill.



A New Hampshire Resort.

To Editor of "KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR:—I have frequent outings at Henry Kimball's pleasant farm in Goffstown, N. H., and have thought some items concerning his home and family might interest the readers of "The Kimball Family News."

This farm was formerly owned by John Kimball, (seventh generation from Richard, see p. 651) who sold it about 1854 and moved with his large family to Kansas. Fourteen years ago it was purchased by Henry K., and under the name of Maplewood Farm has become quite noted as a popular summer boarding place, and seems to be regarded as a home by those who come to it year after year. Being within three miles of the city of Manchester, situated on high land, and surrounded by pleasant walks and drives in all directions, it is a most attractive spot. The tenth generation in this country is represented by Richard Henry, (child of "H. L.'s" oldest son Harry) who just came too late to be "immortalized" by mention in the Kimball book. (p. 938)

And so after thirty years' desertion, by the family once so numerous in the old town, it has again become one of their headquarters, infused with new life, enterprise and energy; the resultant of those strong New England forces that help to make up the fibre of our national strength.

The old homestead farm, spoken of in the book, as belonging to Henry Kimball, Senior, is now the site of the Benedictine College—St. Anselm's—and the old house is the home of the nuns. (p. 650, No. 1340)

LULU F. KIMBALL

Albert B. Kimball of Scandia, Kansas, who was married on the 23d of June, 1897, to Miss Myrtle C. Whaley of Manhattan, Kansas, became the father of a little girl on the 23d of May this year. She has been named Edith Louise.

Phi Delta Phi.—Kimballs.

Gordon Nathan Kimball, 2nd Lieut. First Utah Cavalry, U. S. Vols., to go to Manila, Ogden Utah. Law Dept., University of Michigan, Kent Chapter. Class of 1894.

Edward Batchelder Kimball, Washington D. C. Washington High School 1890; Law School, Columbian University, Marshall Chapter. LL. B. Columbia, 1892. LL. B. Harvard Law School 1895, where he affiliated with Choate Chapter. Room 168, L. & T. Building. No. 902 F. St., N. W. (Page 747, third line from top; son of Edward Sullivan Kimball, M. D.)

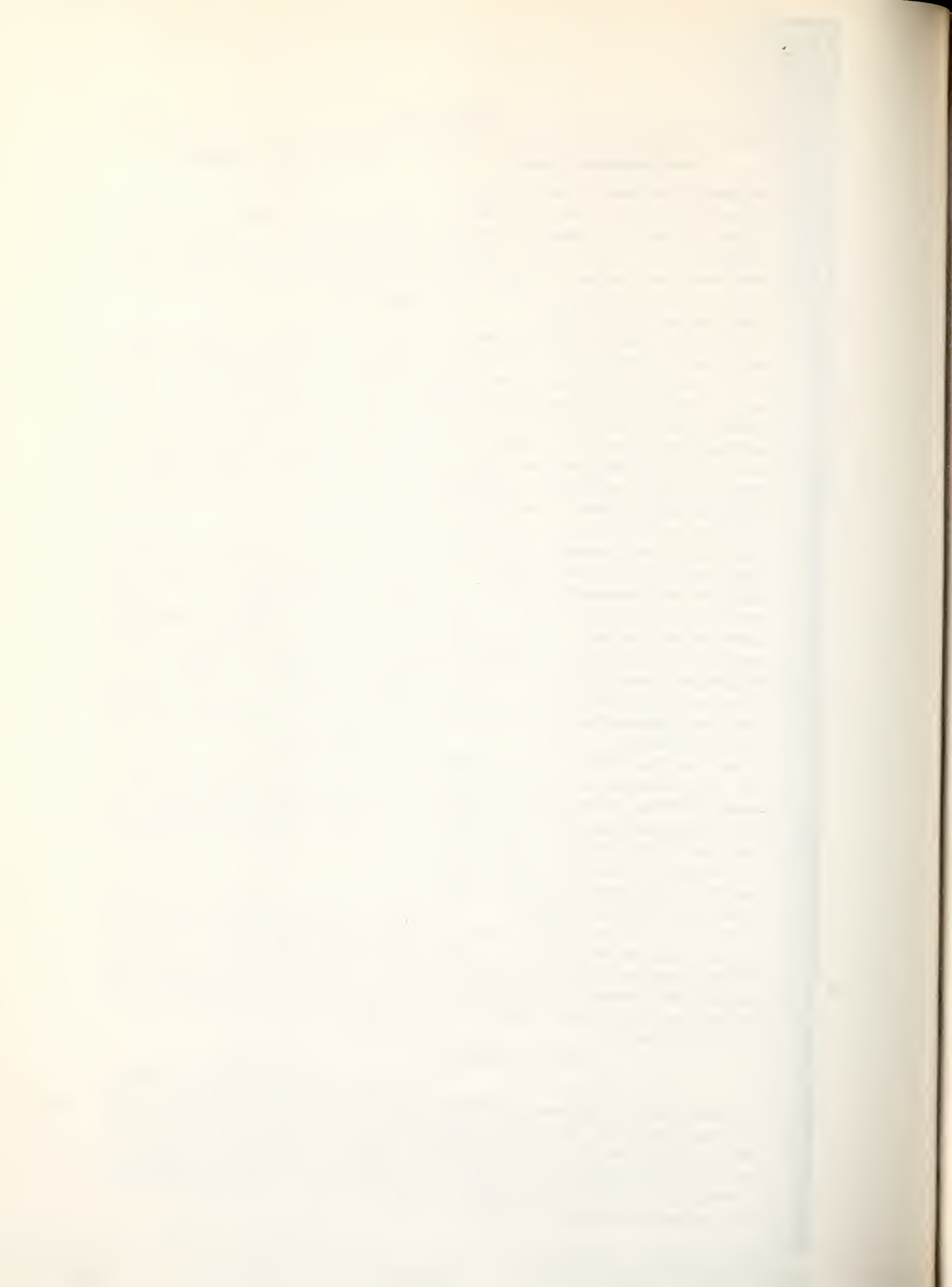
George Edward Kimball, Boston, Mass., Law Department, Boston University, Webster Chapter; Law Class of 1893, proconsul. Assistant Law Clerk, Superior Court of Suffolk Co. 54 New Court House, Pemberton Square.

Which?—Page 835, George Edward, born June 7, 1874; p. 863, George Edward, b. Nov. 27, 1868; p. 951, George E., b. March 7, 1869.

Moses Day Kimball (Jr.), Choate Chapter, Harvard Law School. (H. Univ.) class of 1892. A. B. Harvard University 1889. A. M., *ibid*, 1892. Died 1893. (p. 512, viii.)

David Holyoke Kimball, St. Paul, Minn. Chicago College of Law, (Law Department, Lake Forest U.) class of 1897. St. Paul High School, 1894. Manual Arts School. Care of Bulkley, Gray & Moore, 517 Home Ins. Bldg., No. 205 La. Salle St.

Edward Ansel Kimball of Chicago (page 860) is getting to be a notable Christian Science lecturer. The Chicago Times Herald recently devoted six columns to one address. On June 21 he addressed a large audience in Topeka.



THE COAT OF ARMS

Some doubt having been expressed in regard to my position on the question of the Coat of Arms, I sent to the committee on Heraldry of the New England Genealogical Society the following questions:

First—Is the Coat of Arms, as given in the History of the Kimball Family a genuine Coat of Arms belonging to a Kimball or Kemball family in England?

Second—If you find that it is genuine Coat of Arms, are the descendants of Richard Kimball entitled to bear it?

In answer to these questions I received the following reply.

New England Historical
Genealogical Society.
18 Somerset Street.

BOSTON, MASS., May 12, 1898.

S. P. SHARPLES, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of May 9, has been referred to me to answer in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Heraldry. As to the first question, I can not find a description in the Library of the Arms given in the Kimball History. If genuine colors of the wreath should be reversed; argent gules, not gules argent. With nothing to show the genuineness of the arms, I think that the only safe course is to doubt the arms until proof to the contrary is forthcoming. As to question second, supposing for argument that the arms are genuine. No Kimball in this country has a right to them. Richard Kimball's father is unknown; Henry Kemball's immediate ancestry is also unknown. To prove the right of either to bear arms it must be conclusively shown (1) that they had grants of arms given them by Herald's College, or (2) that descent is proved beyond peradventure, from an arms bearing male ancestor (i. e. a Kemball, or however, the name is spelled) recognized as such by the Herald's College in the Visitations. Such proof is required by the College before recognition of the right to bear arms, and this society can have no better example set it. It might be added that arms are wholly a matter of personal property, and that a similarity of name, only, carries no right to assume another

man's arms in consequence of the similarity.

Very truly yours,
F. ARTHUR FOSTER
of the Committee on Heraldry

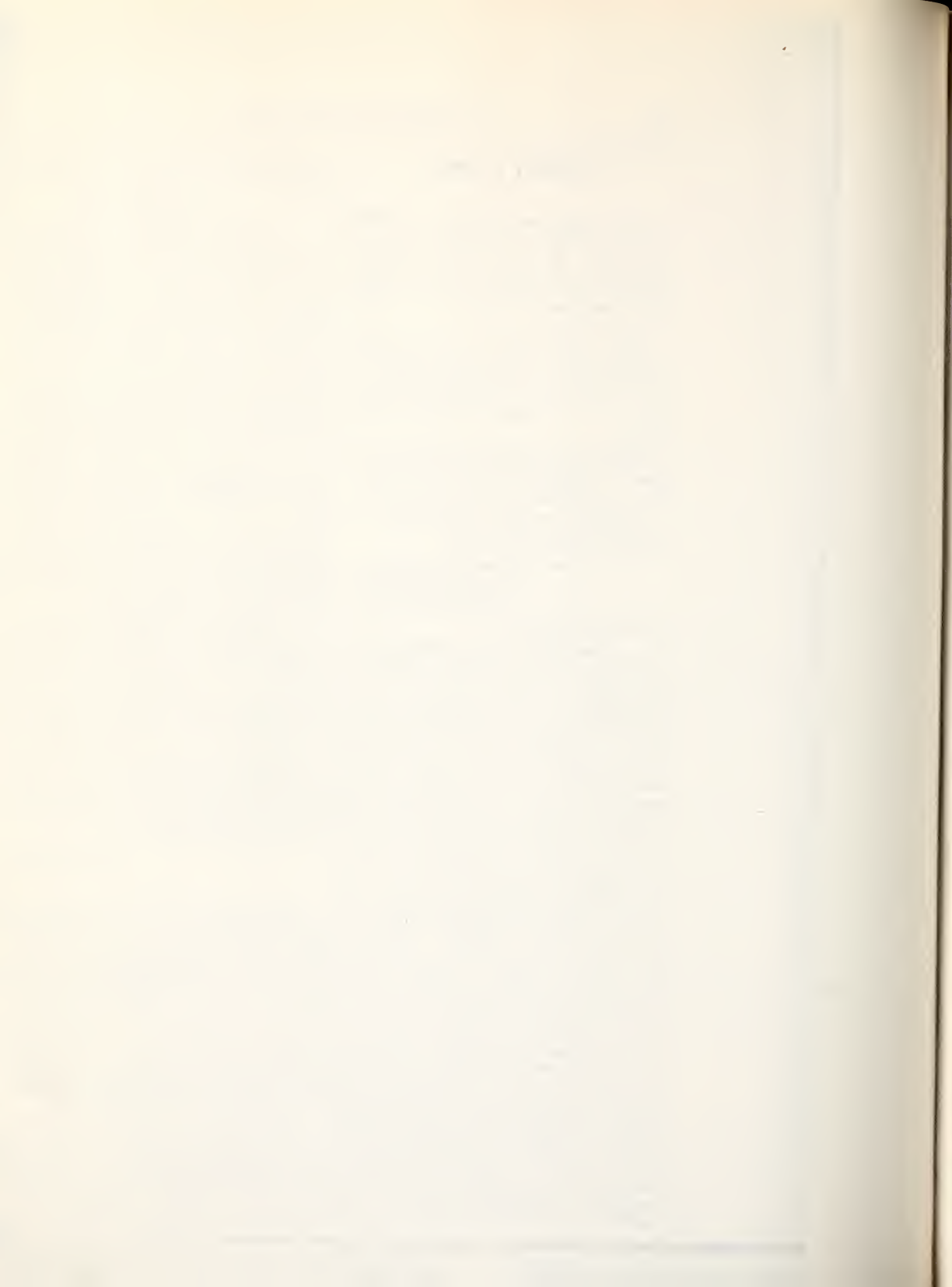
Mr. Foster has stated the matter so plainly that it will be necessary for me to add but few words. In the first place there is no parish named Kimball in England, in Cumberland, or any other county. In the second place the name Kimball is not found in England. Its equivalent there is Kemball. The name Kemball is found principally in Suffolk Co. It is found to some extent in London and in Essex Co. It is essentially a name belonging to the south eastern part of England. Kemble is a name that belongs to Wiltshire and has existed there for hundreds of years. The Kemble family is entitled to a Coat of Arms and their arms are found in the various works on Heraldry.

In making the above statements I wish it to be understood that I have no prejudice in the matter one way or the other, but I have spent more time on the study of this matter than any of my critics, and until I have much more light on the matter than I have now I must stick to my present opinion that the Coat of Arms is not genuine and that no Kimball in this country is entitled to bear a Coat of Arms.

S. P. SHARPLES.

John Vernon Kimball, son of the late Rev. John Kimball (p. 599) of San Francisco, has enlisted in the regular army, and goes to the Phillipine Islands. His mother descended from Thomas Washington, a nephew of Gen. Washington. Rev. John Kimball, at one time had charge of the schools in the Freedman's Bureau, which was organized by Gen. John Eaton of Washington.

Merton Lyndon Kimball of Norway, Me., born March 18, 1867 (not 1857 as given in the June issue of the NEWS), graduated at Bowdoin College in 1887, and is now serving in the army.



The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, August, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 8.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

How to Make a Genealogical Search

[From the Scientific American.]

Mr. Edwin Stanley Welles has written an interesting account in The Independent upon how to make a search for ancestors. Within the past few years there has been developed a remarkable interest in the pursuit of genealogical investigation. Step into any historical library and you will see men, and still more women, trying to hunt up their ancestors among the various historical and genealogical books. It is a fascinating study, and grows more fascinating as the investigator proceeds; but it is beset with subtle difficulties, which at times dishearten the most courageous seeker. If one enters upon a search, he must expect to find his trail suddenly disap-

pear; and he will be compelled to put forth his best efforts to discover its onward course. It may be, however, some consolation for him to know that a clear, easy search is most unusual.

The majority of those who want to know about their ancestors—who they were, where they lived, and whether any of them served in the colonial or revolutionary wars—have only the vaguest idea of the way in which to proceed. "The trouble," said one of our librarians, "with the women who attempt to trace up their ancestors is, that they do not know how to make an investigation." This remark, it is needless to say, is quite as applicable to men who undertake a search without some previous training.

Now let us watch a genealogical expert as he conducts an investigation. He starts, let us say, with the following data: that Mr. Brown's grandfather Jonathan Brown lived in Coventry, Conn., as late as 1800, when he removed to western New York, where he died some twenty years afterward at the age of 75. He had married and his children were all born before his change of residence; but the maiden name of his wife, the time of their marriage and the dates of their children's births are not known. The grandson has found the trail clear up to 1800, but back of that he is wholly in the dark.

What will the genealogist do with these data? First of all, he will ascertain if the grandson has properly searched the printed books that may contain the requisite information. The chances are that he has not; so the genealogist will begin by consulting at least these three standard genealogical works, which are to be found

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE THIRD

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

in every well equipped historical library: 1, "Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, showing Three Generations of those who came before May, 1692" (4 vols.); 2, "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (49 vols.); 3, Hunman's "Puritan Settlers of Connecticut" (1 vol.) These three works, together with the "Essex Institute Historical Collections" (33 vols.), are well nigh indispensable to the student of early New England genealogies.

Of course, the genealogist will notice whether there is a "Brown Genealogy" and such being the case, whether it treats of his particular Mr. Brown of Coventry; he will also ascertain whether there is a history of the town of Coventry, and if there is one, whether it contains the genealogies of the old families there. But suppose all these sources fail to give any light? Possibly Mr. Brown's ancestors were too obscure to be mentioned, or no one has ever traced them out; and, generally speaking, the facts most essential to obtain are not to be found among the printed records.

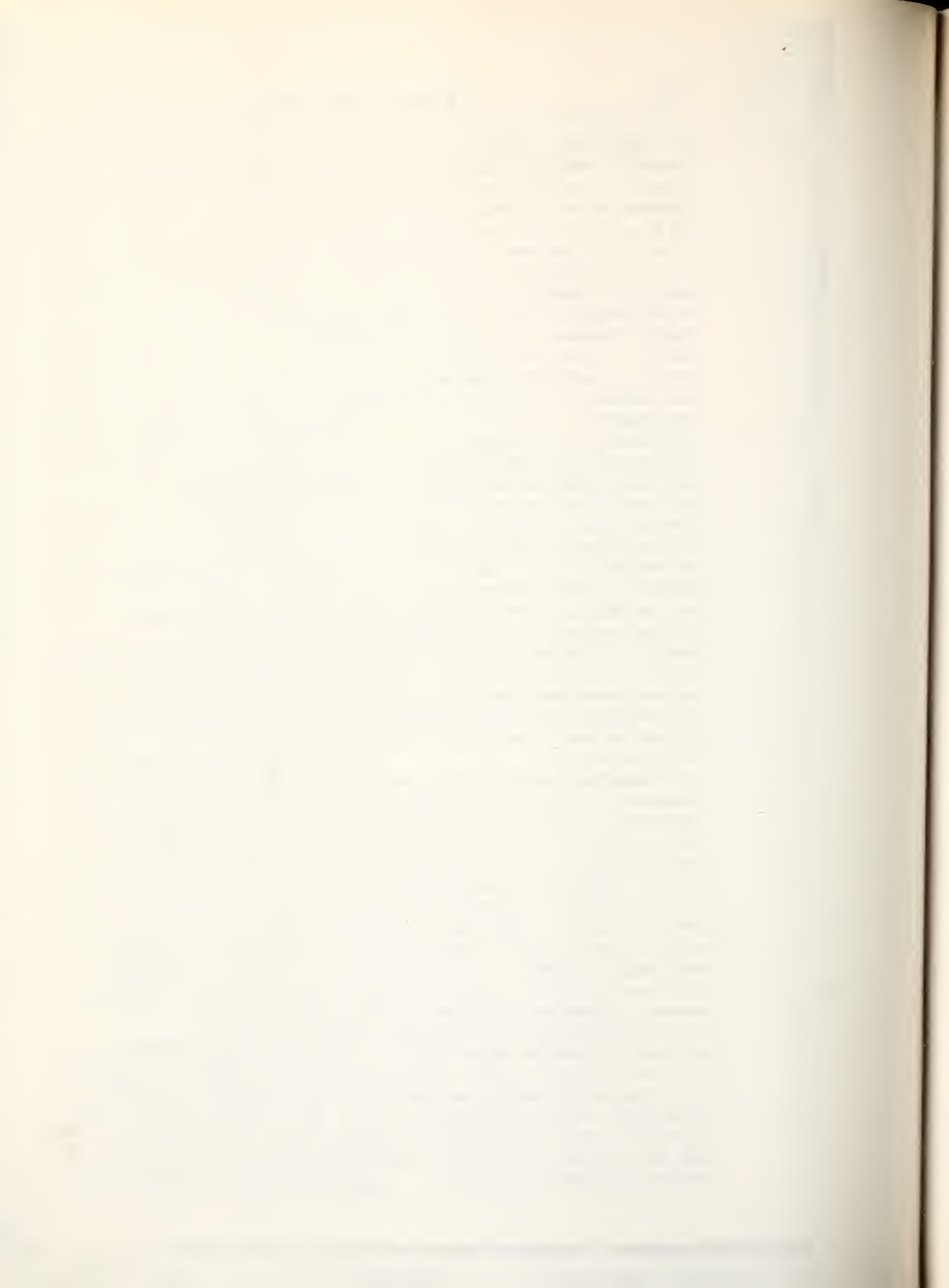
In Connecticut, however there is one important exception—the names of those who served in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812 have been printed by the state, although these lists are, unfortunately, somewhat incomplete. Having exhausted the printed works that might bear on this case, the genealogist now turns to the most fruitful sources of information, which may be termed "the manuscript records." There are at least four sets of these records, which he will closely and carefully examine before he will be willing to make a report. These are: 1, The Land Records of the Town; 2, The Town Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths; 3, The Church Records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths; 4, The Probate Records.

A few words of explanation should be given about these different records. In the first place, then, it is not safe to trust the indexes of the early Land Records. In some instances they may be accurate, but, ordinarily, they have been carelessly made. Over and over again, they have failed to reveal important facts hid away in their musty tomes. We must "wade" through them, if we wish to be sure of our results. And as so much utterly untrustworthy work has been produced by simply glancing through the indexes, one should not rest contented until he has patiently gone through those formidable volumes page by page.

The Town Records of births, marriages and deaths are sadly fragmentary as a rule, and each name should be deciphered, without depending upon the index. Sometimes such lists are to be found scattered among the volumes of Land Records.

In most of the old New England towns there are early Church Records of baptisms, marriages and deaths which frequently supplement the corresponding town records. They are usually kept with the clerk of the church or the minister of the parish. Anciently the minister made the entries, and their fullness and accuracy depended upon his faithfulness in entering each record. Occasionally, when an examination of all these records failed to disclose a much coveted fact, like the age of a child or the maiden name of the widow, the Probate Records will yield the information. The wills, inventories and distributions contain a vast amount of curious and valuable information.

When the genealogist has completed a thorough examination of these four sets of records, it will be strange if he does not make some important discoveries. In our supposed case of Jonathan Brown, the Land Records of Coventry will show whether he owned property in that town, and, if so, when



he bought it and when he sold it. Perhaps the will of his father, if found at the probate office, will disclose the fact that he inherited it, and his marriage will probably appear either on the church or town records. And so, step by step, the line is followed back, and generally several towns have to be visited.

Possibly the genealogist will be obliged to scan the headstones in some old churchyard to supply a missing date. In Connecticut, if a record of service in the colonial wars is desired, he will have to examine the manuscript muster and pay rolls in the state library at the capitol, Hartford, and in carrying his search still further back he will be likely to consult the early court records. But enough has now been given to show the seeker after genealogical information how to go to work. If he can not undertake a personal investigation or feels incompetent to do it, his wisest course is to select an experienced genealogist familiar with every branch of genealogical work. Learn his prices in advance, send him all the data, and he will be able to trace the family line if any existing records bear the impression of its course. He cannot do impossible things, for he cannot ascertain facts when the facts are wanting in the records; but he can often disentangle a very perplexing genealogical snarl. And, finally, be it observed, that it is only by much patient and persistent delving that real genealogical treasures are unearthed.

If a member or connection of the family is enrolled in the army, let us know of it, giving company and regiment, as well as full name, age, and residence of such volunteer or regular, and his rank in army or navy. We are sometimes able to get part of this information from the papers, but the details are not often given.

PORTRAITS

A correspondent writes:

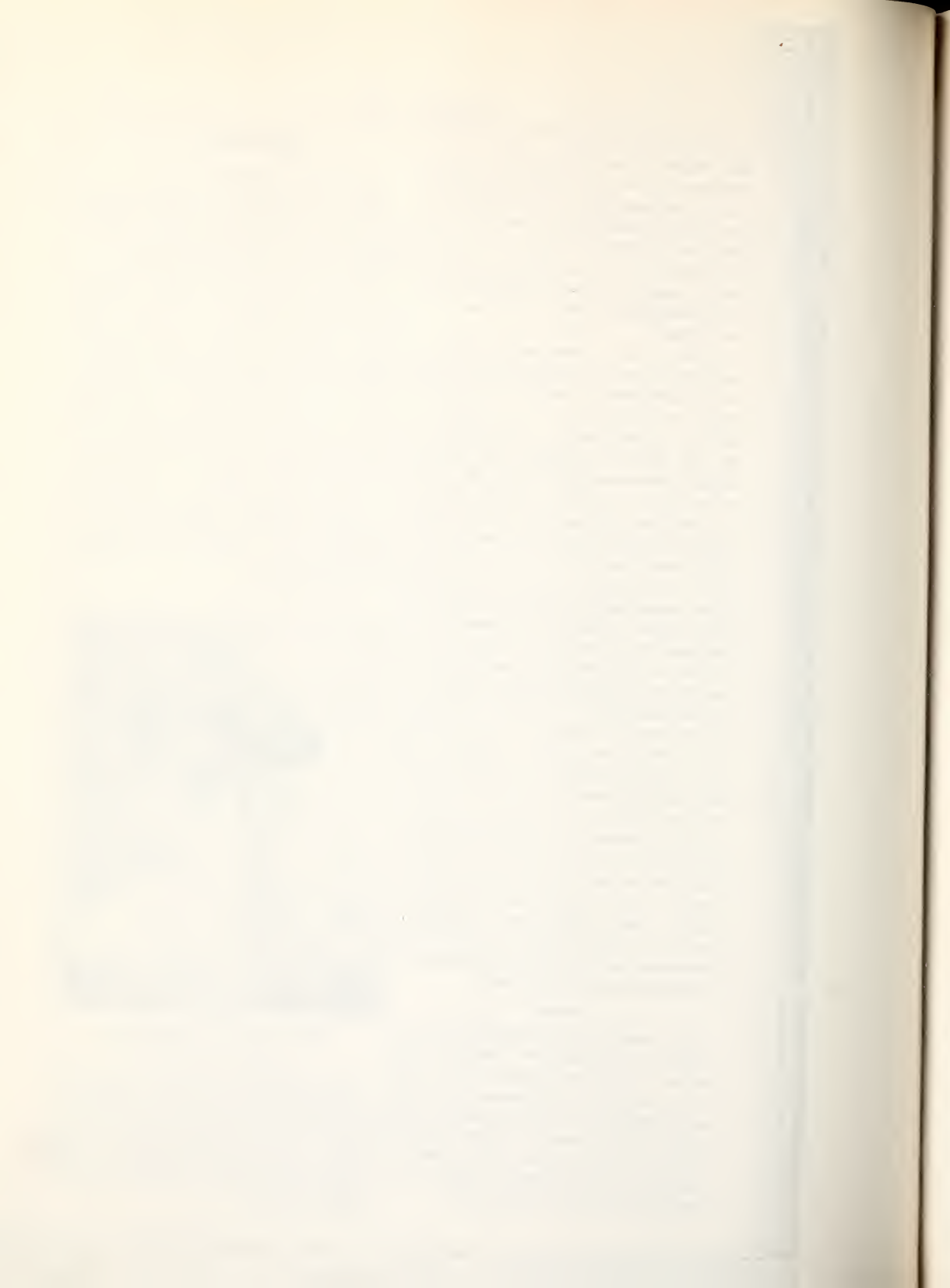
You mention the publication of cuts of any of the Kimball family sending you a Photo and two dollars. What kind would they be, simply wood cuts, or like those in the Family History?

To this question we reply neither wood cuts, nor large like most of those in the History, but one column half tones, similar to that of Miss Grace Kimball in the March number, or Mrs. Garvin in the April number. Another that is shown herewith, was published in the second number of the NEWS as a sample, but is not given in that number as reprinted, to be sent out next month, and it may therefore be reproduced here. It is a portrait of a daughter of the editor of the NEWS. The subject is a reporter on the Topeka Evening Journal.



MISS MARTHA KIMBALL.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

These half tone cuts will be made and printed in the NEWS on receipt of two dollars. The full name and a short sketch of the subject should also be sent. We can furnish extra prints about 3½ x 4½ inches, on fine enameled cardboard, 100 for \$1.00, or 50 for 75 cents, postpaid.



HE LOST THE CHANCE.

The Boston Globe of June 21, has the following from New York:

"Send the Holland submarine boat to Santiago, and I will take her with a volunteer crew and clear the harbor of ships and mines."

That is the substance of a letter on file in the navy department. It is signed by Lieut. Commander William W. Kimball, commander of the torpedo boat flotilla of the U. S. navy.

"I think we will get a try for the boat at last," said treasurer Frost of the Holland submarine boat company today.

"Mr. Kimball has written to the secretary of the navy, asking for our boat and offering to man her with a volunteer crew and clear the harbor of Santiago of mines and ships. Mr. Kimball is one of the ablest men in the navy and one of the acknowledged authorities on torpedoes, torpedo boats and the use of high explosives in warfare.

"He has said that if the Holland is put at his disposal, he can get a volunteer crew, which will be the pick of the navy, and that he will take the vessel on her perilous mission himself. We are putting a new breech block in our forward gun today—preparing for a government test. Mr. Holland is at Nixon's yards in Elizabethport overseeing the work. I hope that the boat will be ordered to Santiago. We are confident of her abilities and know that our guns are all right for any test outside of that of actual dynamite projectiles."

"Of course we have only used dummy projectiles, for there are no experienced experts out of the navy who are qualified to make the tests under conditions paralleling those of actual warfare."

Lieut. Com. Kimball, who asks permission to take the Holland destroyer on her trial mission to death—to him and his crew, or to the crew of the Spanish ships in Santiago harbor—is a

gentleman whose record justifies treasurer Frost's confidence.

Kimball is a short, square-jawed young officer who, since he left the naval academy eight years ago, has devoted his entire time and attention to torpedoes and torpedo boats. He is the idol of the torpedo flotilla, and his assertion that he can get the "pick of the navy" for any expedition to the conduct of which he volunteers will not be doubted by any man who knows Kimball and the navy.

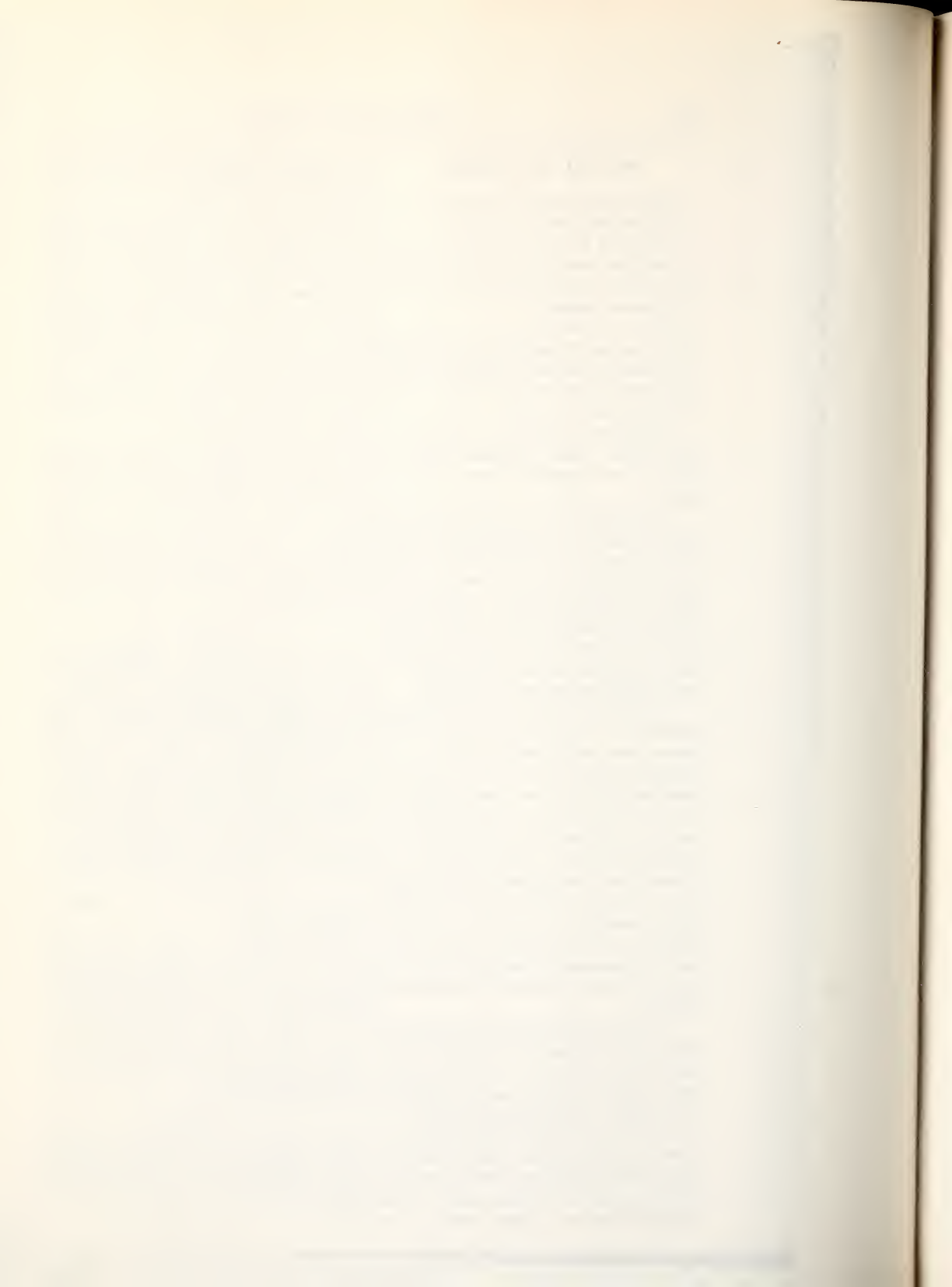
If he suggested a torpedo attack upon an eruptive volcano he could pick his men from the entire personnel of the active lists. The Holland boat people know Kimball, and so do the people at the naval headquarters. Hence this confidence for the future of the Holland, since Kimball has asked for her enlistment

Mrs. David Pulsifer Kimball (p. 950) has just given \$50,000 to build a dormitory for Radcliffe College. Radcliffe is the women's College connected with Harvard University. The college has received during the past year considerably over a hundred thousand dollars towards its equipment. The chief gift besides that of Mrs. Kimball being a fully equipped gymnasium with all modern appliances including a swimming pool.

From "Who's Who." London 1897 we take this item:

KIMBALL—Sir Arnold Borrowes, K. C. B.; created baronet 1878; K. C. S. I., J. P., D. L.; Gen. (retired); Director East Africa Co.; C. 1820; m. Anna, dau. of A. N. Shaw, 1865. Entered Bombay Artillery 1837; Gen. 1880. Address: 62 Lowndes Square, S. W. Clubs: United Service. Athenaeum.

Page 75 of the "Kimball Family News"—Parker⁶ b. Oct. 22, 1801, d. 1819. It was Kitridge⁶ who married Relief Dame and resided in Janesville, Illinois.



RATTLEDSEN.

We extract the following from the Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales.

Rattlesden, a large village and parish in Suffolk. The village stands on a branch of the river Gipping, three and a half miles south by west of Elmswell Station on the Bury and Ipswich Section of the G. E. R., and four and three quarters miles west of Stow market, with a post and money order office under Bury St. Edmunds Telegraph Office, Woolpit.

The parish contains also the Hamlets of Poystreet Green, Potash and High Town Green and comprises 3299 acres, population 980. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Clifton Hall is a fine mansion standing on an eminence amidst some beautiful woods, and pleasant grounds, about half a mile north of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Gross value £630 with residence.

The church is a fine spacious building of flint in the perpendicular and decorated styles consisting of a chancel, nave, N. & S. aisles, S. porch, and an embattled early English tower with spire. It has a good stained E. win window and an ancient font. A new rectory was built in 1892. There is a Baptist chapel.

Page 78—Insert after Kittridge, m. Relief Dame. Resided in Janesville, Wis. Their oldest son Parker was a member of the Junior Class at Dartmouth College at the time of his death.

The Water Barge, mentioned in last number, that Granville Kimball's boat was towing, when the cable broke and was supposed to have gone down with all on board was picked up afterward with the crew of five all right.

Charles Leo Kimball, son of Benjamin Kimball, (2106) of Boston, a graduate of a Boston school and its Catholic College, is to become a Jesuit priest and commenced his studies in Maryland July 1st.

From Dixie's Land

GARFIELD, GA.

June 27, 1898.

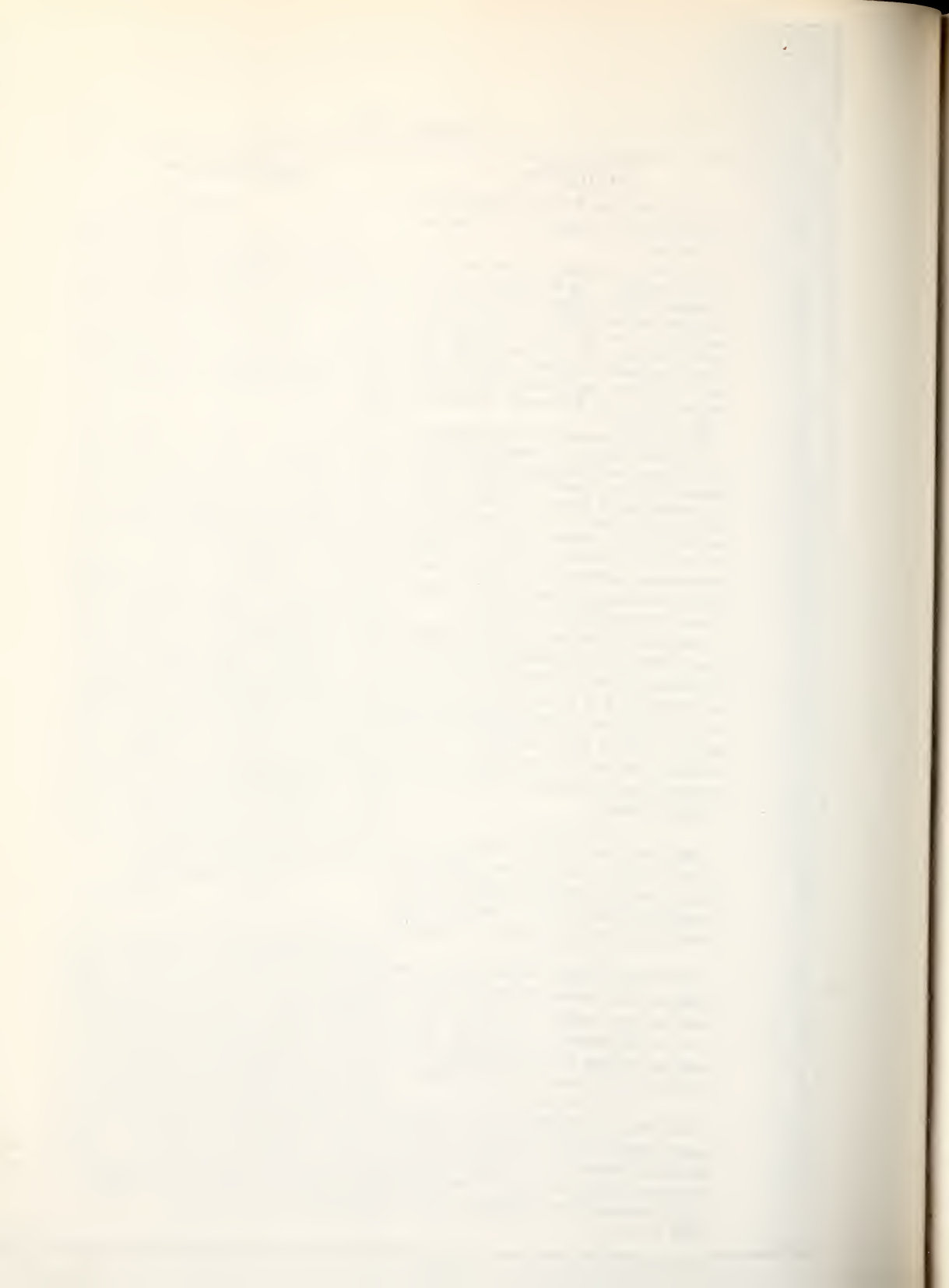
DEAR SIR—Some one has sent me a copy of the "Kimball Family News." I have read it carefully and am pleased with it. While I have never known any very distinguished Kimballs, I have not known of any disreputable ones. I have known of some given to fads, neither creditable nor discreditable.

While my own life has been somewhat isolated, I have, through my father, some data reaching back to the year of 1650, contained in a letter from a more distant connection. It was written on an old fashioned sheet in 1839, postage twenty-five cents, the then prevailing rates for three hundred miles or over. It was sent from Lebanon, New Hampshire, to Elder Roswell Kimball, (the writer's nephew and my father) Upper Alton, Ill., who had asked concerning his genealogy. It contains a table showing the births, deaths, etc., from his father, Joseph Kimball, born in 1732, down to the time it was written and has considerable descriptive matter relating to crops, prices, other members of the family, etc. The writer was evidently a prominent man in his day.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. KIMBALL.

The News would be glad if our correspondent and cousin would send us a copy of the letter he mentions. As he says, it would no doubt be of interest to the family the above letter gives very few names as will be noticed. The Family History on page 107 gives one Joseph Kimball, born Preston, Conn., in 1732, who subsequently removed to Plainfield, a town adjoining Lebanon, N. H. He was a man of prominence. Was he the Joseph referred to in this letter? A grandson of this Joseph, named Roswell, born May 12, 1792, died in Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1867. The history does not credit him as being the head of a family. [iv Roswell, p. 198.]



JOSEPH KIMBALL. (119)

David Lewis Kimball of Pontiac, Mich., who is captain of Co. M, 25th Michigan, is a son of Lewis Kimball, (684) and was born Aug. 30, 1871. The grandfather of David was Lewis (698, p. 374, Fam. Hist.) who died in 1895 at the age of eighty years. This family descends from Joseph, (119, p. 107) to whom reference is made in another column, and who was the ancestor of the R. H. Kimball whose letter is there given, and of the Roswell whose genealogy, prepared by Prof. Sharples, will be given in the September number of the NEWS. This Joseph Kimball^a was a soldier of the Revolution, and was at Ticonderga, and was also prominent in local affairs. He was a member of the New Hampshire convention that adopted the National Constitution, as well as a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1791. The town of Plainfield, N. H., where he settled is noted for the number of prominent Kimballs it has produced. It was the adopted home of Daniel Kimball, (305, p. 197) the founder of the celebrated Union Academy, a school that is superior to many of our so-called colleges. It was the birthplace of Richard Burleigh Kimball, the author and novelist (p. 449). The descendants of this Joseph Kimball are spread very widely over the country. They not only settled in Michigan, Illinois, and other parts of the west, but Rollin Hibbard Kimball of Garfield, Ga., in a recent letter to the NEWS says he thinks he was the first Kimball to travel extensively in the south, and finally to settle there, which he did in 1852. Here he married and made South Carolina his home, and he became fully identified with southern interests. He does not so state, but the presumption is that during the war his sympathies were with the south. If so, there were other Kimballs like him.

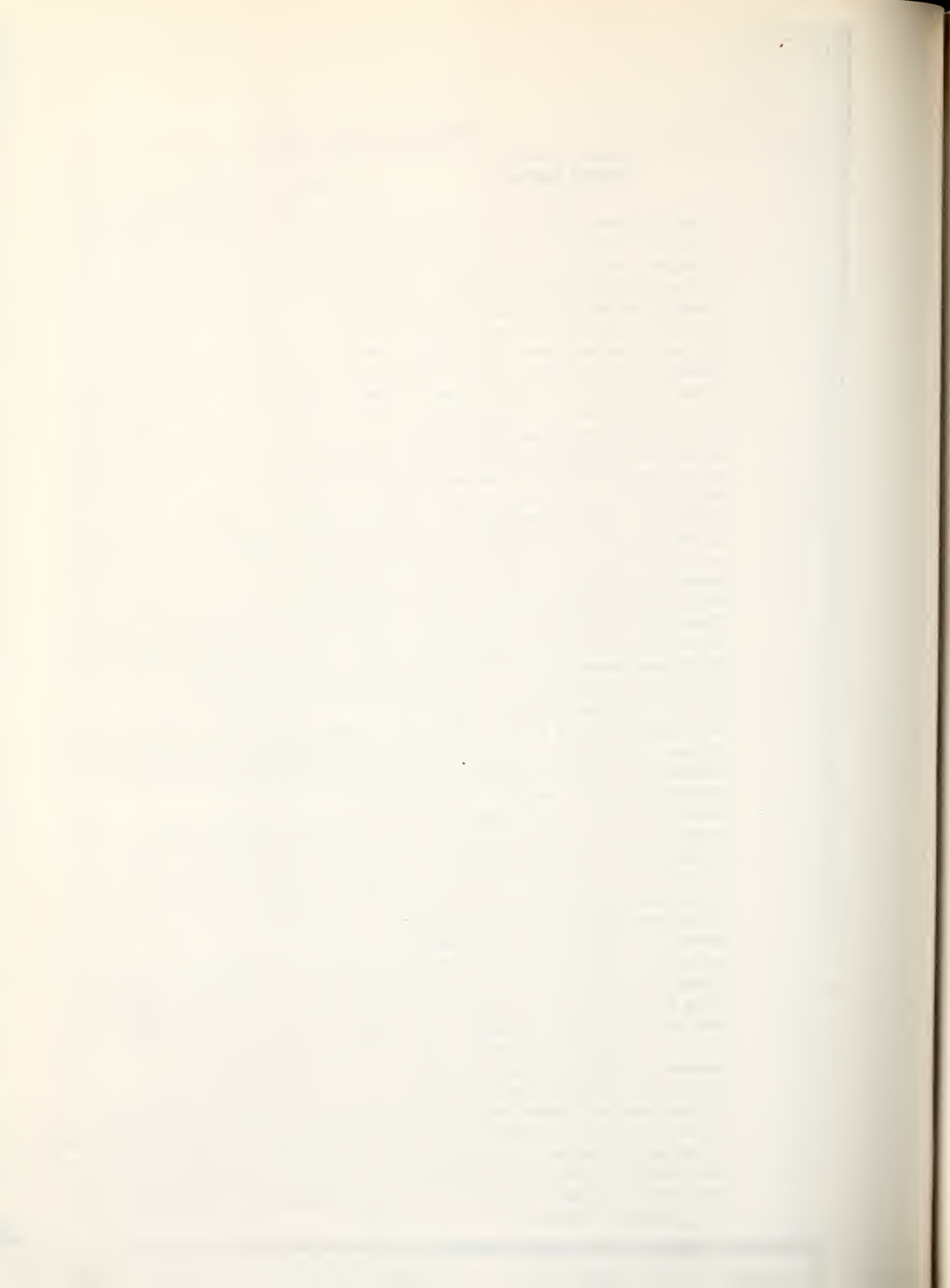
We recall young William F. D. Kimball, (p. 592) who graduating from Dartmouth in 1858, went south, became a lieutenant in the Confederate army and was killed in Texas. At the same time his brother, also a graduate of Dartmouth, was editor of a strong republican paper in Carlinville, Ill., where he had married a niece of Gen. John M. Palmer, afterwards governor and United States senator. Happily these differences that led to the alienation of families no longer exist, and the lingering shadows that were left after the conflict, have been dispelled by the present war with Spain. It is one of the most beneficent results. It will be well, however, if we can bear in mind that what divided us in those troublous days, was not a radical difference in mental and moral characteristics, but one of artificial surroundings. A reversal of environment would have made the northerner rebellious, and the southerner loyal.

General Merritt was once connected with an Illinois newspaper, afterwards owned by the publisher of the Kimball NEWS.

Granville Kimball goes to Spain with Commodore Watson, and it may be to the Philippines going east, while a half dozen Pacific Coast Kimballs go west to the Philippines with Gen. Merritt.

Let us know what the Kimball are doing so far as you know. No matter if the same information is furnished by more than one. Better that a half dozen send the same thing than for all of them to neglect it.

Capt. F. M. Kimball of Topeka has joined the Sons of the American Revolution, making the third Kimball in the Kansas Society. There are a dozen more in the state who are eligible and some of them ought to become members.



QUERIES.

Samuel Libby b. 1792, at Shapleigh, Me. He enlisted in war of 1812, serving eighteen months; afterwards settled at Athens, later at Wellington. Died Sept. 29, 1864; m. Olive Kimball; d. about 1831.

CHILDREN.

- i Lois, b. 1817; m. Rev. Asa Huff.
- ii Benjamin D., b. 1820, Athens; m. Sophia Frye.
- iii Cyrus, b. Nov. 11, 1825, Wellington; m. Eleanor Huff, dau. James and Olive (Staples) Huff of Wellington. Lived in 1881 in Levant. Children: 1, Emily J., b. June 1848; m. Sumner F. Dyer, May 6, 1865. 2 Benjamin F., b. Jan. 25, 1850; d. Feb. 5, 1852. 3, Loantha D. b. June 27, 1851; m. E. A. Bean, M. D., April 10, 1874. 4, Charles E., b. May 14, 1853; d. Oct. 20, 1872. 5, Angeli A. b. July 18, 1855, d. Nov. 9, 1872. 6, Julitt b. Dec. 6, 1857; m. Lewis H. Waugh, b. Dec. 6, 1879. 7, Leonora b. Mch. 10, 1860; m. Orrin F. Dore, Aug. 13, 1878. 8, Bertha F. b. Feb. 11, 1868. Daisy L. b. April 4, 1872.
- iv George b. Mar. 23, 1831, Orneville; m. Hattie N. Thurston, May 22, 1858, dau. John and Alice S. (Hutchings) Thurston. She m. 2nd Ben. R. Huff, Aug. 15, 1867. Children: 1, John Samuel, b. Aug. 28, 1859. Lives in Harmony. 2, Eleanor L., b. Sept. 23, 1861; m. Frederick J. Tibbetts.

Who was Olive Kimball?

Capt. Wm. Libby m. Martha T. Smith, dau. of Ebenezer and Jeanette (Sillmore) Smith, of Woolwich, Me. Gardiner, Me. He died Oct. 5, 1881.

CHILD.

- i William Libby, b. Feb. 18, 1843, m. Ellen F. Kimball, October 16, 1868, Ottawa, Illinois; daughter of Geo. N. Kimball. He served two enlistments in the Civil War, one in the 11th Maine band, and

one in the 29th Maine band. He is now a farmer in Illinois. Children: 1, George Libby b. 1870. 2, Harry Libby b. 1873.

Who was this G. N. Kimball?

John Libby of Richmond's Island, Maine, his son,
Joseph Libby m. Rebecca, their son
Benjamin Libby, b. 1693, Portsmouth, N. H. ? m. Elizabeth Ham, their son
Capt. James Libby m. Lydia Runnals, widow; their son,

Joshua Libby, b. May 22, 1773, Dover, m. Susanna Kenniston, of Newmarket. He died at Strafford, N. H., 1834, their daughter,

Susan Libby b. July 14, 1810; m. Nathaniel Kimball, 1835.

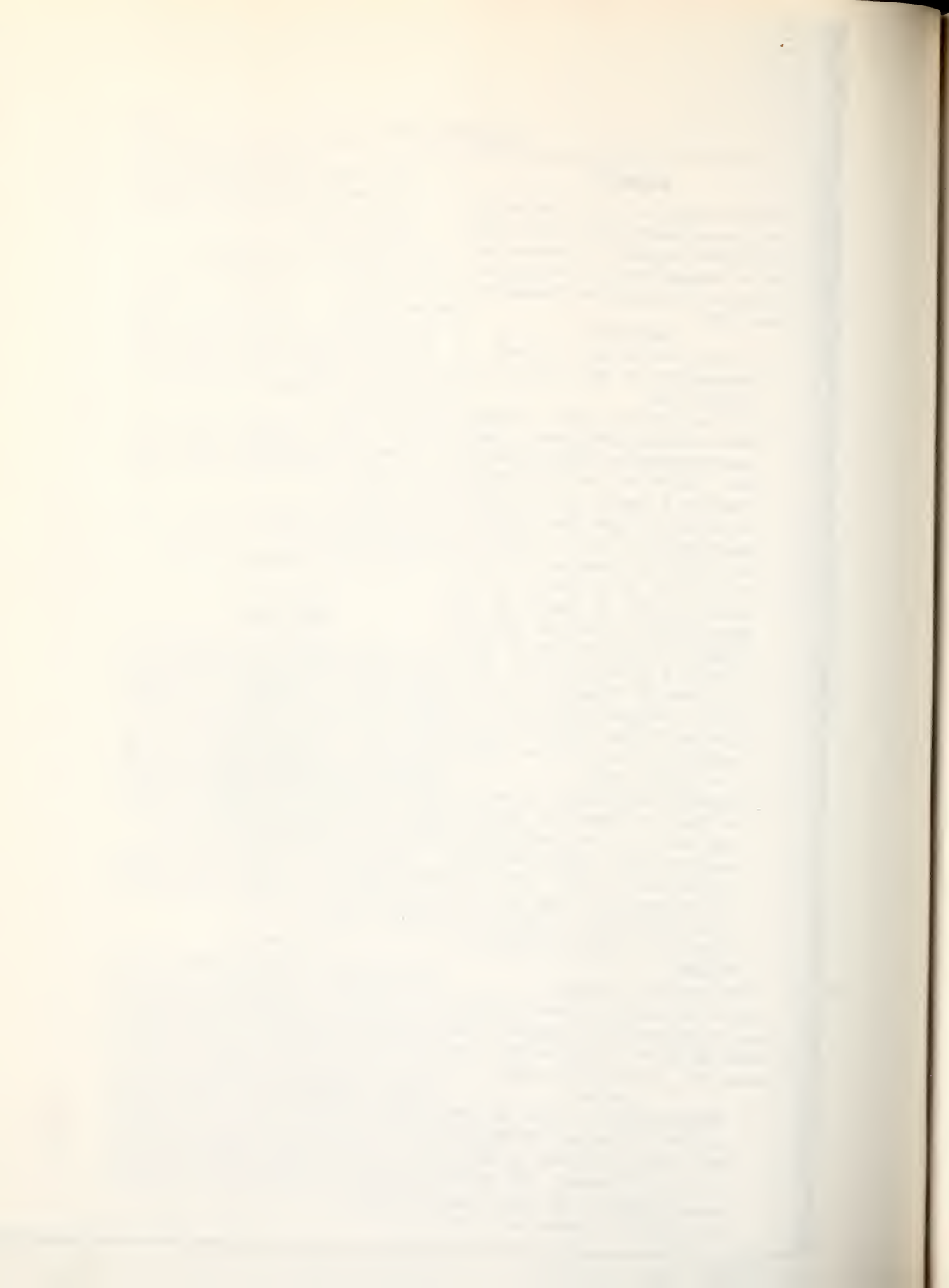
Who was this Nathaniel Kimball.

CAMP DYER.

Col. Lee's regiment of colored soldiers are coming in on every train and the camp at Turpin Hill has already begun to wear a martial air. The camp has been named in honor of Col. D. B. Dyer, who was an old friend of Col. Lee while both men were out on the frontier several years ago. It is a deserved and graceful compliment, which Col. Dyer naturally appreciates very highly. (Augusta, Ga., Herald.) (Fam. Hist. p. 909. Kimball News No. 2.)

We notice that an order was also issued prohibiting soldiers from eating watermelons until they had been in camp ten days.

We are pleased to announce that the health of Mr. Morrison has improved since the advent of warm weather. He is at his country home, Canobie Lake, N. H. This word comes from Prof. Sharples who is now taking a short vacation at the seashore. He also writes that the few copies of the Kimball History that are left are fast disappearing. There is much material yet unpublished however, which will be brought out in the News during the year.



IN MEMORIAM.

LEVI WOODBURY KIMBALL;

See Family History, No. 1967, p. 388 for sketch of his life.

The Oakland Enquirer has the following notice:

Levi Woodbury Kimball, another of the pioneers, has passed to the silent majority. His death occurred in this city on Tuesday, June 28th. The deceased was a native of New Hampshire, aged 71 years and 9 months. He came to California in the early sixties from New England with his brothers, Frank and Warren. They were builders and contractors in the early days and put up some of the notable buildings of this city as well as San Francisco. Among these are the old McClure military academy building, the Brayton school building, also the first Methodist church which was erected in Oakland. They operated extensively in San Francisco, building the old almshouse and several school buildings.

The Kimballs came to Oakland about the same time as Frederick Delger, and knew him well and had business dealings with him. They also invested in real estate here, and made handsomely upon the rise of property.

Levi Kimball, the deceased, lived for many years on the Kimball tract, in the vicinity of Eleventh and West streets, where he built a home in '63 or '64. At that time there were scarcely any other houses for blocks around. Later a more substantial residence structure was put up by Mr. Kimball on the southwest corner of West and Eleventh streets, where he resided with his family, the old Kimball house being moved to the lot adjoining.

In 1867, Mr. Kimball, with his brothers Frank, Warren, George and Charles, purchased the old Spanish grant known as the Rancho de la Nacion, or National ranch, consisting of 27,000 acres near San Diego, upon which National City has since been laid out. The Kimballs

were largely interested in the development of olive culture in Southern California, and Frank Kimball, a brother of the deceased has for many years been a member of the State Board of Horticulture.

Levi W. Kimball disposed of his Southern California interests some years ago and retired from active participation in business affairs. He was interested in the temperance cause, and was an advocate of reform in municipal and state and national government. He was, in every respect, an estimable man and a good citizen.

While not identified with any religious organization, he was an attendant of the Universalist Church, and had taken much interest of late years in the Christian Endeavor work. He belonged to the Society of California Pioneers at San Diego.

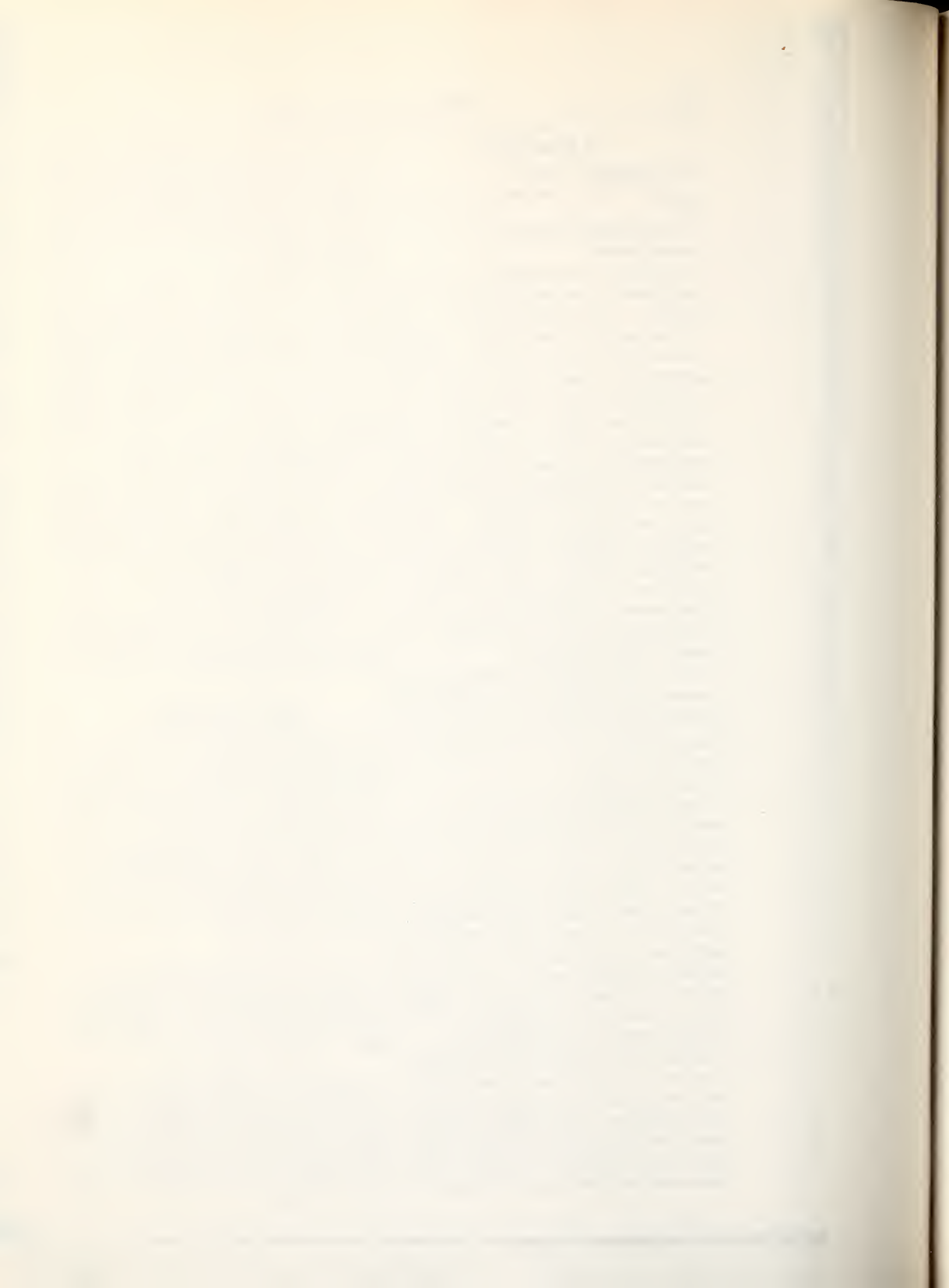
Mr. Kimball leaves a widow, Mrs. Grace M. Kimball, and one daughter, Gertrude M. Kimball.

More Light Ahead.

On page 133 of this issue will be found a letter from R. H. Kimball. Since the form containing this page went to press we have from Prof. Sharples his installment for the next issue of the News, which contains the letter referred to from Joseph Kimball, and also the genealogy of the family. The surmise contained in our note is shown to be correct.

Walter C. Kimball has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth United States Infantry, by the President.

Amos S. Kimball [Fam. Hist. p. 1088] who has been quartermaster for so many years with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, still has charge of the New York depot, and is advanced to the rank of Colonel.



ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been judged best not to publish a supplement to the Kimball Family History. The material collected for that purpose will be used in the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS. By so using it we will be able to place it before the readers of the History in the course of the next few months. At the rate information has been coming in during the last six or eight months we might perhaps be ready to publish a supplement by the first of January, 1900. The NEWS offers us facilities for publishing this at once.

MORRISON & SHARPLES.

KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS, Topeka, Kansas. Price 50c a year. Published Monthly.

Notes Supplementary to the Data of the "Kimball Family History"

Page 136—187a Lucretia Kimball⁵ (Jacob⁴ John³ John² Richard¹) b. Preston, Conn., May 19, 1750; d. April 8, 1834; m. Oct. 5, 1768, Thomas Meech. Children: 1, Stephen Meech⁶ b. May 20, 1769. 2, Gurdon Meech⁶ b. Mar. 20, 1771. 3, Shubael Meech b. Nov. 4, 1773. 4, Asa Meech b. April 20, 1775. 5, Cynthia Meech⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1777. 6, Esther Meech⁶ b. Feb. 26, 1780. 7, Charles Meech⁶ b. April 25, 1782. 8, Thomas Minoe Meech⁶ b. Feb. 17, 1785. 9, Cretia Meech⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1787, d. June 5, 1792. 10, Mary Park Meech⁶ b. Aug. 22, 1792. 11, Lucretia Meech⁶ b. Apr. 30, 1796.

Page 258—Clarrisa m. May 29, 1826, Orrin Stoddard. Child: Nathaniel Kimball Stoddard⁸, b. July 31, 1830. Clarrisa m. 2nd, Feb. 26, 1834, John Grant Spicer. Their children were: 1 John Orrin Spicer⁸, b. Sept. 19, 1835; m. Nov. 2, 1862, Nancy M. Avery. 2, Harriet Ann Spicer⁸ b. Dec. 16, 1837; m. May 6, 1857, Lucius E. Baldwin. 3, Susan Spicer⁸, b. Dec. 24, 1838; m. Mar. 11, 1860, Noyes Billings Meech. 4, Damaris Spicer⁸ b. April 9, 1842; m. Dec. 2, 1879, William Albert Be-
dent. 5, William Spicer⁸ b. July 23, 1844; m. Jan. 1, 1874, Charlott⁶ Sissen Chapman; m. 2nd, Oct. 27, 1887, Minnie Carrol⁶ Tuthill. 6, M. Everett Spicer⁸ b. Sept. 9, 1848; m. April 28, 1880, Hattie Spicer adopted daughter of James and Susan Spicer.

Page 522—Add to the children of Abel Kimball⁷;

Ophelia⁸ b. Aug. 5, 1813; d. Sept. 2, 1826.

1827a Abel⁸ b. Jan. 21, 1816; d. Sept. 27, 1853.

Miriam G.⁸ b. Sept. 9, 1820.

Page 573—Carleton Kimball b. Holderness, N. H., Nov. 21, 1833; m. Portland, Me., Oct. 28, 1867, Emma F. Matthews, b. Portland Me., Mar. 21, 1842; d. Portland, Dec. 15, 1874. Daughter of Samuel Matthews. He is a dentist and resides in Portland, Me.

Child: 1, Henry Woods⁹ b. Portland, Me., Aug. 29, 1870. He is a Congregational clergyman. Is pastor of the Island Avenue church at Skowhegan, Me. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1892, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1895.

Page 838—1827a Abel Kimball⁷ (Abel⁶ Simeon⁵ Abel⁴ John³ Thomas² Thomas¹ Richard¹) b. Jan. 21, 1816; d. Sept. 27, 1853; m. Mary Ann Francisco, b. Aug. 11, 1824, d. Sept. 8, 1853.

CHILDREN.

i Lulu Ernestine⁹ b. —; d. Sept. 1, 1853.

ii Edwin Thornton⁹ b. Oct. 6, 1846; d. Feb. 2, 1897.

iii Mary Llewellyn⁹ b. Jan. 11, 1852.

Page 838—Nancy Jane Poole b. July 5, 1820; d. Dec. 2, 1897. Dau. of Samuel Hale and Sally (Yates) Pole. Charles Henry d. June 5, 1873, not 1893. No children.

2174 is Frederick not Charles.

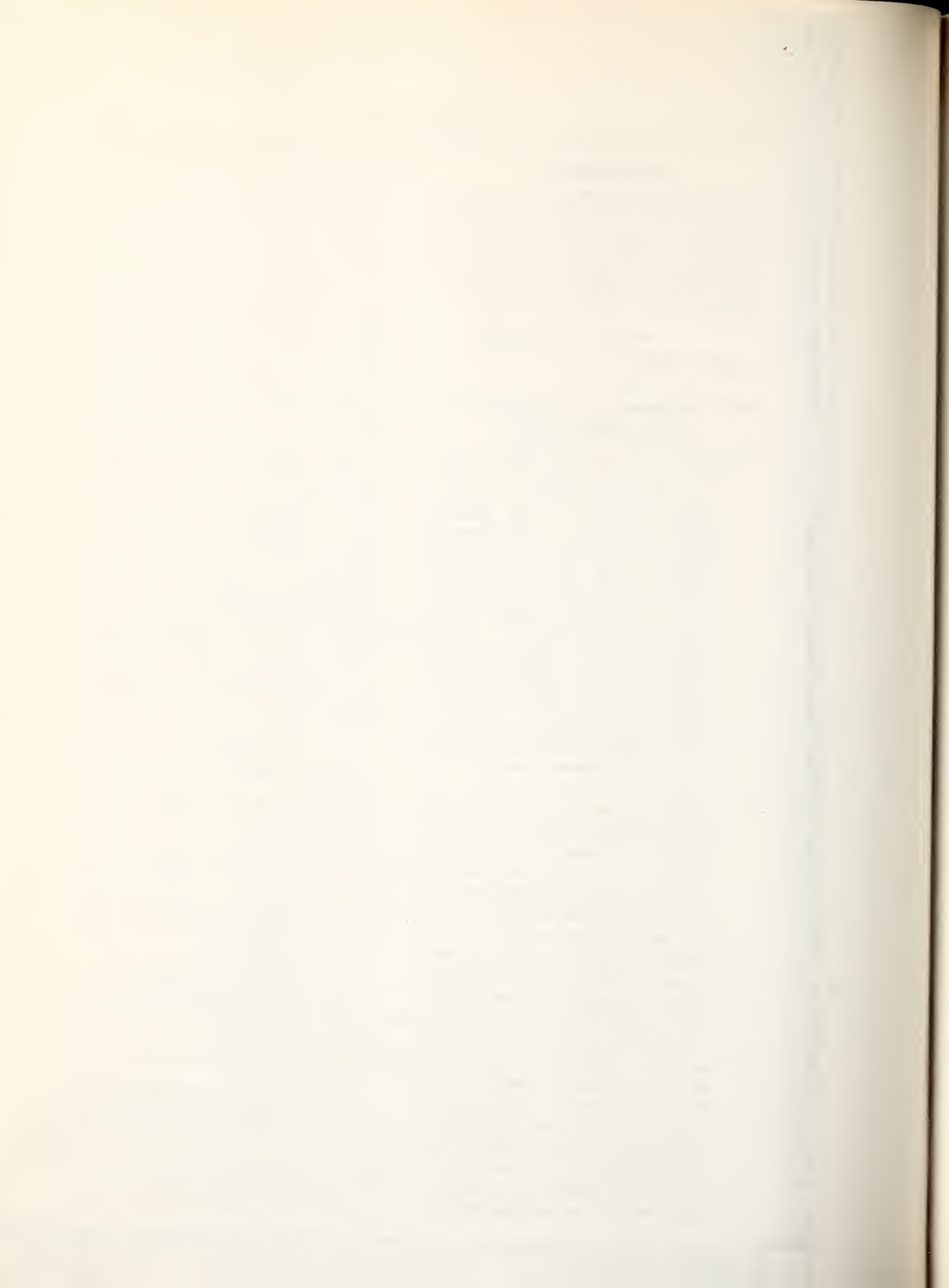
James W. d. Mar. 21, not 17.

Page 969—i Child of Albert L. Kimball should be Chester L.

Page 977—Geneva (Frost) Kimball is deceased.

Prentiss E.¹⁰ is dead. Estella Bean b. June 19, 1854. Their son Walter Scott Abbott Kimball¹¹ was b. Dec. 18, 1872.

Page 979—The family of Byron Kimball should be as follows: He was b.



Aug. 5, 1840; m. Mar. 19, 1865, Adeline Hazen, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Whiting) Hazen of Bridgton, Me. Resides in Bridgton, Me.

CHILDREN.

i Willis Hazen¹⁰ b. Dec. 2, 1867; M.D. Bowdoin 1891. He is a physician and resides in Portland, Me.

ii Sophrona Brown¹⁰ b. Aug. 21, 1870, m. Virgil H. Johnson in 1888. They reside in Norway, Me. Children: 1, Adeline Brown¹¹ b. 1888. 2, Byron Brown¹¹ b. 1890. 3, Earl H. Brown¹¹ b. 1892. 4, Donald Brown¹¹ b. 1894. 5, Dorothy Brown¹¹ b. 1896.

iii George Richards¹⁰ b. Aug. 7, 1872, m. Oct. 15, 1892, Mary A. Perry of Sweden, Me. Children: Gladys¹¹ b. 1894. 2, Myra¹¹ b. 1896.

iv Caroline Elizabeth¹⁰ b. April 18, 1879.

Page 985—(2265) James M. Kimball d. Medway, Feb. 12, 1898, at the residence of his father. He was educated in the Bangor City Schools, and in the University of Maine, where, at his graduation in 1894, he held the highest rank in Scholarship. He was Captain of Co. B, Coburn Cadets, of the University of Maine. After his graduation he began the practice of Civil Engineering and was employed on the Bangor & Aroostook R.R., and was afterwards in the employ of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, in whose service he remained until his last illness. He was resident engineer in charge of the work at Sterling, Mass.

Page 986—Sarah M.¹⁰ was b. Feb. 24, 1855.

Anna Moulton¹⁰ b. Nov. 14, 1857, d. Nov. 18, 1892.

Hattie¹⁰ b. Jan. 16, 1860; d. Jan. 30, 1863.

Page 989—Edwin Kimball d. July 30, 1896.

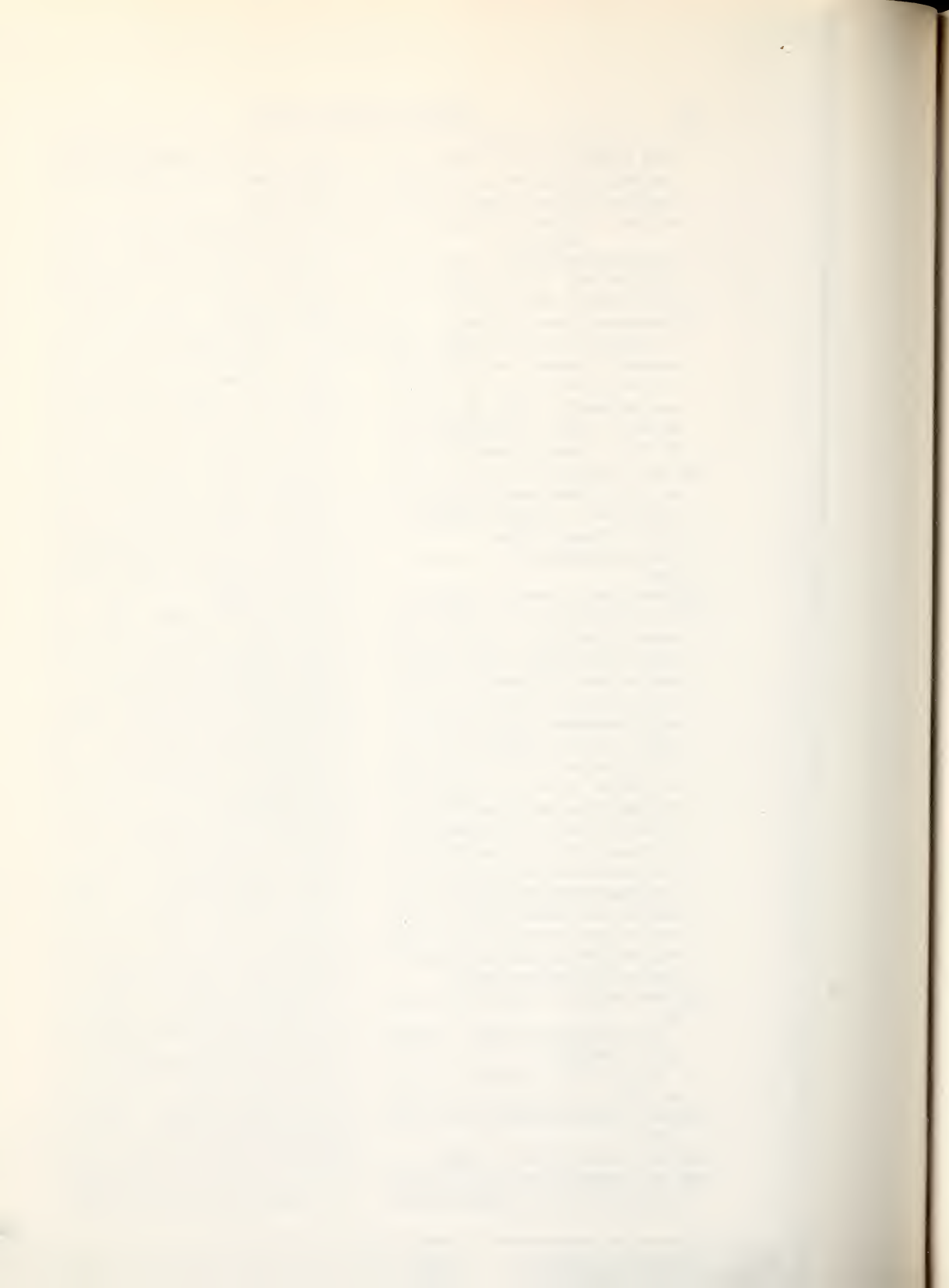
Page 992—Edna¹¹ b. Feb. 15, 1896.

Page 994—(2298) Francis Imogene (Kimball) Carruth d. Las Vegas, Texas,

Sept. 14, 1883. Her daughter Elsie May Carruth d. Los Angeles, Cal., April 1879.

Page 994—Leland Cooper (not Crocker) b. April 16, 1835; d. Denver, Col., April 26, 1885. Children: 1, Jessie Elizabeth Cooper b. Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 16, 1881. 2, Bertha Leland Cooper b. Jan. 18, 1885.

Page 999—2304a George Prescott Kimball⁹ (Prescott⁸ George⁷ Isaac⁶ Jonathan⁵ Jonathan⁴ Samuel³ Richard² Richard¹) b. North Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 23, 1830; d. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23, 1884; m. July 6, 1850, Martha Atwood Lynch of Milford, N. H. She survived him and is still living, in 1898, in San Francisco, Cal. After the death of his father he went to Springfield, Vt., to live with his uncle George Kimball (1496) from whom he learned the blacksmith trade. In April 1852 he went to California. After spending a short time in the mines, he settled in San Francisco where he established himself as a blacksmith and carriage maker. Some three or four years later one Fourth of July morning, his shop was burned. He rebuilt it and continued in the business. As the city grew his business increased. Eventually the Kimball Car and Carriage Manufacturing Co. was the largest establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast. For many years they built most of the street cars used in the city. They also built the first cable cars that were used in San Francisco. In the early seventies they built a beautiful police car all of California woods. It was on exhibition in San Francisco, and at various points on the way east. It was burned in Chicago at the time of the big fire. For some years the Kimball Car and Carriage Manufacturing Co. had the management of the West Coast Furniture Co., which made most of the furni-



ture for the Palace and Baldwin Hotels.

CHILDREN.

i George Wallace¹⁰ b. San Francisco, June 19 1859; m. Mar. 27, 1883, Hattie Belle Foster of Portland, Oregon. He is in the Insurance business. Children: 1, Maud Foster¹¹ b. Sept. 3, 1884. 2, Edwin Prescott¹¹ b. Aug. 23, 1886. 3, George Clarence¹¹ b. June 13, 1889.

ii Fred Herbert¹⁰ b. San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1863. He has resided in Montana for several years.

Page 1010—Everett should be Everitt. Acre should be Aero.

Page 1013—The line of descent of Charles H.⁹ should be Thomas H.⁸ Thomas⁷ John⁶ Thomas⁵ etc.

Page 1024—Martha J. Hunter Kimball resides in Meriden, Conn.

Page 1033—Benjamin Kimball m. Helen Maria Simmons of Boston, not Helen Manning Simmons of Somersville.

Page 1033—2423a Howard Kimball⁹ (Warren⁸ Benjamin⁷ Benjamin⁶ Benjamin⁵ Benjamin⁴ Benjamin³ John² Richard¹) b. Boston, Mass., June 23, 1845; m. Winton, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1882, Sallie Margaret Hurt, b. July 21, 1861; d. Indianapolis, Ind., April 13, 1887; m. 2nd, at Plainfield, Ind., Sept. 4, 1895, Emma Jane Anthony, b. Troy, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1861. He was one of the Brimmer School boys who went to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1864, during the days of "On to Kansas." Leavenworth not being quite close enough to the frontier he went further west to Manhattan, Kansas, where he engaged in the Book and Stationery business. He now lives at Indianapolis and is Secretary of the Aetna Saving and Loan Association. He has been an active member for a number of years of the Masons. He served as secretary of Oriental Lodge, No. 500, A. F. A. M. of Indianapolis for two

years. Is a Scottish Rite Mason, 32nd Indiana Consistory, and a member of Murat Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CHILDREN.

i Arthur Warren¹⁰ b. Indianapolis, July 31, 1883.

ii Alice Howard¹⁰ b. Indianapolis, Jan. 11, 1897.

Page 1036—Sarah (Shubert) should be Sarah Elizabeth (Horner). The names of the children are as follows: Elsie Jane, Dora not Dona, Gertrude Isabella, Martha Mabel, and add vi Porter Banks¹⁰ b. Palo Alto, Oct. 13, 1896.

Page 1036—Edgar Hobart b. San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1870.

Page 1048—Estelle L. Phillips should be Estelle L. Phelps, dau. of Abner Rice and Margery Ann (Eaton) Phelps.

Joseph William¹⁰ was b. Mar. 6, 1889. Add to the children:

vi Harrold Fuller b. July 19, 1894.

vii George Ray b. Dec. 25, 1896.

Pages 1049-50-51—Ketchum should be Ketcham.

Page 1066—Pym should be Pynn.

Page 1080—Helen Gleasons Kimball's line should be (Thomas⁷ John⁶ Thomas⁵ etc.)

Page 1085—Albert Edwin now lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is in the office of the Local Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line R. R.

Page 1088—Amos Kimball, whose father is said to have been named Richard, is said to have had two brothers, Joel and Richard. Richard was a tanner and carrier by trade, and had two sons, Hiram and Horace. Hiram settled in Illinois.

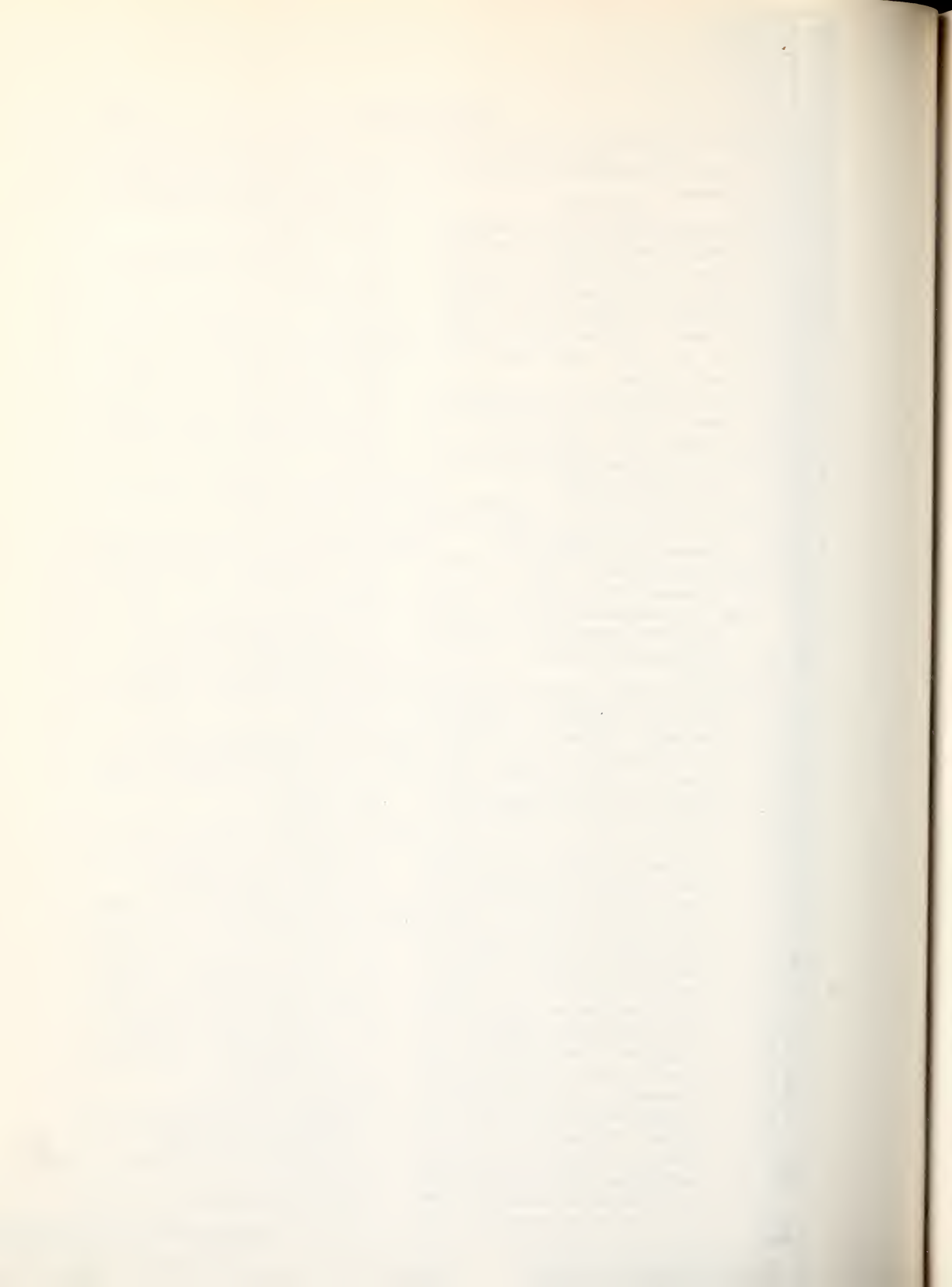
Amos Kimball m. Lucy Doile. His children were.

i James m. Sophia Taft.

ii William m. Hattie Strong and had a son William H. Kimball.

iii Samuel G. died in the army in the war of 1861.

iv Charles E. Kimball b. Dec. 4, 1822.



Pittsford, Vt., was the youngest son; m. Minerva C. Orme, daughter of Allen Orme, and grand-daughter of General Jonathan Orme of the Continental Army. Her mother was a niece of General Warren who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. They resided at Northampton, Mass. Children: 1 Amos A., resides Roxbury, Mass. 2 Ira E., died in infancy. 3. Rollin C. 4, Charles E. Charles E. has two sons. i Perry R. ii Harry.

- v Lucy, m. Robert McLane.
- vi Lydia m. William Woodhouse.
- vii Lucinda m. John Rockwood.
- viii Mary m. William Cotting.
- ix Lucretia m. William Mead.
- x Martha m. William Sweet.
- xi Eliza m. David Hall.
- xii Charlotte m. William Nourse.

Page 1089—Col. Amos Kimball is now, 1898, Quartermaster of the U. S. A. at New York city. His son Amos William is Chief Clerk in the U. S. Quartermaster's office at San Francisco, Cal.

Page 1099—Richard Kimball² was a deacon in the Congregational church.

Page 1106—Wilbraham Kimball d. in Woburn, Mass., where he lived during the latter part of his life. His wife Deborah was b. in 1782 not 1821. She also died in Woburn. She was a daughter of Isaac Bourne. Ivory Kimball was a graduate of Bowdoin College and died in Lindeboro, N.H.

Page 1102—ix daughter should be Olive, she was the youngest child.

Page 1102—Add to the children of Israel, Hannah m. —Smith of Hollis.

Page 1102—Polly m. Aug. 30, 1806.

CHILDREN.

- i Mary Dennett b. Lyman, Me.; m. Oct. 24, 1823, James Ross.
- ii Sarah b. Lyman, Me.
- iii Almira m. Lancey Littlefield.
- iv Susan m. Jacob Myric.
- v Ollive Augusta m. Mar. 13, 1852 Stephen M. Balch.

Page 1106—i John⁵ went to Dover, N.H.

Page 1107—John Patton was for many years a deacon in Woburn in the Congregational church. He left no children.

Page 1107—Samuel W. Kimball died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 14, 1888; m. Eliza M. —. He was a singer and a music teacher. He left a widow and four children.

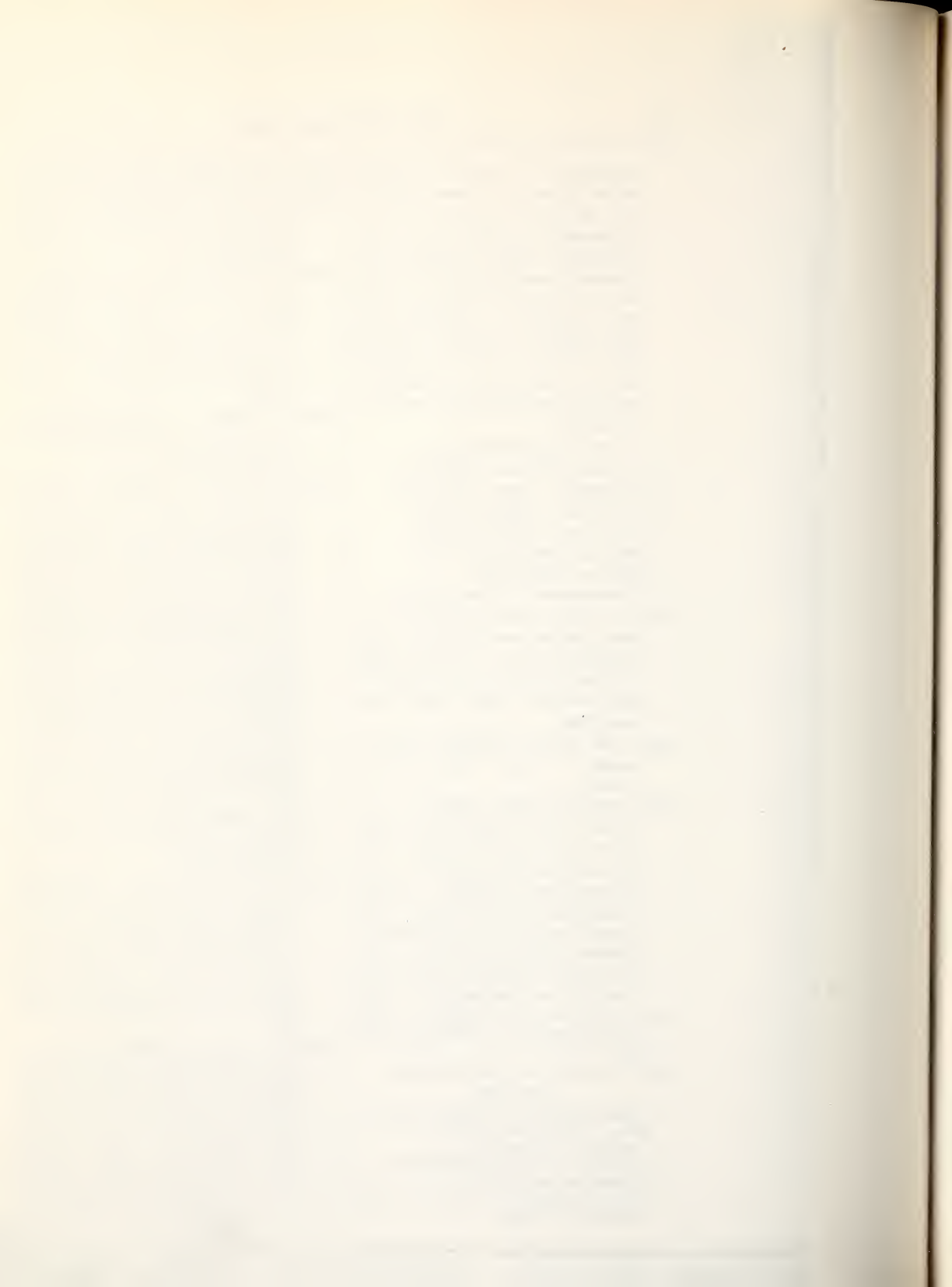
i Annette b. Woburn, Mass., Dec. 30, 1848.

Page 1107—Isaac B. Kimball died in N. J., Mar. 7, 1874 leaving children, and grandchildren.

Page 1107—Israel Kimball died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1890. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and shortly after graduation moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where he taught school until Oct. 1862, when he was appointed an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, D. C. He was given charge of the taxation of manufactures and afterwards upon repeal of all taxation except that upon spiritous liquors, tobacco, and banks, he had charge of the tobacco tax. He continued in the bureau until his death. There was no man in the U. S. whose opinion was more respected by the heads of the Treasury Department.

Page 1113—Sarah Kimball daughter of Stephen Kimball, m. — Strout. Stephen Kimball was the only son of Wilbraham Kimball that remained in Wells. He lived the whole of his life on the farm on which he and his brothers were born.

Page 1114—46a Wilbraham Kimball removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. Brother Wilbraham Kimball and sister Ann Kimball, his wife, were dismissed to the Second Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 3, 1848 (Records of the First Church, Wells, Me.) At the time he went to Indiana, the Indians were still there



though they were removed west shortly after. He died at Fort Wayne, June 3, 1870. His wife died in Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN.

73a i Ivory George b. May 5, 1843, Jay Maine

ii Israel Edward⁶ b. Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 12, 1853.

iii Jennie O. b. Fort Wayne, Sept. 25, 1855.

Page 1114—George W. Kimball served during the war two terms in a Mass. Regiment. Add to his children; iv James M.

Page 1114—47a Benjamin Kimball resided for some time at Woburn, Massachusetts, and then removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana where he died Oct. 4, 1889. He m. Sarah —, who died before him.

CHILDREN.

i Helen b. April 29, 1849.

ii Laura.

iii William.

iv Addie.

v Mary E.

Page 1114—William lives at Wilton, N. H., with his daughter who m. — Barrett. She has two children. His wife died Nov. 5, 1895.

Page 1114—Clarence P. Stetson d. June 20, 1882. Children: 1, George Warren Stetson⁷ b. June 25, 1876. 2, Florence Maria Stetson⁷ b. Sept. 4, 1878. 3, Clarence Wilson Stetson⁷ b. Nov. 5, 1880.

Page 1114—George Kimball was b. Oct. 4, 1826, not Nov. 30.

George Melvin Kimball should be George E., b. June 22, 1853.

Add iv James Melvin b. July 30, 1857. Caddie should be Clara.

Page 1121—73a Ivory G. Kimball⁶ (Wilbraham⁶ Wilbraham⁴ Israel³ Richard² Caleb¹) b. Jay, Maine, May 5, 1843; m. Sept. 20, 1865, Anna Lavinia Ferris, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He received a common school education in the common schools at Fort Wayne, and taught there

for a time. He entered the army as a private in Co. E. 55 Ind Vols. In Aug. 1863, he secured an appointment as a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, at Washington and while there was promoted to the head of a division. He studied law at the Columbian University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. The next year he resigned his position in the Bureau and entered the practice of his profession. In 1891 he was offered and accepted the position as Judge of the Police Court for the District of Columbia, and was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He was reappointed to this position Jan. 1895.

CHILDREN.

i Ella Clara⁷ b. June 24, 1866, m. July 5, 1892, William A. Tyler. Children: 1, Arthur Kimball Tyler⁸ b. June 10, 1893. 2, Tracy Ferris Tyler⁸, b. July 16, 1895. 3, Mabel Tyler⁸ b. May 18, 1897.

ii Wilbra⁷ b. Apr. 6, 1868, d. Mar. 5, 1888.

iii Mary Gilbert⁷ b. Mar. 26, 1870. Graduated from Amherst College in 1893. Graduated from the Law Department of University 1896, and was admitted to the bar 1896.

iv Alice May⁷ b. July 7, 1892.

v Arthur Herbert⁷ b. Mar. 1875. Was graduated from Amherst College in 1897.

vi Bertha Louise⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1878.

vii Edna Gertrude⁷ b. Sept. 9, 1879.

viii Walter Ferris⁷ b. Nov. 20, 1873.

Page 1102—Caleb m. Oct. 20, 1792, Eleanor Storer.

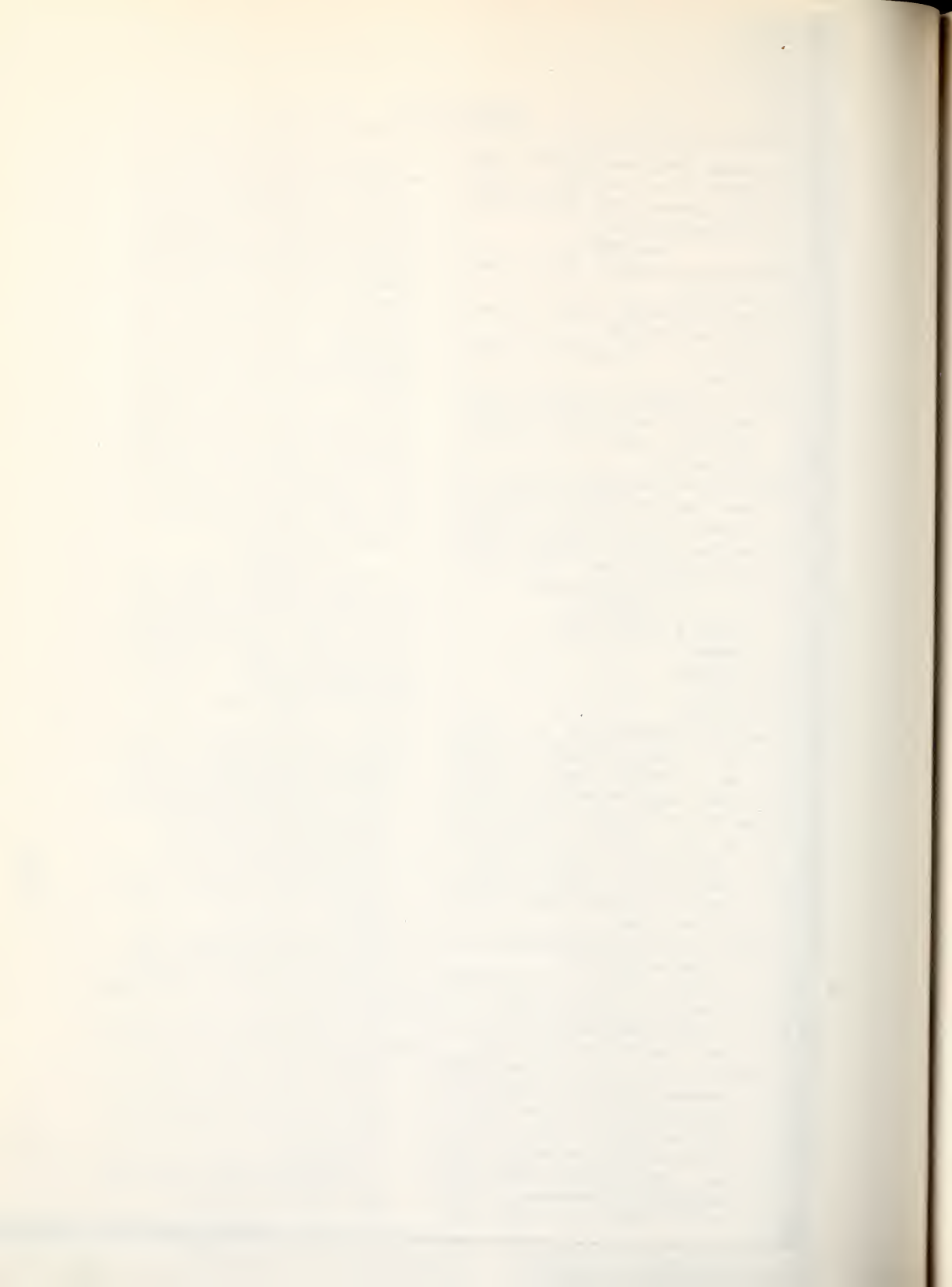
Page 1102—Add to the children of Caleb Kimball:

Caleb b. Aug. 1793, d. Jan. 30, 1845.

30a Timothy, res. West Lebanon, Maine.

31a William.

Mehitable b. 1801, m. July 30, 1851, Heard Milliken, b. 1834. Res. East Bridgewater, Mass.



Mary S. b. Sept. 1800, d. June 23, 1856. Had a daughter who m. Rufus Yeaton, and resided in Alfred, Maine.

Page 1109—30a Dr. Timothy Kimball m. Betsey ———. Resided West Lebanon, Me.

CHILDREN.

- i Ernestine, deceased; never married.
- ii Martha m. Ira Wentworth of E. Rochester, N. H.
- iii Calendar, deceased, m. ———, Res. Lynn, Mass.

Page 1109—Add the following to the children of Caleb Kimball:

Henrietta m. Israel Littlefield of Lyman, Me.; m. 2nd, David Washburn of Somerville, Mass.; he is dead. Children: 1, Etta Littlefield, never married. 2, Mary Lucy Littlefield m. Charles F. Washburn of Everett, Mass.

Mary Jane m. Horace Littlefield of Lyman, Me., brother of Israel. She had a son Albert who lives on the old place in Lyman,

Charles Jason never married.

Tryphena m. Israel Cousins of Dover Point, N. H. Has several children.

Page 1109—31a William Kimball⁴ (Caleb³ Caleb² Caleb¹) b. Feb. 7, 1799, d. May 7, 1878; m. Dec. 5, 1821, Saloma Knights, d. Feb. 24, 1834; m. 2nd, Aug. 11, 1834, Eliza Lewis of Kennebunk, b. Oct. 10, 1806.

CHILDREN.

- i Horatio⁵ b. Sept. 20, 1823, d. Feb. 4, 1890.
- ii Charles Trafton⁵ b. Aug. 4, 1825; d. Apr. 21, 1849. He was drowned at sea. Never married.
- iii Deborah Mills⁵ b. April 11, 1828, d. Chicago, June 29, 1877.
- iv William Lewis⁵ b. May 2, 1837, d. Sept. 19, 1868.
- 57a v George⁵ b. Aug. 8, 1840.
- vi Sarah Elizabeth⁵ b. June 7, 1844; m., resides Saco, Me.

vii Orrin⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1847; d. Oct. 4, 1849.

viii Melvin⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1850; d. East Rochester, N. H.

Page 1113—57a George Kimball⁴ (William⁴ Caleb³ Caleb² Caleb¹) b. Lyman, Me., Aug. 8, 1810; m. July 28, 1865, Martha Caroline Stevens, b. Aug. 12, 1811, daughter of Joseph Stevens and Sally Plummer.

CHILDREN.

- i Jessie Eastman⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1866
- ii Charles William⁶ b. Oct. 11, 1868; d. Oct. 20, 1875.
- iii Florence Eliza⁶ b. Nov. 24, 1870.

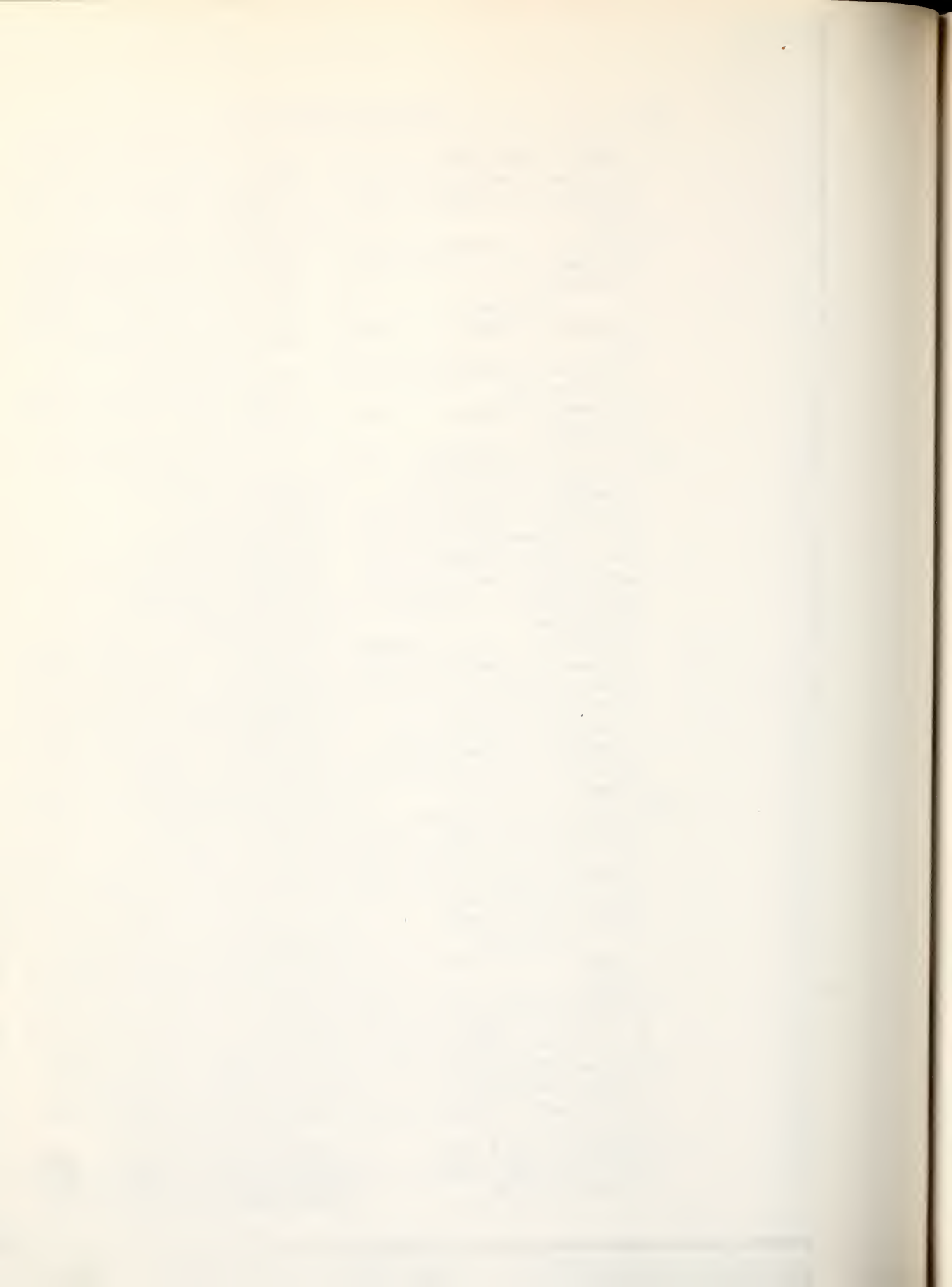
Kimballs in Literature.
Kimballs in Science.
Kimballs in Law.
Kimballs in Medicine.
Kimballs in the Pulpit.
Kimballs in Army and Navy.
Kimballs in Commerce.
Kimballs in Agriculture.
Kimballs in Manufacturing.
Kimballs in Art.

The above are given upon which it is suggested that some especially competent to treat each subject, volunteer to prepare a paper for the News. It is always understood in speaking of Kimballs, that all of Kimball descent are included. Mr. Morrison and Prof. Sharples did not happen to be Kimball born, but are of Kimball blood. Daniel Webster was not born a Kimball, nor was Gen. A. W. Greely of the Signal service, but were of Kimball descent. In some cases there are those not bearing the Kimball name who have more of the family blood than others who bear the name. Even if this were not so, it would not be creditable to discriminate against the mothers Kimball born. Therefore in essays as above suggested, persons of Kimball descent may properly be recognized.

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From a Priest of the Cult.

The following is from a private letter. It will be read with interest.

BOSTON, MASS.

July 17, 1798.

MY DEAR MR. KIMBALL:

In a witty speech made by Major Powell of the Coast or Geological Survey some years ago, he declared that the religion of the Boston people was worship of their ancestors. Although by birth I am not one of the tribe, I seem to have become a priest of the cult. I send you a lot more stuff. Just as I thought I was through here comes another lot. I expect to start to Alfred, Maine, tomorrow to finish up some work there. I shall be sorry to see the Kimball News stopped at the end of the year. I think, however, you can decidedly diminish the cost, and yet improve the appearance of the paper by changing the style so as to make it correspond more closely with the history. You will not have on the page much more than half the composition. But I think people in general will be better pleased to have less matter and have it more legible. Probably most of the corrections have been made in the genealogical part of the work. I have, however, enough matter on hand for one or more numbers after the enclosed. It is, however, all new matter and no corrections of old. I had a letter from Granville Kimball's half sister yesterday from which I copy the following: "I cannot thank you enough for bringing Granville and myself together. I am proud of him, and love him dearly, and his wife seems as dear to me. She is now in Chicago." So you see we have done a little good with the Kimball News and Family History. Granville has proved himself to be quite a man. The last news from him is that he is about to sail on the Watson expedition to the Coast of Spain.

Yours respectfully,

S. P. SHARPLES.

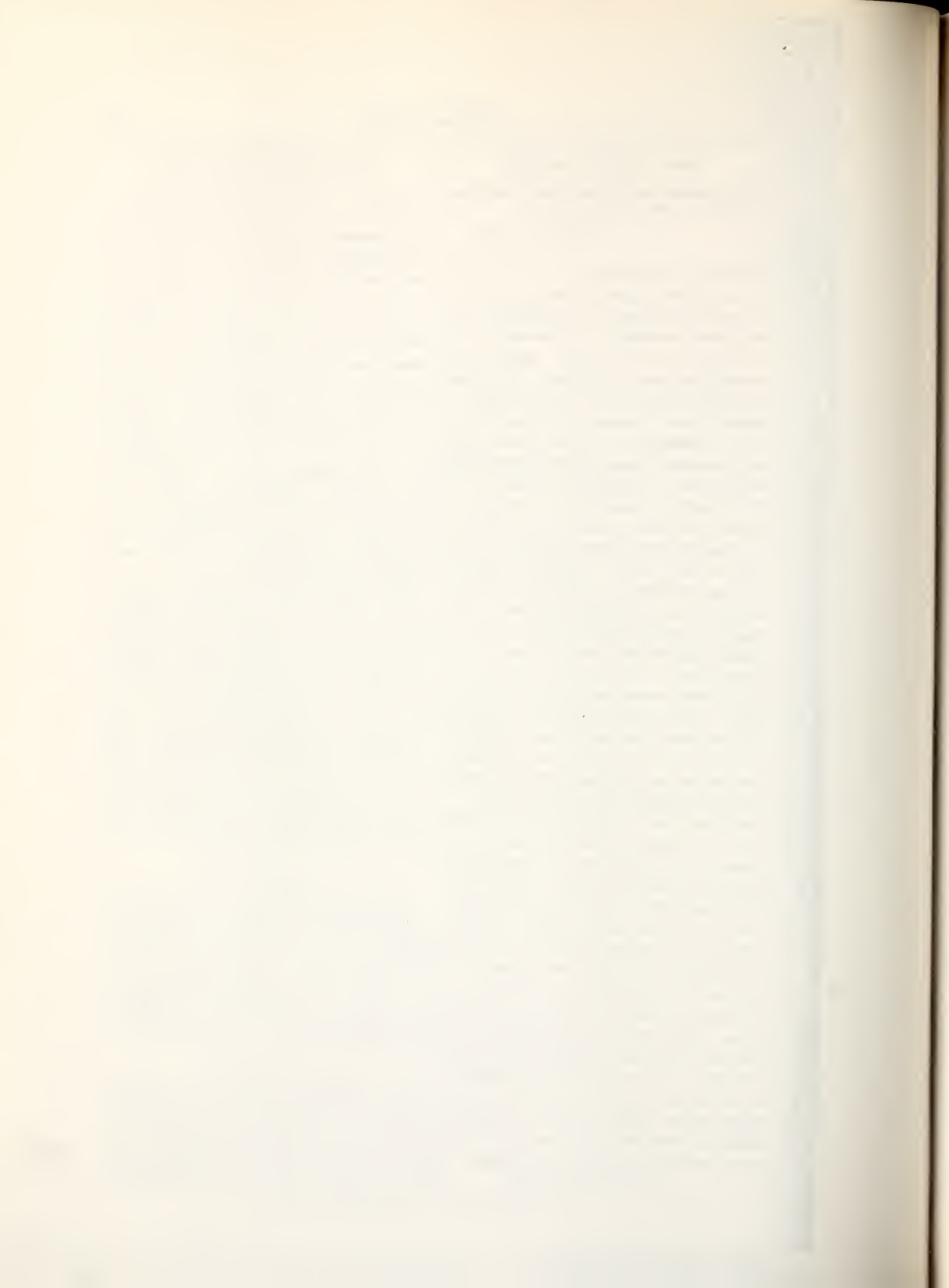
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

Nelson Freeman Kimball (2508, p. 1057), has been elected Department Commander G. A. R. for state of Idaho. In the Family History it is not stated that he served in the army at all, but he was in many of the severe conflicts in the western army that fought its way through Tennessee and Georgia. Some years after his return from war he went to Boise City, Idaho, with his uncle, Col. Wm. P. Chandler, when the latter was appointed Surveyor General of the territory, and has remained there ever since. He was engaged in the milling business at Weiser, indulged some in stock raising, and some in mining. In business matters he is energetic and pushing. He has been active in Grand Army work.

He is interested in Old's Ferry across Snake River, and sometimes goes a fishing, just as we used to do when we were boys in New Hampshire—that is our goings were similar, the results not so much so, as he writes that a few days ago he caught a sturgeon ten feet long that cleaned up 225 pounds, and that a few days later another that weighed 85 pounds. As this was more than was needed for breakfast, they packed it away like so much beef and sent it to the Portland market.

Roy T. Kimball, late president etc., of San Francisco, sends for extra copies of the July number, and takes occasion to say, "I am finding Kimballs all the time, and they ought to show up at your office. There are three in the Utah troops camped in this city—a lieutenant, a corporal and a private all elegant fellows, and the plains are full of them."

Mr. Beesham of Newtown, North Wales, England, writes us that he has considerable valuable material relating to the Kimball family in England. He has not seen the Kimball History, but has heard of the News, and there may be something in his mine that may be of interest hereafter.



We are indebted to the kindness of W. Eugene Kimball, (p. 782) for as fine a specimen of illustrated book printing as one often sees. It is a large folio containing views of New York City, its important buildings, with descriptive articles. These views are ninety-three in number, exquisite half tone prints. In addition there are 968 half tone portraits of members of the New York stock exchange, presidents of railroads, banks and great corporations. Among these portraits are those of Col. Robert J. Kimball, presenting a different view from that given in the Family History, (p. 780) another of his son William Eugene, both members of the stock exchange, also William A. Kimball, another member. Several of the fine buildings illustrated were designed by Messrs. Kimball & Thompson, New York Architects. Of course our young friend and cousin has the thanks of the Kimball News for this elaborate and artistic work. Col. R.J. Kimball & Co. are prominent bankers and brokers, 16 and 18 Broad Street, New York City.

D. L. Kimball of Pontiac, Mich., is Captain of Co. M, 25th Regiment.

Elias J. Kimball has been appointed by the President, chaplain in the Second Volunteer Engineers.

H. M. Kimball and wife, (2002) of Danville, Ill., are taking an outing among the Rocky Mountains.

Park Barnes Kimball, the youngest of the News force wanted to join the Rough Riders, but was persuaded to compromise by roughing it on a Kansas ranch for a month or two.

A. B. Kimball, postmaster, and editor of the Scandia Journal, will tell what he knows about Newspapers at the next meeting of the Central Kansas Editorial Association.

Carl A. Lewis, Elliott, Conn., editor of the Lewisiana, sends the following.

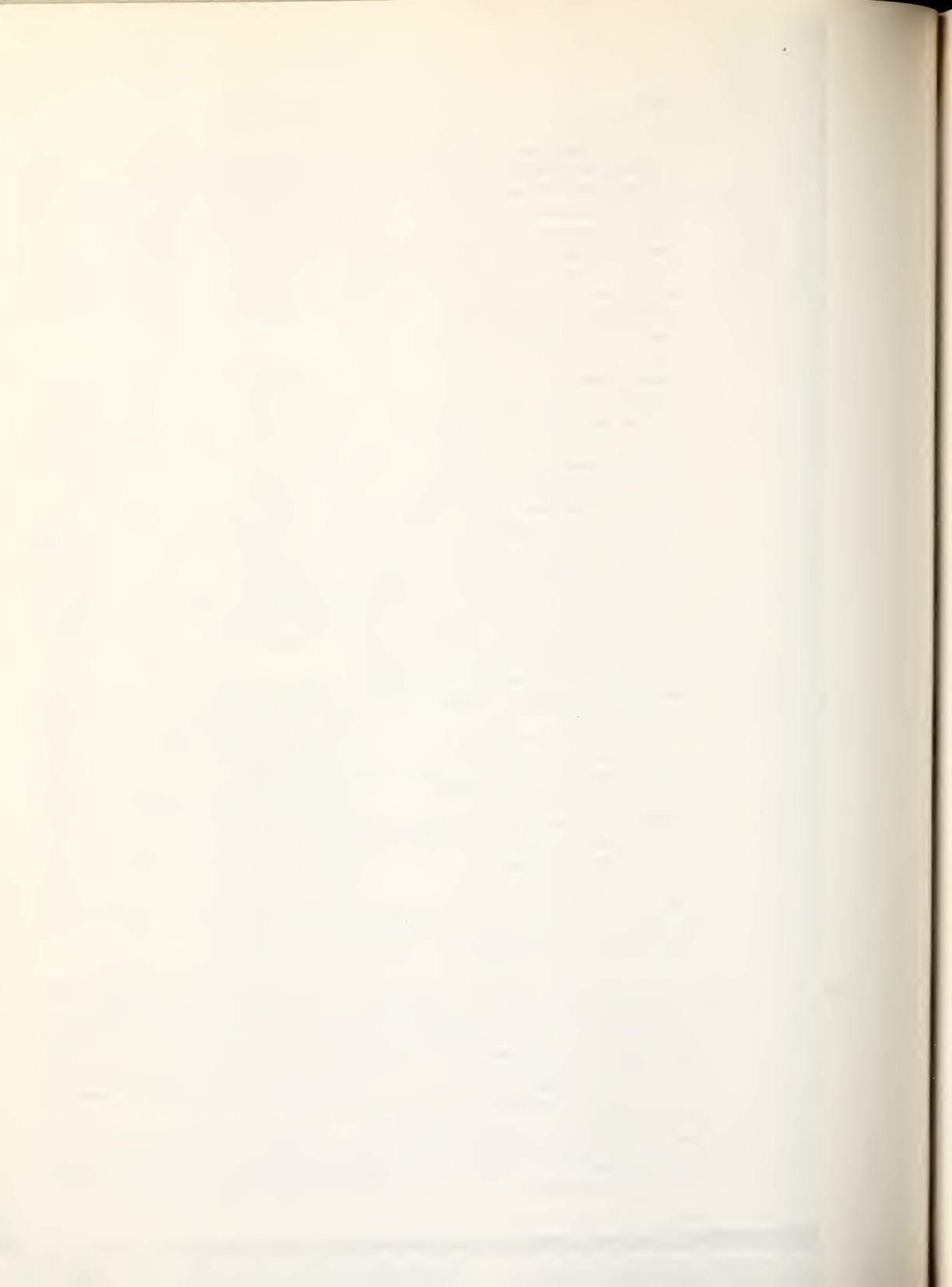
Connecticut state law requires Savings Banks to publish annually names of depositors not heard from for twenty years or more. Among the largest of such depositors in the Centennial Saving Bank at New Haven, is Mrs. Ellen C. Kimball with a credit of \$291.46.

Number one of the News has been reprinted, and the second number is nearly ready. These will be dated for January and February to fill out the volume if wanted for binding, in style uniform with succeeding numbers. It will be remembered that these numbers were originally printed in quarto form. These numbers will be mailed with the September issue, and will be sent without extra charge to all subscribers who received the original issues, as well as to all who have subscribed since they were out of print.

That very dear cousin of ours, Edna G., who some years ago acquired a Jewell of a husband, has recently acquired another, this time a miniature Jewell. They call her Margaret, in memory of a very charming and lovable aunt who died soon after her marriage. This mother's home has suffered sad bereavements in the past. May this little Madge live to be a comfort to her parents, as well as to those parents of the other Madge who has gone before. (See pp. 902-903.)

Lulu French Kimball of Manchester, N. H., a teacher of long experience, is spending the summer at Cambridge, Mass. She belongs to the family branch that came to Kansas in early days and settled near Manhattan. (See p. 650.)

Dr. Thomas Kimball, recently appointed surgeon, was doing service among the wounded at Santiago.



The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, September, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 9.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

AN ELGIN CENTENARIAN.

A Tea Party in Honor of Mrs Nancy Kimball.

[We reprint the following from a Chicago daily of August 16, 1898, ten years ago. Mrs. Kimball died the 22nd of the following month. It will be seen that this centennial was held some six weeks before her 101st birthday, nearly that time before her death. See Family History p. 323; Fam. News p. 20, No. 2.]

A curious tea party was held yesterday afternoon at Elgin, Ill. Mrs. Nancy Kimball gave an informal reception to celebrate her 101st birthday. Her guests were the early settlers of Elgin, and the youngest of the party was a lady of 60.

The exact date of Mrs. Kimball's birth is Sept. 26, 1787, and Sept. 26, in the present year, the anniversary will be observed by the general public of Elgin. The affair was private. The old lady's life is fast ebbing away; and it may well happen that she will not live to see the end of the coming month.

With half-closed eyes, now almost sightless, she reclines in an easy chair.

On the table beside her is a little pile of yellow papers, flanked by a plain leather-covered Bible. Open this Bible just before the page on which is written, "The New Testament of Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, translated out of the Original Greek. Printed and Published by Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleboro, Vt., 1825." Here is written, in the midst of the family record:

BORN:
NANCY CURRIER, SEPT. 26, 1787.
MARRIAGES:
JOSEPH KIMBALL AND
NANCY CURRIER.
NOV. 28, 1805.

And the little pile of yellow papers carries back the genealogy of the Kimballs and Curriers to the beginning of the eighteenth century and shows how Joseph Kimball, the husband of Nancy, received a commission as Captain of Cavalry in the Thirty-fourth Regiment of New Hampshire militia, dated May 28, 1810, signed by Jeremiah Smith, Governor, and countersigned by Nathaniel Parker, Secretary; how William Plumer, Captain General, accepted his resignation three years later; and how Plumer Governor, in 1816 made him Justice of the Peace for the County of Grafton. Joseph Kimball, Captain of cavalry, Justice of the Peace has been dead for more than half a century, and here sits his widow, who was born when Napoleon was a lad, before Washington became President of the United States.

Old Mr. Sherman is the first to arrive. He is received by Mrs. Thiers, who is Mrs. Kimball's daughter, and by Mrs. Samuel Kimball, her daughter-in-law. Times have changed since Mr. Sherman first came to Elgin in 1838. He was then at bitter feud with the "Kimball boys." They broke up his shanty, and he built another. "If you break this," he said, "you shall carry me away on the pieces."

"How is the old lady?" asks Mr. Sherman, now advancing.

Mrs. Kimball fixes her blue eyes on his white hair. "She doesn't know me," he says

THE WORLD

OF THE FUTURE

BY

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"Oh; yes I know you, Henry Sherman," she replies. "It is you who went to law with my boys. And you had 'Squire Adams for a lawyer. But we beat you; aye we beat you."

Mr. Sherman was little disconcerted. "Her memory is failing," he said. "She ought to know that I won my suit at last, though the boys bought up the jury twice."

"What was the ground of the suit?"

"My land. The Kimball boys wanted the earth. I wanted only a slice of it. And I got it."

"How old are you, Mr. Sherman?"

"I will be 85 next birthday," replied the veteran pioneer.

Here the old lady burst in with a pathetic little cry. "I want to go home," she said.

"Where is her home?"

"She is thinking of West Plymouth, New Hampshire," explained Mrs. Thiers. "Her mind passes over the fifty years which have intervened since she left the East. She is back on the old farm where she was born and spent the first fifty years of her life."

"Does she remember Washington?"

"Grandma, do you remember Washington?" asks Mrs. Thiers.

"Washington?" says the centenarian, with a vacant smile at Mr. Sherman; "what is Washington?" And again the pathetic note in her voice rings: "I want to go home."

"She remembered Washington's funeral," said Mrs. Samuel Kimball. "She was a little girl at the time, but she has often told us how the church in West Plymouth was draped in mourning."

"What of Lafayette?"

"O, Lafayette was one of her heroes. But here is Aunt Harriett, she will tell you more."

"Aunt Harriett" was no other than Miss Harriet Gifford, who was the second lady in the settlement, coming to it in 1835 with the wife of her brother James T. Gifford, the most active of the pioneers. Her hair is snow white—even her eyebrows are white. But her memory is perfect, her voice strong and firm, and she remembers every incident of the time when she taught school in Elgin.

"How is old Mrs. Kimball?" she asks immediately.

"Not so well as we hoped," says Mrs. Thiers.

"Humph," says a piping voice from

the parlor. "There is Harriet. Come in, Harriet Gifford."

"How do you feel, Mrs. Kimball?" asks Aunt Harriet.

"Cold, cold," says the old lady. "I want to go home. They are waiting for me at home. There is the cow to milk, and the wool to card, and the flannel to sew. There's much to be done and I want to go home."

WHAT WOMEN USED TO DO.

"You see," says old Mr. Sherman, "American women did everything for themselves in the days when Grandma Kimball was a girl. They made their boys' clothes, did the housework, raised the poultry, and never complained of overwork either."

"There were no hardships in that life," added Miss Gifford. "When Elgin consisted of two or three log cabins we had too much to do to think of hardships. Besides we had books."

"What sort of books?"

"Miss Edgeworth. All the latest things from England. Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' for example. It had just been published by the American Tract Society. And so on until 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was published. I read 'Uncle Tom in the *National Era*. Shall I ever forget it? We were rabid anti-slavery people, we early settlers in Elgin. We were all in favor of the underground railway to Canada. I remember when the kitchen of my brother-in-law, Dr. Dyer, was black with fugitive slaves."

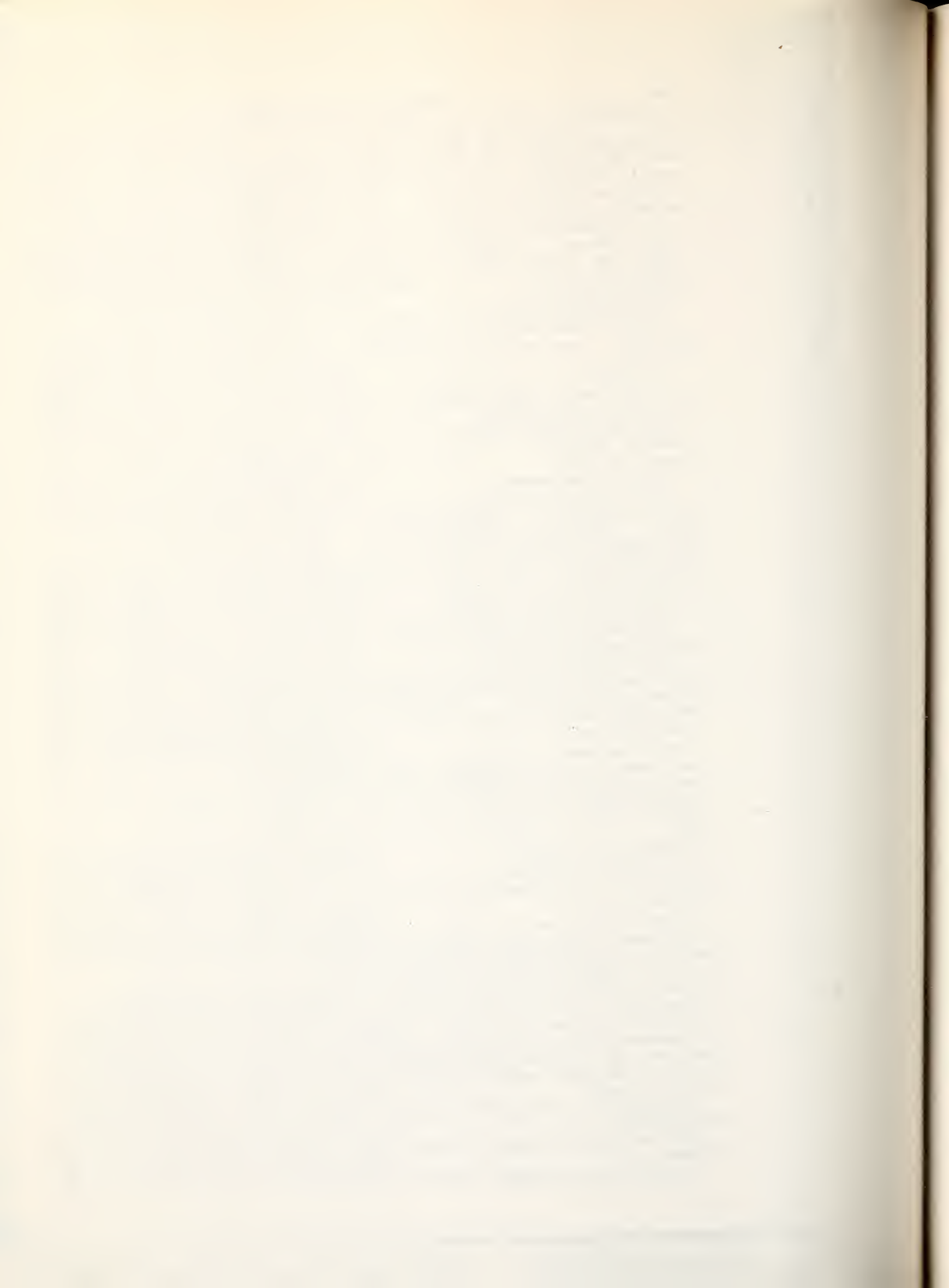
"Does old Mrs. Kimball recall this epoch too?"

"It is quite modern for her. Her enthusiasm ran more in the direction of religion. But she was always a woman of few words, self-contained, domestic in her habits. Her ways were formed among the New Hampshire hills, and, though she came to Elgin in 1837, she was fifty years old at that time."

"What was Chicago then?"

"Chicago was a little mud hole. I remember once driving there in a rain storm. When we reached the town it was under water. It had only one hotel—a frame building called the New York Hotel, on Lake Street—and it certainly had not 2,000 inhabitants."

The old lady had followed this conversation with apparent understanding. Her thin hands, with every vein showing, beat a feeble tattoo on the arms of her chair. And at last she



pointed eagerly to a bundle of letters that lay beside the family Bible.

One was written by her husband before she had joined him in Elgin. He painted a glowing picture of the new settlement. "We have crab-apples, plums, black currants in abundance, gooseberries, and strawberries," he wrote. "The beautiful and various flowers of the prairies surpass anything that I ever saw before. Wages are high. I know where J. K. Chapman can get \$15 per month."

Then there was a letter from her son. "You will find," he says, "that rather has dated his letter 'Elgin.' This is the name we have given our place. It is astonishing to behold the mood of immigration."

Then came a letter, all blurred and blotted. What had blotted it? "Dear Madam," it said, and it was dated July 26, 1835. "It is with the deepest sensations of sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of your worthy husband."

The bell rang and a newcomer entered. It was Mr. R. W. Padleford. His bearing was as erect at that of a stripling. "I was born in 1806," he said.

Mrs. Kimball recognized him at once. "Another of the veterans," he said, as he took her wasted hand in his. "Here is one who was middle-aged before railroads were introduced."

"I rode on the first line from Schenectady to Albany. I remember as though it were yesterday how I tried to count the fences from the train, and gave it up at last in despair. I remember when the Erie Canal was built and recall my father saying 'Perhaps some of my children may live to see it made'. I remember when Queen Victoria came to the throne, and a Baptist minister described her to me as a plump nice looking German girl."

All the old settlers made their call. There was Mr. Orlando Davidson, who married James T. Gifford's daughter, and Mr. Seonfeld, much given to religion and benevolence, and A. D. Gifford, the brother of James. Each of them remembered the day when Mrs. Hezekiah Gifford had said: "What's the good of a name for this place? Do you ever expect to see stages running here?"

And among them, with her strength rapidly failing, sat one who was the mother of the two pioneers of Elgin, and who at an age when many women have given up earthly cares saw its first road marked, its first mill con-

structed in a hollow tree. But her thoughts were not of Elgin. Her adventures of fifty years were forgotten, and at the age of 101 she was thinking of the New Hampshire farm where she was born.

"I want to go home," was all she said as her visitors took their leave, and the tea party was brought to an end.

California Note.

San Francisco, Cal.
August 20, 1893.

DEAR COUSIN:—

I am just going away for a few days vacation—to Mr F. H. Burke's place, "La Siesta," near San Jose, afterwards to Mr. Van Ness' country home, "Wildwood," near Calistoga, for a week. I have neglected writing you this month, but same old excuse, busy.

Poor Salt Lake consins! Instead of going to Manila, they have been sent down to guard the pastures green in the Yosemite Valley, a Government reservation. Troop A, Utah Cavalry, has three representatives of the Kimball family, viz: 2d Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, Corporal Paul Kimball and Elliott Kimball. The two first mentioned were entertained at dinner a few weeks since by Roy T. Kimball of San Francisco, who says they are "all right." They must be dreadfully disappointed at not having an opportunity to fight real, true-for-sure Spaniards, but must be content to "lick" their California kin, the "greaser" sheep herders of the Sierras.

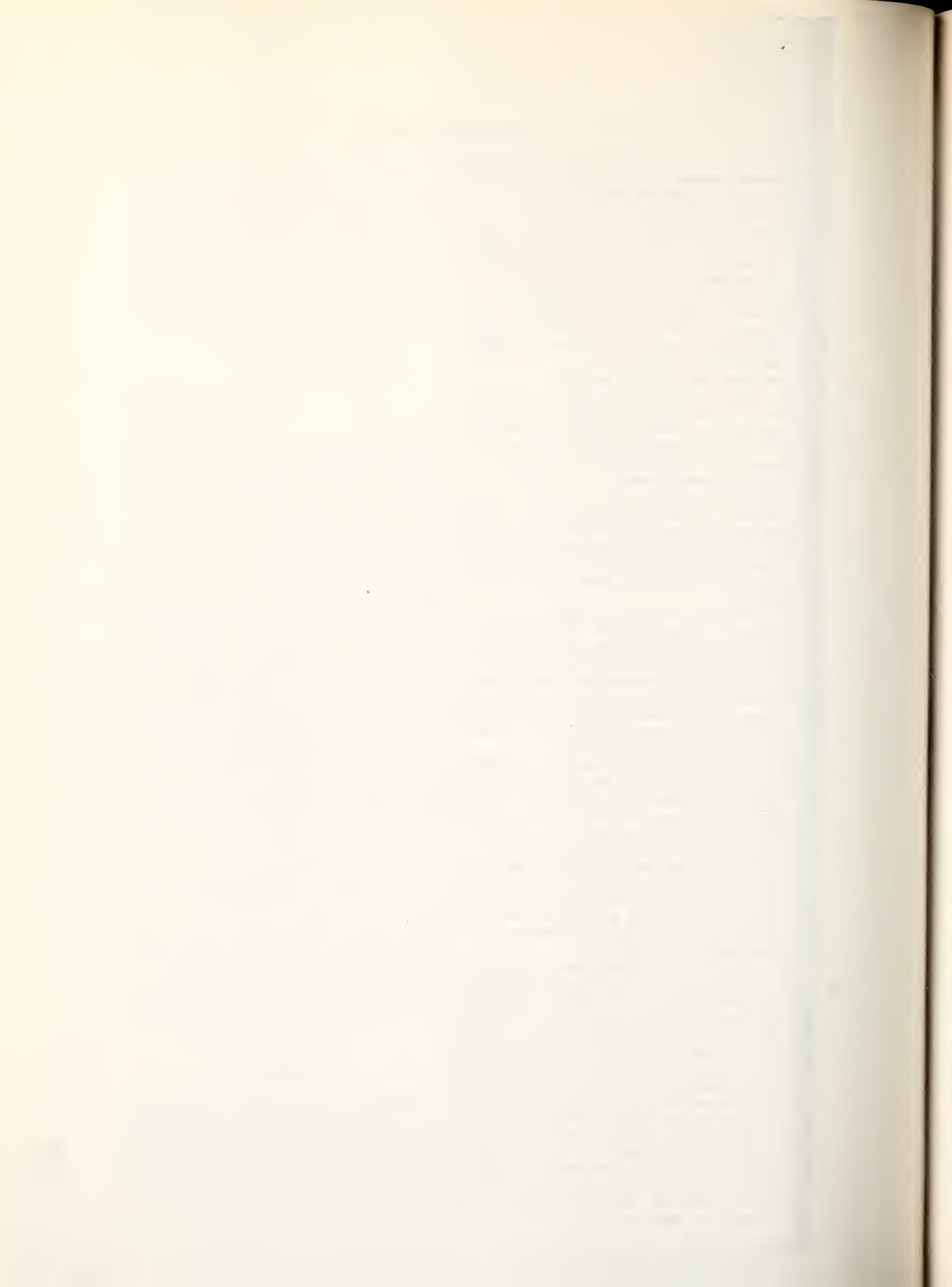
Mr. Roy T. Kimball is east on a vacation trip, and will visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Concord, N. H., and Portland and Lewiston, Me., and also Colebrook, N. H., and the White Mountains. He will return to San Francisco about the first of September.

How about the Second Annual Reunion of the Missouri Valley Kimballs?

Yours very truly,

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

"Some subscribers have been thoughtless about preserving the NEWS, and are now wanting odd numbers to complete their files. It is seldom they can be supplied. We have a hundred or so of complete sets, but these cannot be broken. A very few odd copies of some numbers still remain.



"What's In a Name?"

[For The Kimball Family News.]

"Yes," said the guest, after a short silence, "I envy any one who possesses an uncommon name. When I think of the number of Joneses in town I lose all sense of individuality, and feel like a molecule. Once, when entering my teens I attempted to rise above my surroundings, and upon being promoted to a higher grade at school, I gave my name in as Eleanor. Eleanor Jones isn't so very bad, now is it?"

"It is not bad at all. It is rather pretty, especially the front half," said the girl in the wicker chair. "And your last name may be changed, you know, too. It needn't be looked upon as a permanency. But you are never called Eleanor, now, are you?"

"No, Jones triumphed. The teacher said: 'Eleanor!' are you known generally by that name?" "No'm' said I bashfully. 'I'm usually called Nellie.' 'Very well, then I will call you Nellie, also,' said she. That was my first and last attempt to emancipate myself from the common herd. Nellie Jones I am, and Nellie Jones I'll probably remain till I am Nellie Something Else. But not Jones, no, never again."

"I once knew a girl named Annie Allen," said one who had not before spoken, "She and I were in the same Sunday School class at the Kansas Avenue Church. It was years ago in the spring, and Mrs. Coe was our teacher. This Annie Allen had a very pretty pink and white complexion and I admired her very much. For a number of weeks I was absent and did not see her, and then one evening the Journal had a long account of her death. I felt sorry about it, but remembered that I had thought that to me she had always seemed delicate. Some time after I met a girl on the Avenue who bore a striking resemblance to my dead friend. I did not speak to her, nor did she to me, and it was not till fall, when I met her wearing a cloak I recognized as Annie's that I made inquiries, and learned that the Annie Allen who died was a colored girl, and not the girl I had known. I met her once in a while now, but she never knows me."

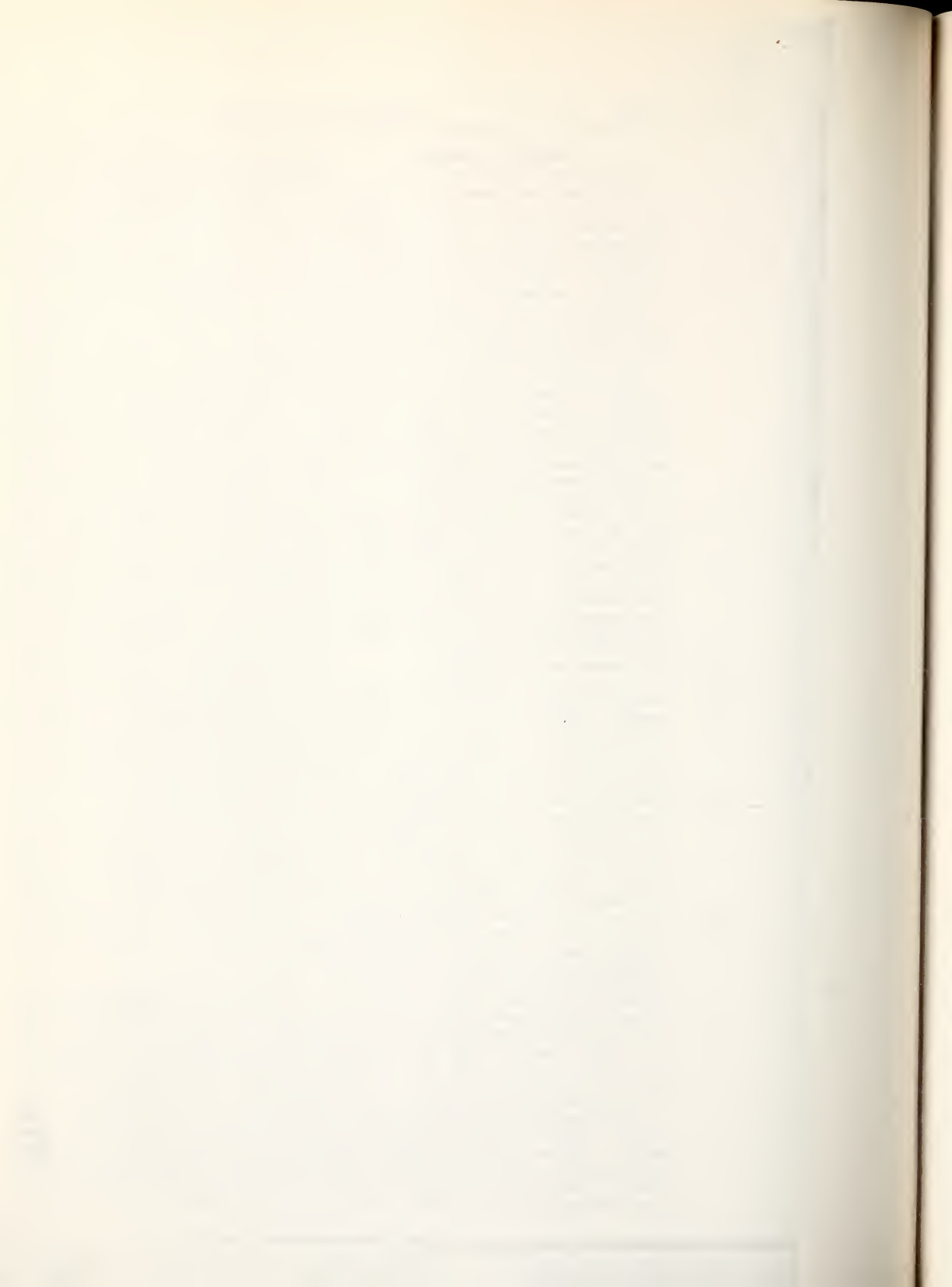
"That reminds me of a case I experienced," said a tall girl dressed in white. "When I was not much more than a baby my hair was yellow and curly. I had a blue low-necked and short sleeved dress, in which I must

have made an attractive picture, if the stories told are true. No name was nice or pretty enough for me, and for want of any I was called Daisy, as it seemed peculiarly applicable. As I grew up the name clung to me and finally I was christened Daisy Martha—Daisy because I couldn't get rid of the name, and Martha to have a suitable name for business, old age, and the like. At home I am always called Daisy, but elsewhere I give in the name of Martha, and in some places I have doubly succeeded in impressing my personality upon those I meet. It became known that there was a Daisy Campbell and a Martha Campbell, and some thought Martha was my elder sister and so gave her that name. Those who knew her personally however, jumped to the conclusion that Martha was still another sister, making an extra girl in our family. Owning to the name, please imagine my feelings, will you, when I saw in the paper one evening, that Martha Campbell and her father had had a disagreement and Martha had left for Kansas City to strike out for herself! I heard a great deal of that report, most persons teasing me about my name-sake, while others took it in earnest and actually expressed surprise at seeing me in North Topeka. This Martha was a colored girl, too, and as I see by the paper that she and her father have made up and are here together once more, I await further developments with fear and trembling."

"Well," said the girl in the bicycle skirt, "one might as well have an uncommonly common name, as one that is commonly uncommon. I think enough of mine, but at the same time it has given me at least one occasion when I was tired of the sound of it."

"Fill our cups and then tell your tale," said the guest as she relinquished the creamer.

"Well," commenced the bicycle girl, "ever since the Kimball genealogy was published we have tried to meet personally all the Kimballs we could. If we would hear of one within walking distance, we'd walk; if we heard of one within riding distance, we'd ride, and if one was further off, a letter would be sent. It was very interesting, and I enjoyed it more than some would have done, as I have a weakness for that sort of thing. The more Kimballs I met, the more I admired myself for being one of them. I had al-



most decided to choose to be a Kimball should I be reincarnated.

"In the book was the name of a family living in Topeka, near the western limits of Lowman Hill and it was decided to attempt to hunt them up. They were said to live in the second house in the third block south and one block west of Lowman Hill chapel. That was clear, and one afternoon Park and I started to unearth our unknown relation.

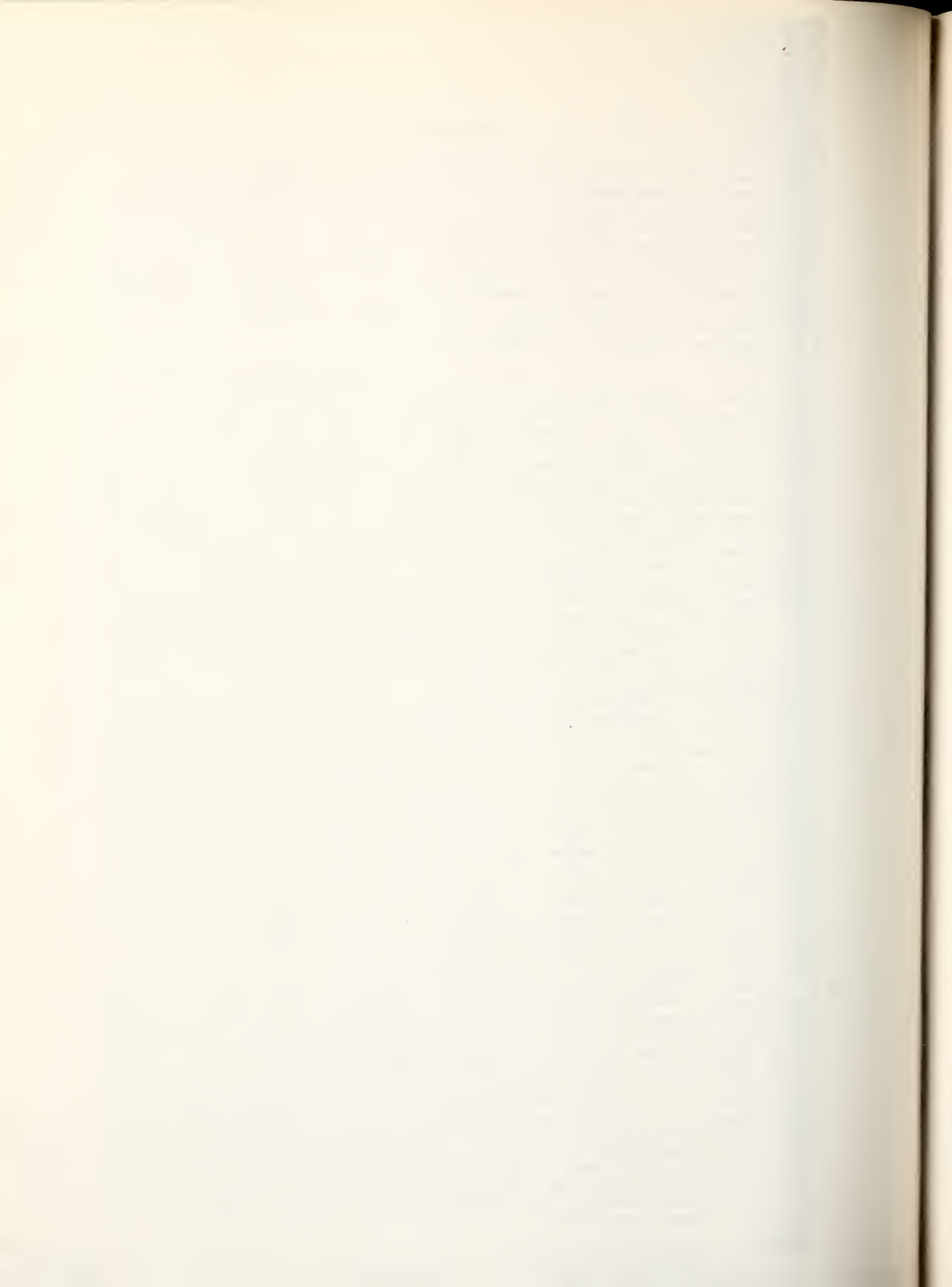
We had no trouble in locating the house. I went to the front door, but after knocking several times could get no answer. As I reached the gate to leave a woman next door called to me, and said she guessed the folks didn't hear me. She knew they were home, but maybe they didn't want to come to the door. Could she do anything? I asked her if Kimballs lived there. 'No,' she said 'Parkerses had moved there five months before, and before that the owner named Joyce had lived there. Was it Kendall that I wanted.' 'Yes' said I 'Kimball'. 'Well' she said 'I know where they live. You go one block west and two blocks south. It's a house kind of high up and there isn't any fence'. I thanked her and Park and I went 'two blocks south and one block west' and found the place. It didn't look very nice and I felt as if I didn't want to claim relationship with the inmates, but a man's a man for a' that, you know and I stepped on the solid boards of the walk, and jumped the broken ones, mounted the steps, and knocked at the door. The upper part of the door was of plain glass, with a curtain of scrim. I looked idly at a hole in the scrim, and imagine the temptation I had before me to laugh, when I saw a bright black eye looking at me through the hole. It stayed there a moment, then disappeared. No one came to the door, however, and I knocked again. Even that brought no answer, and I started for the gate. As I came down the steps, I saw Park motion beyond me, and I turned to see a little child of four or thereabouts, barefoot and dirty, standing by the side of the house. 'How do you do?' I said as amiably as I could, 'do you live here?' She nodded, without replying. 'Is your name Kimball?' I went on. She shook her head. 'What is your name?' I continued. 'Lily' she finally said. 'Lily what?' was my next question. Just then a woman stuck her head out

of a back door and called: 'If you're an agent we don't want nothing, and if you aint an agent I don't know what you're doing here. Lily you come to me right away.'

"I felt as if I couldn't leave like that, so I followed the child to the back door and explained to the woman that I had been directed to that house to find a family by the name of Kimball.

"Her manner changed immediately, and she said: 'Yes'm certainly. You see, I'm that pestered with agents as I don't know a woman as isn't an agent when I look at her. I bought my lace curtains from an agent and now they send some one around every few days with rugs and albums and such, and they are never alike, so I don't know when I'm letting an agent in or a keeping company out. But Kendalls, Yes'm, certainly. They don't live here now, no'm. Their girl, she got married and went to Kansas City to live, and Kendalls they moved about two blocks south and three blocks west of here. It'll be a considerable saving if you take that short cut across the common. It's the middle house. Yes'm, certainly. No bother at all.'

"Park and I took the path across the lot, walking our wheels, as we had been doing for miles, it seemed to me. We didn't say much, but did lots of thinking, at least I did. When we reached the end of the path there were at least two more blocks to walk before I came to the middle house. Again I walked up a walk, stepped on a porch and knocked at an open door. A new screen ornamented with a forest scene with deer drinking from a pool, kept out the flies. A young man answered my knock. I began, 'Does a family by the name of Kimball live here?' The man seemed to consider before answering, but finally said 'No ma'm. Mr. Brown lives here, but he's got some boarders. I don't know what their names are. Maybe they are the ones. I just come here last night and aint acquainted yet. I'll see Mr. Brown.' Then he carefully closed the wooden door and left me on the porch. I was entirely out of patience by this time and vowed to myself that once away from this house I would not rest till I reached home. When Mr. Brown opened the door I repeated my question. 'Can you tell me where a family by the name of Kimball lives?' 'Well,' he said deliberately, 'be they young folks



or old folks?" "I don't know," I answered, "but I imagine they are elderly." "You don't say!" said he. "I've got a couple of boarders with names such as like that. Maybe I didn't hear straight when they was tellin' it. I'll call them and they can give it to you direct."

"After what seemed to me an interminable length of time an old man and an old woman came to the door, and stood, while for the last time I repeated: 'Can you tell me where a family named Kimball lives?' 'No,' said the little old lady, 'Our name is Kendall isn't it Isaiah?' 'Yes' said the little old man, 'Our name is Kendall. Is it K-i-m-b-a-l-l you want, ma'am?'"

"'Yes' said I, 'I am very anxious to find a family of that name, who I was told lived here.'"

"'No' said the little old lady, 'I never knew anyone out here by the name of Kimball. They might meant us, instead of Kimball, mightn't they Isaiah?' 'Yes' said Isaiah 'they might. We wish we could help you but we don't know of any Kimballs. Gateses might be able to tell you. If you would go to the second house _____'."

"I interrupted him, and said firmly: 'I am very sorry to have troubled you, but I think I must return at once to North Topeka, and try by careful inquiry to find my way to the home of G. F. Kimball who, I am told, lives there.'" FLORENCE KIMBALL.

It is a very interesting bit of personal history that we present this month in regard to Roswell Kimball and his family. While the Family History makes slight mention of him, the details that are herein given serve to show how much of the unwritten history of the family there is still to be explored. We have in hand much more relating to another branch of the family running back over a century and a third. This family has attained a high position in an eastern state. Another branch has become well known in a western state, and both of these afford entirely new material, as interesting and important as any found in big family book.

With this issue we send out a supplemental sheet as a sort of prospectus for the coming year. It is necessary to know, to some degree, what demand there may be for the continuance of the News and what support will be given it.

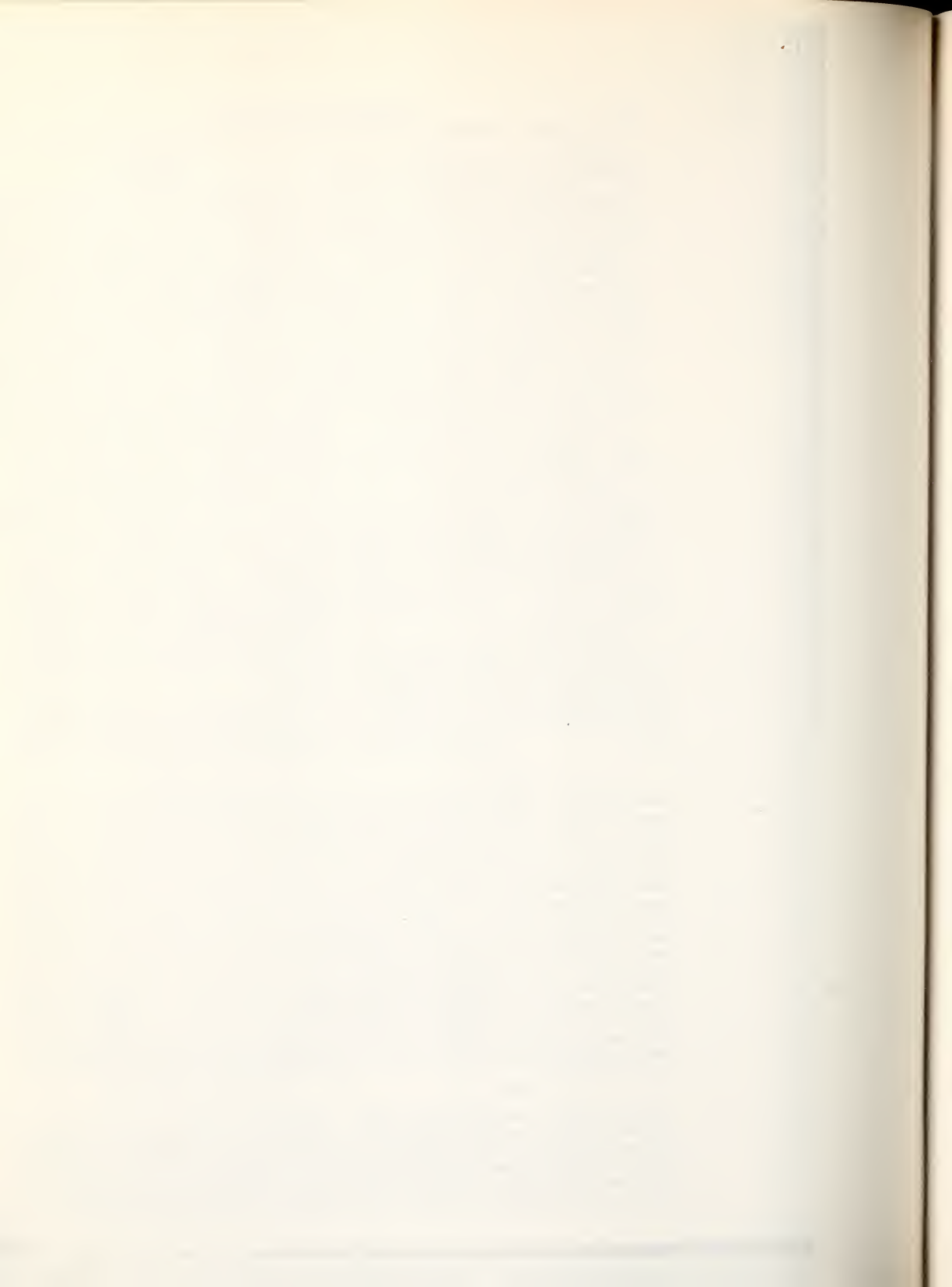
REUNION.

The interest in the family reunion does not seem to be very general. The California cousins held their second one early in June. They read in this respect. Nothing definite has been determined yet as to a second meeting of the Missouri Valley Association. It has been suggested that it be called for Omaha before the close of the exposition. Others favor Topeka during Festival week. The distance to be travelled to secure a large meeting is a serious objection to annual reunions, and hence it has been suggested that meetings of the Missouri Valley Association should not be attempted often er than once in two or three years. State gatherings may possibly be better. A Kansas reunion may be held in Topeka during Festival and Grand Army week, to which all members of the family are invited, who may be able to attend either from Kansas or elsewhere. Another may be held at Omaha for those where that city is more accessible. And still another should be possible for St. Louis. All of these might work in harmony and provide for a more general biennial or triennial reunion of a more general nature.

It is suggested that immediate action be taken along some such line, and communications be sent the NEWS in regard to the matter.

While the family has been well represented in the army and navy, there have been very few casualties, and so far as we have heard, no cases of death from any cause. The papers report the case of Corporal J. Lloyd Lyon of a Georgia Regiment as sick with typhoid fever at McPherson barracks. He went from Chicago some months ago and was connected with the Augusta Electric Railway. He enlisted upon the first call for troops. He is a nephew of Col. Dyer, manager of the Augusta Railway Co., but did not communicate his illness to him, lest it would trouble his uncle. We have not heard the result. [Fam. Hist. p. 603 and 909. Fam. News, Feb 1898]

With this issue we send the January and February numbers of the NEWS which have been reprinted. They are sent to all alike, to those who had the first two numbers in quarto form, as well as to more recent subscribers.



A late number of a Norway, Maine, paper illustrates a one horse "Shay" that was built in 1852 for Frank Pierce, then Democratic candidate, and afterwards President of the United States. C. P. Kimball, then of Norway, was engaged to build it at a cost of \$150. It was used by President Pierce in his driving about Washington, and is now kept in the warerooms of the great C. P. Kimball Carriage Co., of Chicago. President Pierce, it may be added, was at the head of the administration during the Kansas Nebraska troubles and was in ill-favor, in Kansas. This feeling was so pronounced that evidences still remain. The streets of Topeka running north and south were named after the presidents, but when it came to Pierce, the name was omitted and that of Clay substituted, and it so remains. President Pierce was a citizen of New Hampshire and was connected indirectly with members of the Kimball family, but few of whom, however, were in sympathy with his political principles.

We have another communication from a person in England claiming to have a good bunch of Kimball material relating to earlier dates than what we now have and which he offers to the News "for a consideration." He is probably a fake and perhaps makes this kind of business a specialty. It has been learned that he writes to other members of the family known to be interested in the family history, and in one or two instances has been paid money for information that is of no value. This person, it is more than likely, attempts to deal with any and all other families who are interested in genealogical research. It will be well for all such to be on their guard, and to pay no money to any one not well accredited. There are proper and safe sources where information of this kind, readily obtainable can be had. This is all that these imposters ever have. They do not go into deep and intricate investigation, but simply keep on tap a lot of common place material that any genealogist already has on file. Give these fellows the cold shoulder.

"Old Eliot" a 50 cent monthly has been issued since the beginning of the year at Eliot, Me., by Augustus Caldwell.

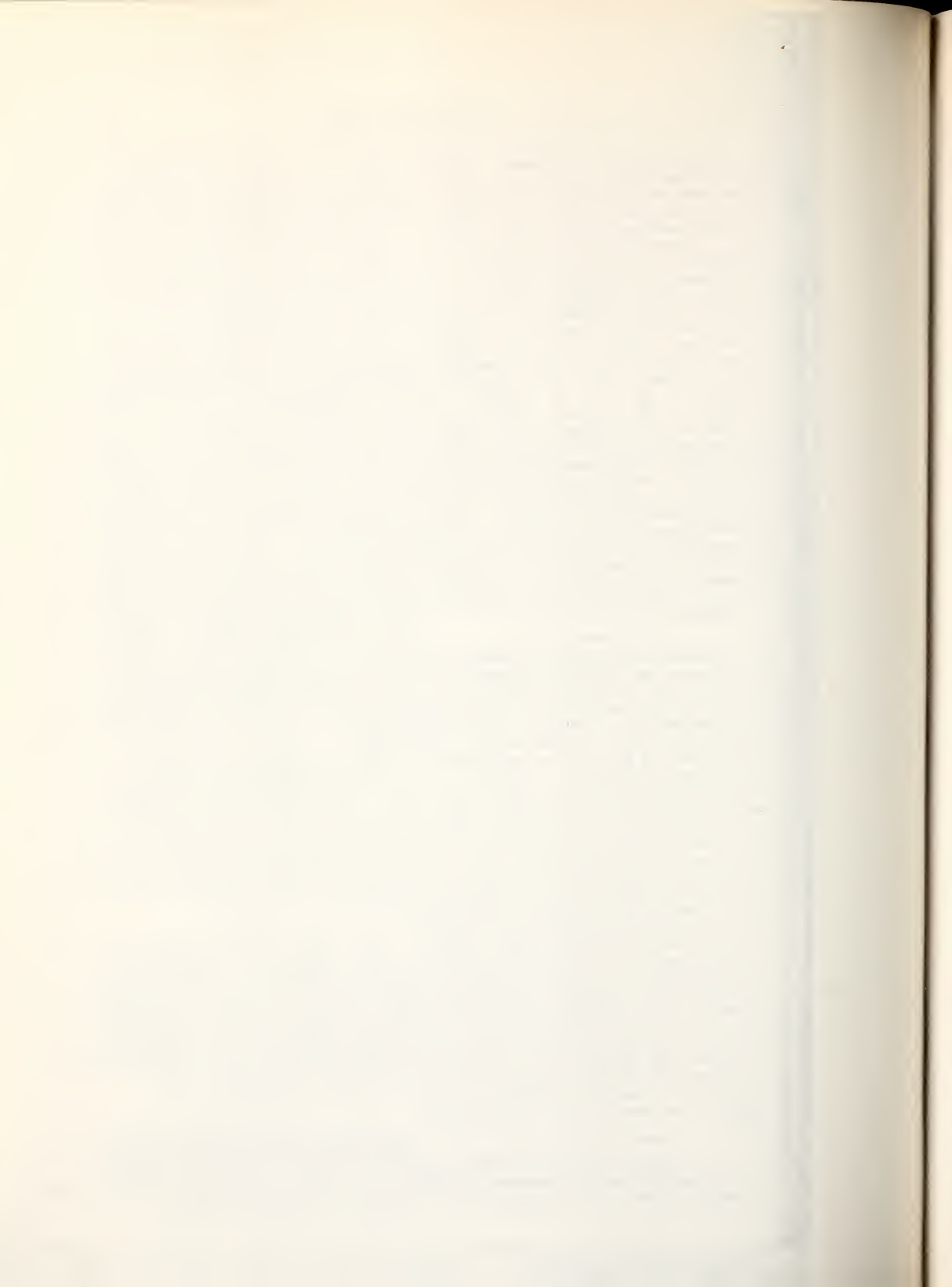
There are several interesting historical publications now issued, many of them more or less local in character. The Essex Antiquarian, published at Salem is among the best of these. This old historic city is near the homes of many of the early descendants of Richard Kimball and frequent mention is made of some of them in the annals of Salem and of neighboring towns.

The Granite Monthly of Concord, N. H. is another of these publications. New Hampshire is dotted all over with Kimballs, very many of them descendants of Benjamin and many who are not. Almost every issue of the Granite monthly contains something of more or less direct interest to the family. A recent number contains an illustrated article on Cobbett's Lake in Windham. The lake is quite historic and many Kimballs have lived in the neighborhood. This town is also the home of Prof. L. A. Morrison of the Kimball Family History, whose post-office, however, is Canobie Lake. This same issue also notices, at some length, Robert Dinsmore among the poets of New Hampshire. Robert Dinsmore was not of Kimball blood, but was connected with the Morrisons and Mr. L. A. Morrison of the Kimball History, and himself of Kimball descent, has compiled a volume of his kinsman's poems.

Putnam's Historical Magazine is another publication of the kind. It is issued by Eben Putnam of Danvers, Mass. It is somewhat more genealogical in character than some others. In addition to these the reports of the various Historic and Genealogical Societies of the older eastern states are sometimes quite voluminous and exhaustive.

Mrs. Laura Kimball Smith of St. Louis is making an extended visit to relatives in Elgin, Ill. She belongs to that numerous branch of New Hampshire, Hopkinton-Groton Kimballs who settled in Elgin, and a daughter of the Nancy Currier Kimball mentioned in the first article in this number of the News. [Fam. Hist. pp. 323-602.]

All those who may want complete files of the News for this year should get them now. About one hundred remain. Price 50 cents for the twelve numbers. After January 1899, if any are left, 75 cents.



IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM EDGAR KIMBALL.

(Fam. Hist. p. 941.)

William Edgar Kimball died on the 26th day of June, 1898, at his home near San Jacinto, Cal., and was buried in the cemetery at that place. He was the youngest son of Father John Kimball, one of the oldest settlers of this part of Kansas.

He was born in Goffstown, N. H. on the 19th day of October, 1845, and was therefore in the prime of life. With his parents he emigrated to Manhattan, Kans., in the spring of 1857. Here he grew from boyhood to manhood estate, enduring all the privations of those early days. While yet a mere lad he took up arms in defense of his country, serving in the National Guard against the Indians, and on the Price raid in 1864. He was married on the 12th day of November, 1873, to Miss Anna McCrea. Of this union there were born two sons, W. B. and Horace, who, with their mother, survive him.

They lived on the old homestead on College Hill until 1890, when the family moved to Garden Grove, Cal., where they resided until a short time before Mr. Kimball's death, when they removed to their farm near San Jacinto. He had for many years been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, and this was the cause of his decease. "Ed," as he was familiarly called, was beloved by all who knew him. Open-hearted, generous to a fault, he held all mankind his kindred and was ever ready to divide his last crust with a fellow mortal. His death leaves a gap in the circle of friends and relatives that never can be filled.

Besides his immediate family, three brothers, J. M., R. H. and C. W., all of College Hill, and two sisters, Mrs. O. W. Bill and Miss Carrie Kimball of Garden Grove, Cal., survive him.—Manhattan Nationalist.

MRS. DIXIE STONE, AGED 94 YEARS.

[See Fam. Hist. p. 370, No. 707, iii. Also p. 87, April 1898, Fam. News.]

On Friday morning, in the house which had been her home for nearly three quarters of a century, Bridgton's of last living resident, Mrs. Dixie Stone passed away.

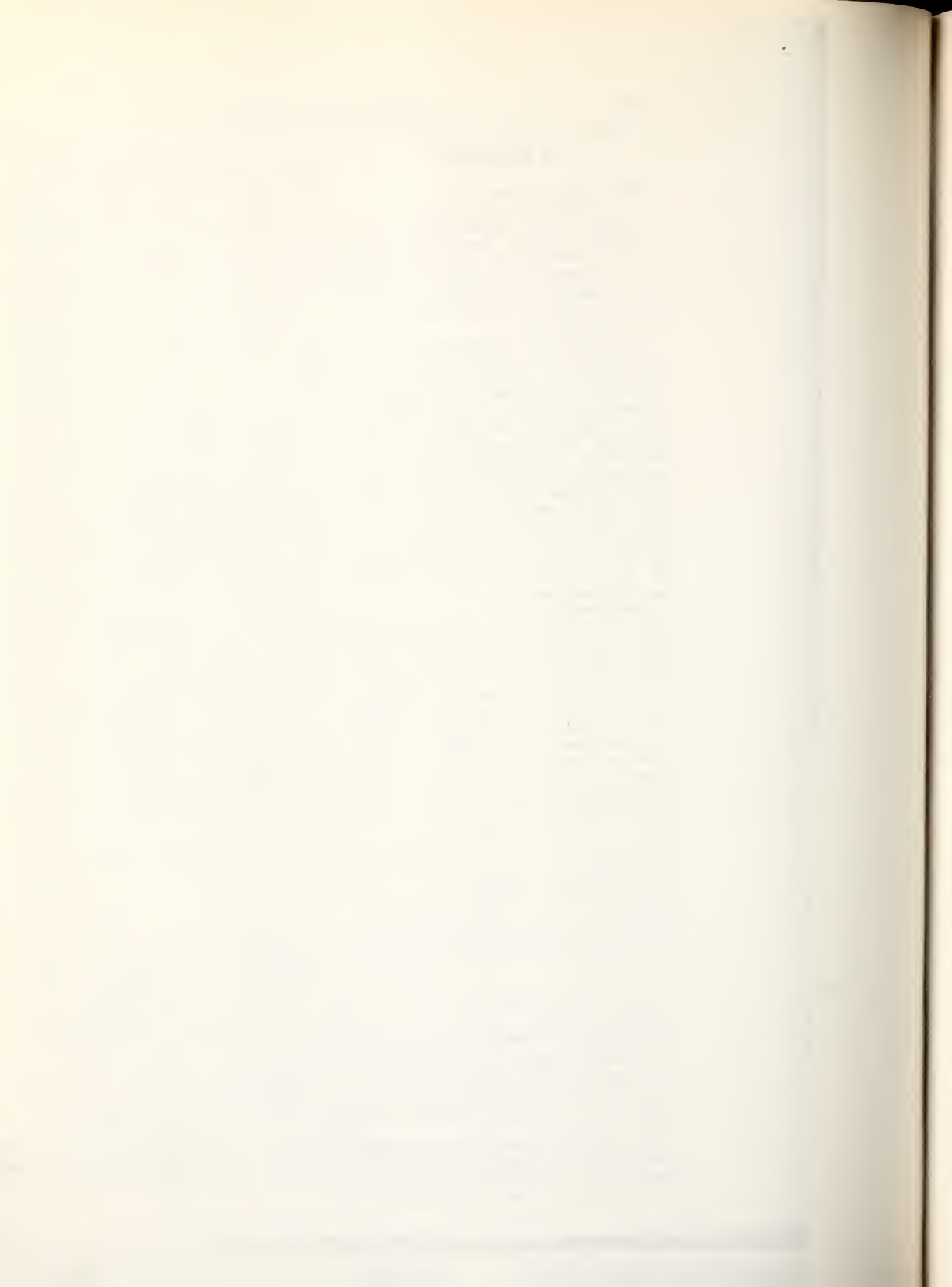
Mrs. Stone (nee Eliza Myrick Kimball) was born on the homestead farm, on Upper Ridge, 94 years ago the 19th of October last. She was the daughter of

Jedediah and Elizabeth (Emerson) Kimball, of Bridgton, of whose thirteen children, Miss Julia Kimball, of Boston, alone survives. Her paternal grandfather, Dea. Kimball, was one of the early settlers of our town, he coming from Massachusetts and located when the township was a wilderness. Miss Kimball was educated at the public schools, and for some years previous to her marriage taught school in this region and with fine success. She married Mr. Dixie Stone, a young merchant from Kennebunk, who had opened a store on the now famous "corner" of Main and High streets, where he traded for more than forty years. Mr. Stone, who died in 1870, was one of our foremost and highly respected citizens, prominent in business and religious affairs. Mrs. Stone, since her husband's decease, has continued to reside at the home place with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Julia P. Hall. Of the five children three others are living, viz: Benjamin C., of Portland, the present Clerk of Courts for this county; Sarah C., wife of Edward Hawes, D. D., Burlington, Vt.; and Alvan C., of Lexington, Mass., a Boston mercantile man.

The subject of this sketch was at the time of her death the most aged member of the First Congregational Church. Both were zealous, faithful working members, and the weekly announcement, "The prayer meeting will be held as usual at Bro. Dixie Stone's was a familiar one to the attendants at that house of worship for a long series of years. Mrs. Stone was intellectual, sparkling and witty, and of deservedly high social standing. In her death is lost one of the most noted personalities of our town.

Funeral services were held at the house Sunday morning, conducted by her pastor, G. M. Woodwell. A quartette assisted in the service, and there were many beautiful floral tributes. E. R. Staples, esq., was in charge of the obsequies; and the bearers were her two sons, and Dr. Bray and Judge Walker. The burial was in Upper Village cemetery.

At the regular forenoon service at the Congregational church, following the funeral, Mr. Woodwell gave a discourse of a memorial character, in tribute to the lamented deceased in which the lessons of her noble life were brought out as worthy of emulation by all.



Notes Supplementary to the Data of the "Kimball Family History"

[Edited by Prof. Sharples.]

Page 198—i Harvey d. 1842, not 1832.

Page 198—Rollin Hibbard Kimball sends a letter written Jan. 1, 1839, by Robert Kimball (308) to his nephew Roswell Kimball, son of Benjamin (307). The address on the letter is below.

Lebanon, N. H. .25

Jan. 1.

Elder Roswell Kimball,

Agent Baptist Bible Society,

Upper Alton,

Single. State of Illinois.

The word single, in the corner of the address denotes that the letter is written on a single sheet and therefore the rate of postage is single. The rate of postage at that time was 25¢ for a single sheet from N. H. to Ill. This serves to explain the first sentence of the letter. The actual size of the sheet was 10½ by 16 inches. Only such parts of the letter are copied as are of general interest.

Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. H.
1st Jany., 1839.

ELDER ROSWELL KIMBALL.

Dear Nephew:—With many thanks, I acknowledge your very acceptable letter of Dec. 10th and with the same before me, I proceed to fill a sheet you will (I fear) in the sequel wish had been smaller. ***** To your enquiry respecting our ancestors I am ashamed to say I am scarcely better informed than yourself. Leaving home at fourteen years of age, I like you, did not interest myself in the subject, and my father was 88 in 1820 when I returned to Plainfield. Our descent is from two brothers, emigrants from the north of England about 1650, who settled at Wenham near Boston, where my grandfather was born 29th Dec. O. S. 1731, or as we reckon N. S. 9th Jany., 1732.

[NOTE:—The above is a good illustration of how tradition while following the general outline of history differs from the facts. The brothers came from the south of England in 1634, settled in Watertown not Wenham. His grandfather was born in Boston. His great grandfather was born in Wenham, S. P. S.]

How ancient to us appear these dates! Yet time's rapid wing will render soon present dates no less so. My father said his father most resembled brother Wills, mild, moderate, and quiet, a man of small acquirement in property and smaller in literature. His will I have seen—signed J. K. (x his mark). He died about 1770, leaving three children, Sarah, Benjamin, and Joseph. The daughter died at Grand Isle, Vt., in 1796; uncle Benjamin in 1795 or 6, by a fall in his mill, aged 77; Joseph, my father in 1822, aged nearly 91. My father's mother was descended from a Scottish Highlander of the name of "Mackeraithy" who fought against Cromwell at the battles of Dunbar and Worcester in the sixteenth century, and two of her connections fell at the fatal battle of Culloden, fighting in the ranks of the Pretender Prince Charles. Your grandmother Clift had three brothers—Sammel, Waterman, Joseph—all officers of the war of the Revolution and one of them a major, a real fighting man, always foremost in danger, and often engaged personally hand to hand with the enemy. My father, born in 1732, moved to Plainfield, N. H., in 1765, attended every annual meeting from the first organization (fifty-seven successive first Tuesdays of March) till he died in 1822. He was a great hunter of beaver, otter, sable, mink, and muskrat. Bear, deer, wolf, fox, etc. became alike his prey. He caught two foxes on his eightieth birthday. He was 46 years old when tea was first introduced to this country, and sustained through a long life character for honesty and integrity which his descendants would do well to equal. Your uncle Wills yet lives within two miles of me at the age of 79, (aunt Nancy is 76) somewhat infirm but comfortable. His son Elisha lives with him and is a sober, respectable man. Elisha's oldest daughter married and settled at Detroit. His eldest son Elias recently established at Marion, Ohio. Jesse Kimball is married and settled at St. Joseph's River, twelve miles from Marshall, Michigan. Ransom unmarried, resides at Chicago. Elisha Kimball has two sons with him, Robert and Joseph.



Three daughters, Eliza, Maria and Tryphena are dead. Of your half brothers Lewis and William are comfortably settled at Piermont, N. H. William unmarried lives on the same farm. Their sister in feeble health lives with them. Your uncle Stephen Maine died last winter and has left a good property to four daughters; no son survived him. Your aunt Chase is well off at Cornish and is about 70 years of age. Her daughters Hannah Stevens, Mary Frost, and Eunice Daniels, are all well off, and the other, Lydia Chandler, tolerably so, but in feeble health. Her only son Benjamin K. True is in a law office at City of New York. Your uncle Joseph's widow in firm in health and in destitute circumstances resides at Plainfield. My sister Eunice Brown is in good circumstances at Hopkinton and has five promising children. Aunt Betsey spends her time there and with me, is 54 years of age and has \$700.00 property. For myself have I but little to add to former information. My children are a son and daughter, aged four and six years, and I am in a situation neither rich nor poor which ought to satisfy a reasonable being. The west, great and fertile as it is, has at my time of life few attractions. The hazard to health particularly on the banks of streams I consider great, and it seems from your letter that your family have suffered in consequence I should like once more to see your mighty rivers, your splendid prairies, your fertile fields and bottoms; but know not whether this will ever happen, as increasing years roll on with rheumatic hip and enfeebled eyesight, I feel sensibly a disinclination to distant journeying and that time, the grand leveler of human plans and distinctions, is fast completing her handiwork with us all. We hear that the season has been unfavorable throughout the whole new west. Here we have suffered from drouth but one week. Grain would have been cheap and abundant, but the spring was unpromising and late, and but little corn was planted. Hay is abundant at 7 @ \$8; wheat 11 @ 12; corn 5 @ 6; butter 1; cheese 8 @ 9; wool 3; cattle especially high; oxen \$100

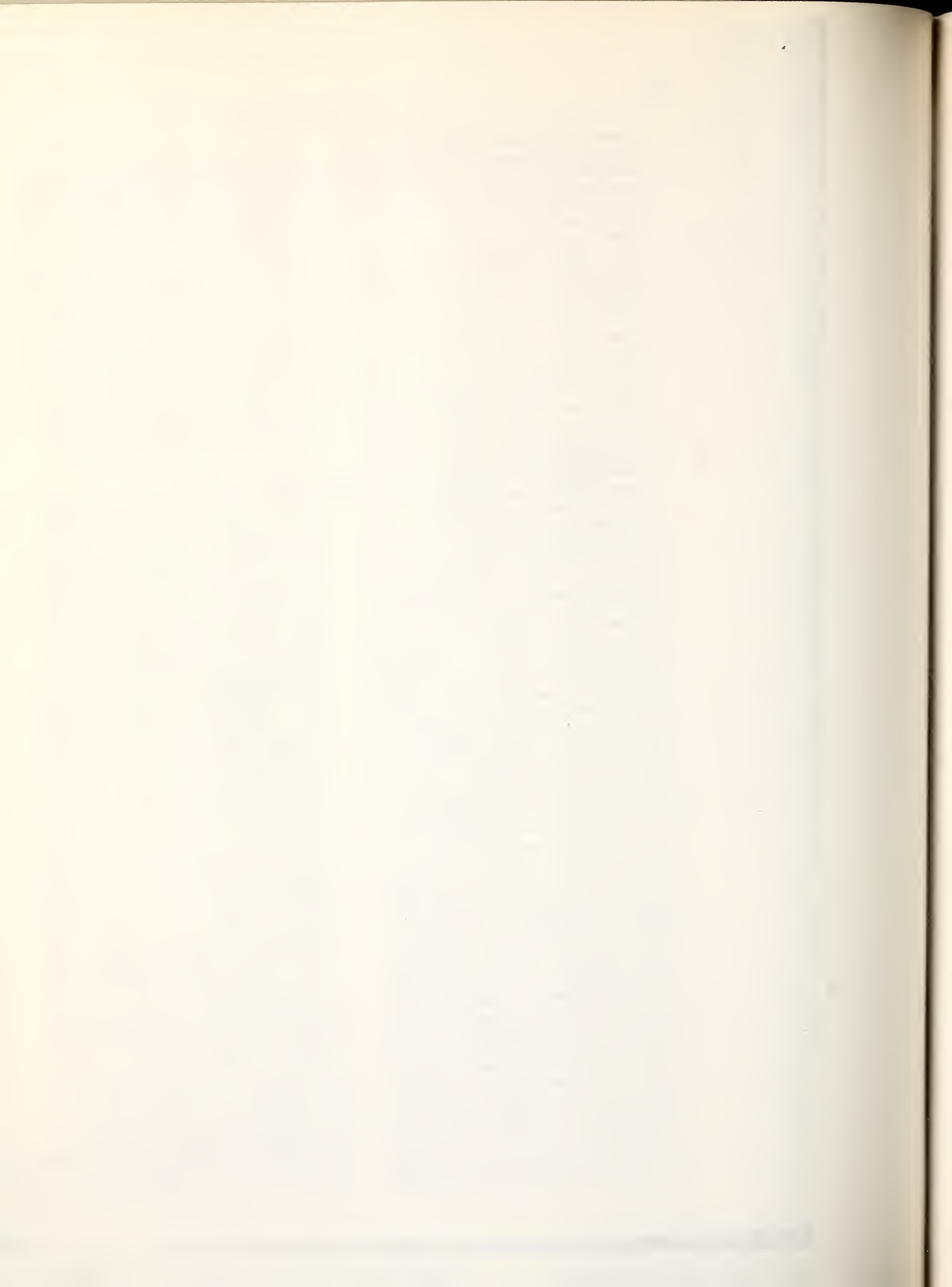
\$150; beef 1.00; cows 30 to 40 and some \$50.00, and others in proportion, all of which is owing to the number of sheep. And now my good nephew let me request you at your own convenience let me hear from you and if you can find a sheet of paper as large as mine shall be happy to hear all, all, about your fine country prices, productions, manners, etc., and having devoted two hours to this letter, without once rising from my desk, or comparing one state with another, or examining to detect improprieties or repetitions, I bid you affectionately and respectfully hail and farewell.

ROBERT KIMBALL.

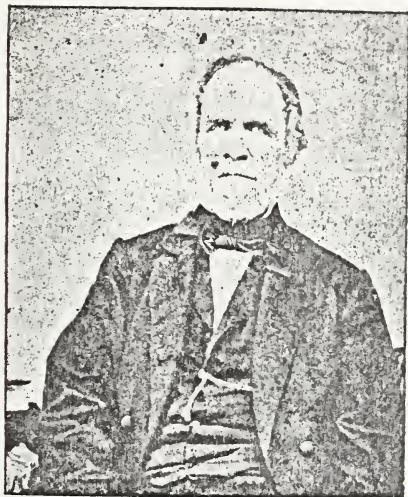
ELDER ROSWELL KIMBALL.

Page 198—Roswell Kimball⁷ (Benjamin⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Henry² Richard¹) b. Enfield, N. H., May 12, 1792; d. Tazewell Co., Ill., Sept. 30, 1865; m. Elenora Matthews, b. Massachusetts, d. Madison Co., Ill., Aug. 13, 1843; m. 2nd Mrs. Starkweather of Upper Alton, Ill. He was a successful practising physician, but gave up his practise and became a Baptist clergyman. His first pastorate was at Johnson's creek, Hartland Township, Niagara Co., New York. He emigrated with his family to Upper Alton, Ill., in the fall of 1835. The trip was made by water and he was three weeks on the way. Rivers were very low and in the Ohio river the boat was often aground. On one occasion they spent thirty-six hours on a sand bar. His son, R. H. Kimball was then about nine years of age and recalls incidents of the journey distinctly. He says some two or three years later his mother and friends who had been spending the summer among their New York friends and relatives were six weeks in making the return trip to Illinois on account of low water and ice, it being late in the fall when they returned. There were no railroads then.

He was a very congenial companion, sociable, amiable, posted on the questions of the day, and of very decided opinions. In the practice of medicine always considerate of the poor, and if charged at all his bills were proportioned to ability to pay taken in anything they



could best spare that he could use at all. He held the respect and confidence of the communities in which he lived. His christian character was unassailable, and his integrity beyond reproach; and his church, Missionary Baptist. The county and church records attest his great worth.



ROSWELL KIMBALL.

CHILDREN.

- i Lovice Owen⁸ b. Niagara Co., N. Y.; m. Rev. William H. Briggs. Resides at Freeport, Ill.
- ii Rollin Hibbard⁸ b. Niagara Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1826.
- iii Sarah Jane⁸ b. Niagara Co., N. Y.; m. Edwin Orgain. Resides at Bastrop, Texas.
- iv Elenora Matthews⁸ b. Niagara Co., N. Y., m. Mr. Metcalfe. Resides North Indianapolis, Ind.
- v Roswell Benjamin⁸ b. Madison Co., Ill., 1843; d. aged about one month.
- vi May Adelaide⁸ b. Upper Alton, Ill., d. 1837 or 8, aged about eight months.

Rollin Hibbard Kimball⁸ (Roswell⁷ Benjamin⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ Henry² Richard¹) b. Hartland Township, Niagara Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1826; m. Marion Co., S. C., July 8, 1862, Mary Woodberry, b. Brittons Neck, S. C., Feb. 4, 1834. Daughter of General Wm. Woodberry and Sarah Bellamy (Johnston) Woodberry. He left home when

he was about eighteen years of age, the family being broken up soon after the death of his mother and the marriage of the oldest daughter. He passed about three years in western N. Y. at school in the winter months and earning his living during the remainder of the time. Returning to Illinois in 1847 he engaged in business traveling in the southern States for about five years, when he married in South Carolina settling at Brittons Neck, Marion Co., where he engaged in merchandising, lumbering, turpentine farming, etc. Enlisted in the war of 1861 as a private in Co. —, 10th S. C. Regt. Came out of it whole in body as a first lieutenant. Was paroled at Greensboro N. C., May 10, 1865. He held responsible positions as acting staff officer on major general's staff. After the war again engaged in business, was elected to the legislature in 1882 and moved to Georgia in 1886 where he now resides at Garfield in Emanuel Co.

CHILDREN.

- i Roswell Miley⁹ b. Marion Co., S. C., July 24, 1853.
 - ii Joseph Woodberry Kimball⁹ b. Johnsonville, S. C., Mar. 26, 1855.
 - iii Sarah Elnora⁹ b. Pine Bluff, S. C., May 15, 1857; d. Sept. 15, 1897.
 - iv Sarah Elnora⁹ b. Brittons Neck, S. C., Oct. 28, 1858; m. William Pegues. Farmer, resides Chesterfield Co., N. C.
- Joseph Woodberry Kimball⁹ (Rollin H.⁸ Roswell⁷ Benjamin⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ Henry² Richard¹) b. Johnsonville, S. C., Mar. 26, 1855; d. Johnsonville, Aug. 3, 1884; m. Nov. 7, 1875, Eliza McIntosh, b. Cheraw, S. C., d. Jan. 19, 1888. Daughter of Benjamin McIntosh and Eliza (Watson) McIntosh of Society Hill, S. C. They resided at Johnsonville, S. C.

CHILDREN.

- i Marie Grace¹⁰ b. Johnsonville, July 6, 1877.
 - ii Eleanor McIntosh¹⁰ b. Aug. 8, 1879.
 - iii Rollin Hibbard¹⁰ b. Oct. 20, 1880.
 - iv Daisy May¹⁰ b. Dec. 10, 1882.
 - v Joseph Woodberry¹⁰ b. May 20, 1884.
- Page 199—ix Lewis⁷ d. 1895, not 1815.
 Page 1121—George Melvin should be George E., b. June 22, 1853, not July 30, 1857.
 Page 1130—Abraham Kimball was b. in Wells not in Wales.



Page 1130—Nathaniel Kimball m. 2nd Lydia (Warren) Perkins of Goffstown, N. H., Feb. 1, 1822.

Page 1137—Seth Peabody d. 1827.

Page 1144—Sarah Haynes was b. Wentworth, N. H., Aug. 4, 1846. Sarah⁴ m. James M. Thompson.

Warren Kelley¹ m. April 30, 1868, Eliza Jane Piper, b. Feb. 2, 1847, daughter of Dudley Sanborn and Eliza (Shaw) Piper of Meredith. Is a farmer, resides Meredith, N. H.

CHILDREN.

i Nettie Eldora⁵ b. May 7, 1869, m. Mar. 9, 1893, Luther Flanders.

ii Herman Leroy⁶ b. April 21, 1872; m. April 29, 1894, Lillian V. Tuttle.

iii Frank Blake⁵ b. Dec. 6, 1880.

iv Irvile Warren⁵ b. Oct. 7, 1887.

Page 1149—178 should be 173.

Page 1151—Page 697 should be 597.

Page 1151—Increase Sumner Kimball should be Sumner Increase.

Page 1152a—Stephen Kimball d. June iii Isadore Rhoda b. May 28, 1835. Resides in Sacramento, Cal.

Page 1152b—Alfred H. Belo¹⁰ A. B. 1896.

Ennis Cargill¹⁰ is assistant cashier in a National Bank.

Maurice Ennis Lombardi¹⁰ is in the class of 1900 at Yale.

Page 1152d—After page 879 read 1935e not 1835e

Page 1143—Captain John Kimbel of Meredith, N. H.

John Kimball of Meredith seems to have uniformly spelled his name Kimbel when he wrote it himself. His descendants have as uniformly spelled it Kimball. Clerks and others have varied it considerably.

The first mention I have been able to find of him is in a deed from John Morrill of Nottingham, in which he conveys for £240 to John Kimbel of Brentwood, half a right of land in Gilmantown which was the original right of Caleb Gilman of Exeter, May 7, 1761. Rockingham deeds 72, 93. In another deed John Merrill sells to John Kimball a 40 acre lot that was laid out to Caleb Gilman in the 100 acre lot, no. 3, 3rd range in the 1st division, June 7, 1765. Then in Nov. 29, 1769, Ebenezer Smith of Meredith conveys to John Kimball of Meredith seventy acres of land in Gilmantown, being the seventy acres conveyed to me by his deed dated the 13th day of July, 1763, it being part of the lot numbered three in the 3rd range from Barn-

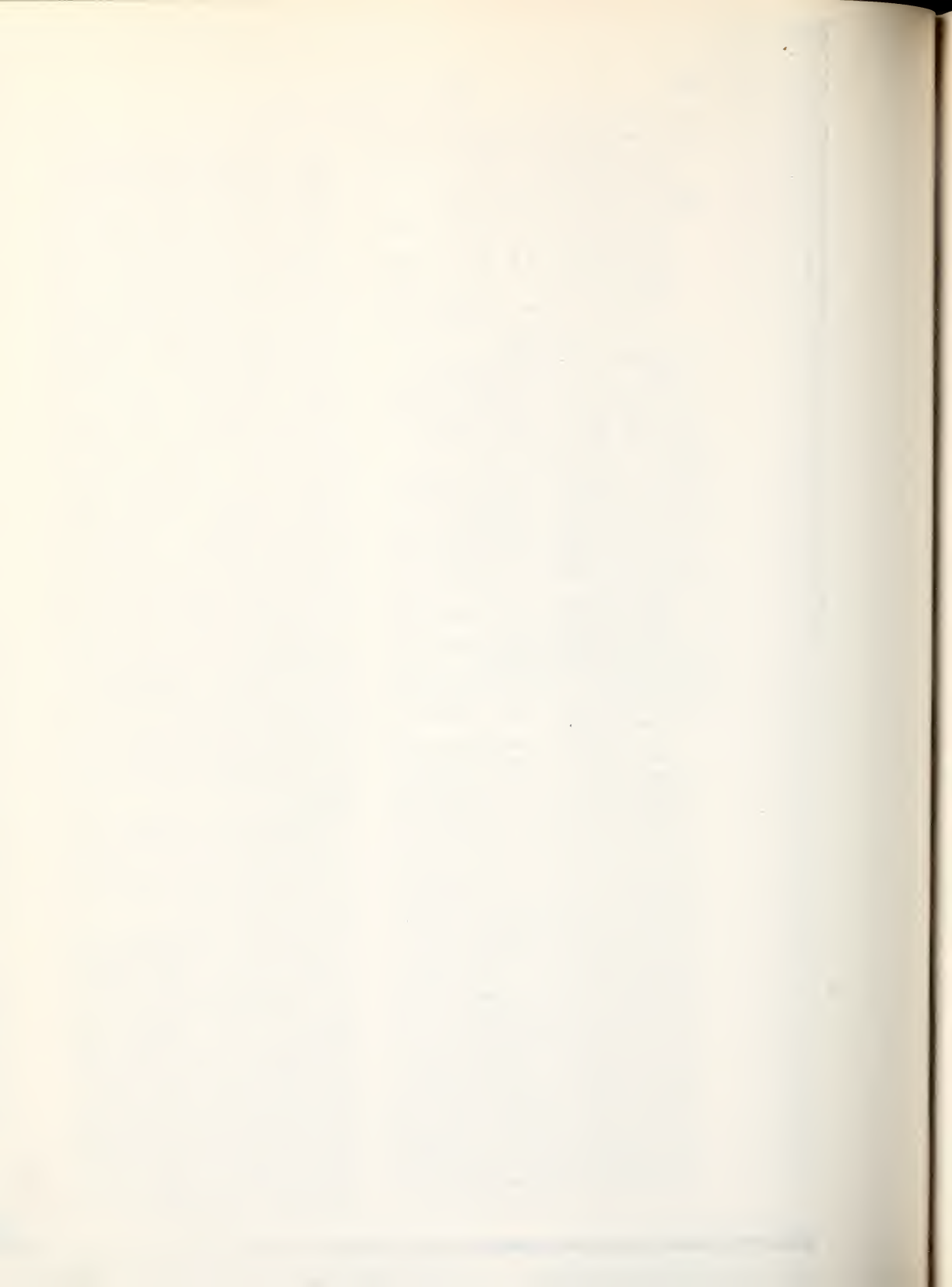
stead. On the same day Ebenezer Page of Gilmantown conveys to John Kimball of Meredith, 30 acres, being a part of the 100 acre lot numbered three in the third range.

Nov. 29, 1769, John Kimbel of Meredith, and wife Alsee sold to Daniel True of Deerfield, all of lot number three in 3rd range in Gilmantown. There are a number of other deeds on file, in one of which he purchases the old saw mill and twenty acres of land in Meredith, from the proprietors. He erected a saw mill on this tract and sold half of the land and rights to Caleb James for three hundred Spanish milled dollars, Feb. 5, 1781. He says in this deed he built a saw mill on the land the past year, April 11, 1795, John Kimbel of Meredith Gentleman, sells to Samuel Adams Sanborn of Gilmantown, his homestead in Meredith containing 50 acres. It is a part of lot "number four a pint lot." The deed is signed John Kimbel and Sarah Kimbel. This seems to have been the last of his real estate transactions. The next record I have of him is in New Hampton in 1810 when he was evidently poor as the only item I could find in regard to him was an old grocery bill which he tried to pay by cutting wood. He had not paid the whole of it in 1814, when the balance amounting to about two dollars and a half was paid by David Kimball.

John Kimbel first married Elsie Edgerly daughter of Samuel Edgerly, of Brentwood, who was born in 1735. He married second, Feb. 6, 1781, Sarah Crosbie of Meredith, at Upper Gilmanton.

John Kimball belonged to the 4th company in Meredith in 1776.

John Kimball of Meredith, was lieutenant in Co.—for the defense of Rhode Island, January 2, 1778. Lieut. John Kimball of Meredith, was in Captain Nathaniel Ambrose's Co. in Col. Welch's regiment which marched from Moultonborough and towns adjoining, Sept. 30, 1777, and were joined to the Continental army under Gen. Gates at Saratoga, and after the surrender of General Burgoyne, marched with the guard as far as North Hampton in the state of Massachusetts Bay and were then discharged. John Kimball, Lieut.



entered service Sept. 30; discharged Nov. 6; time 1 month, 7 days, at £8, 2s per month. Wages, £9, 19s, 9d. [See the N. H. State Rolls.]

For a list of the children of Capt. John Kimball see page 1143 of the Kimball book. His name is left blank there as I was not certain at that time that he was father of of these children. To the list there given add the name of Jonathan. Timothy, Betsey and Joseph were the children of his second wife, Sarah m. Joseph Wadleigh. Timothy m. May 23, 1824. Hannah Dockham. Polly m. June 30, 1814, John Huntress. Joseph d. April 1866. He m. Nov. 21, 1810, Phebe Smith, not Betsey.

Page 1143—David Kimball? John Kimball m. Mary Wight, b. Monmouth, Me., Oct. 1, 1777. She died at New Hampton, N. H., prior to 1808 and is buried at that place. He m. 2nd Ann Crosby. He lived in Waldo Co., Me., after the death of his first wife, probably going there about 1814, as his name disappears from the assessors list in New Hampton at about that time. He was a Notary and was at one time High Sheriff of Waldo Co.

CHILDREN.

- i Sally, died and was buried at New Hampton.
- ii Eliza m. Vincent Pendleton.
- iii John m. Mary Leary.
- iv Charles Copp b. April 27, 1806, at New Hampton.
- v Abraham m. Hannah Hamilton.
- vi Mary.
- vii Elsie b. 1811, d. Sept. 5, 1837, at Bangor, Me.; m. Jan. 1, 1835, Isaac Fletcher. Child: Abbie Lewis Fletcher b. Bangor, Me., July 8, 1836; m. May 12, 1858, Thomas Edwin Whiting. Resides Lawrence, Mass.

Charles Copp Kimball³ (David² John¹) b. April 27, 1806, at New Hampton; d. Belfast, Maine, April 7, 1873; m. 1829 Ann Dumfries b. Frederickton, N. B.; d. Belfast, Me., Dec. 25, 1891. He kept a general store at Belfast, Me.

CHILDREN.

- i Mary Ann⁴ b. Oct. 2, 1831; m. Aug. 4, 1855, William Henry Crosby; m. 2nd, Feb. 23, 1867, John Woodman Emery. Res. East Northport, Me.
- ii Thomas Pitts⁴ b. July 14, 1833; m. Flora Jane Tripp. Residence Haverhill, Mass.
- iii Charles⁴ b. Feb. 24, 1835.

- iv John Simpson⁴ b. June 1, 1838.
- v Elsie Alice⁴ b. Sept. 27, 1846; m. Feb. 2, 1876, Charles Clifton Dusenbury of New York.
- vi Susan Pond⁴ b. April 18, 1843; m. William Henry Cooper of Oakland, Cal.
- vii James Alexander⁴ b. Apr. 18, 1843; m. ———; Res. Westport, Cal.
- viii David Wesley⁴ b. Sept. 25, 1849. d. Belfast, Me., Oct. 24, 1851.

Charles Kimball³ (Charles C.² David² John¹) b. Belfast Me., Feb. 24, 1835; m. Sarah Jane Finley Gorman b. Halifax, N. S.; d. Westport, Cal., June 23, 1890. He is a lumber dealer in California. Child: Lillian Mandel⁴ b. Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 5, 1866; m. Nov. 7, 1887, Gerritt Parmelee Wilder who was born in in Honolulu, Nov. 5, 1863. His grandfather Dr. Gerritt Parmelee Judd was one of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. They reside in Kahului in the Hawaiian Islands.

John Simpson Kimball⁴ (Charles C.³ David² John¹) b. Belfast, Me., June 4, 1838; m. Feb. 10, 1869, Helen Naomi White; b. Sept. 16, 1845; d. April 2, 1885, Seminary Park, Cal. She was the daughter of Eastlick and Betsey P. Heminway White of New Salem, Mass. He is engaged in lumbering, ship building, and general merchandising in California.

CHILDREN.

- i Alice Naomi⁵ b. Nov. 9, 1869, Point Arena, Cal.
 - ii Helen White⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1872, Mendocino, Cal.
 - iii Charles Eastlick⁶ b. July 4, 1875, Mendocino, Cal.
 - iv Daisy Carolyn⁵ b. Mar. 28, 1877.
 - v Elizabeth Ann⁵ b. July 13, 1883.
- Page 1067—Caleb F. Kimball m. 2nd Jan. 4, 1856; Mary Louise Tilden b. Canton Mass., 1831; d. Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 17, 1895; daughter of Abner and Esther Tilden of Canton, Mass. Lemuel Wood d. 1892.

CHILDREN.

- i Alice Augusta b. Charlestown, Aug. 13, 1855.
 - ii Percy Tilden b. Randolph, Mass., Nov. 9, 1857.
 - iii Fred Mason b. Charlestown, Mass., May 30, 1863; m. 1882, Lena I. Marcoll. Child: Alice Mand¹⁰ b. 1883.
- Page 1087—Frank R. Clifton Kimball should be Frank Clifton. Minnie Eloise Whittle was b. Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 12, 1867.



Dartmouth College Graduates.

(Continued from February number.)

[Recipients from Dartmouth of "B.A." except as otherwise noted.]

CLASS.

- 1873—Arthur Herbert Kimball, M. D., Dartmouth, 1876; Battle Creek, Mich.
- 1803—Benjamin Kimball, lawyer; died in 1830, aged 52.
- 1854—Benjamin Ames Kimball, B. S., (p. 752, portrait) graduated with honors from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College in July, 1854, receiving the degree of B. S. Resides Concord, N. H. Brother of Hon. John Kimball.
- 1826—Caleb Kimball, Rev., b. June 3, 1798; d. June 19, 1879. (See vi, Caleb Jr., p. 262.)
- 1845—Charles William Kimball, b. June 20, 1821; d. Dec. 18, 1870. (See i, p. 505)
- 1881—Clarence Eugene Kimball, Physician. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. M. D. College, P. and S., N. Y. 1886. (Deceased since publication of 1890 catalogue, Nov. 28, 1895.)
- 1886—Daniel Tomlinson Kimball, lawyer, New York, N. Y.; A. M. (Honorary Degree, Dartmouth, 1886.) [See note A.]
- 1852—Edward Holyoke Kimball, d. 1855, aged 23.
- 1881—Edward Lincoln Kimball of Manchester, N. H., graduated, Dartmouth, from the Chandler School of Science and the Arts, B. S. (See No. 2262, p. 955.)
- 1885—Elmer Allen Kimball, lawyer, Chicago, Ill. (See No. 1792, p. 821.)
- 1881—Ellwood Davis Kimball, business, Wichita, Kansas, A. M. (p. 1057)
- 1850—Enoch Spofford Kimball, merchant, Boston, Mass. Graduate Chandler School, B. S. (See p. 382, Enoch Spofford Kimball, b. April 10, 1830.)
- 1881—Ephraim Gardner Kimball, teacher, Washington, D. C. (See p. 990)
- 1809—George Kimball, lawyer, d. 1858 (1856?). See No. 1045, p. 521.
- 1885—George Clinton Kimball, teacher, Wolfboro. (See No. 2095, p. 934, whose daughter Maria Jeannette Kimball m. George Clinton Kimball of Dover, N. H., etc.)
- 1827—Gilman Kimball, M. D., Lowell, Mass. M. D. Berks. Medical College 1837; do. Vermont Medical College 1840; do. Yale 1853, A. M. 1849. Prof. Surgeon Vermont Medical

College 1838-40; do. Berks. Medical College. (No. 858, p. 445.)

- 1883—Henry Albert Kimball, journalist, Dover.
- 1860—Henry Hastings Kimball, teacher Boston, Mass. (See 1485, xi, p. 708.)
- 1855—Henry Martyn Kimball, journalist, Carlinville, Ill. (See 1190, ii, p. 592.)
- (1852)—Henry Holyoke Kimball, p. 592, should evidently be Edward Holyoke Kimball as above mentioned.
- 1884—Herbert Harvey Kimball, B. S., graduated N. H. College of Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Dartmouth. U. S. Signal Service Washington, D. C. (See 2020, p. 998.) [See note B.]
- 1824—Rev. James Lawton Kimball, A. M., Andover Theological Seminary, 1828; graduate Dartmouth 1824; died 1833, aged 31. (See 437, iii, p. 256.)
- 1847—James Spencer Kimball, A. M., Baraboo, Wis. (851, p. 442.)
- 1819—Jesse Kimball, lawyer, grad. 1819; died 1835, aged 41. (See 279, xi, p. 186.)
- 1822—John Kimball, lawyer, d. 1884, aged 87. (See 662, i, p. 359.)
- 1856—Rev. John Kimball of San Francisco, Cal. (A good man.) (See 1862, p. 850.)
- 1882—Hon. John Kimball, A. M., of Concord, N. H. (1599, p. 750.) [See note A.]
- 1821—John Hazen Kimball, lawyer, d. 1858, aged 62. (1086, p. 547.)
- 1849—John Marshall Kimball, lawyer. (1163, i, p. 580.)
- 1855—John Russell Kimball, journalist, Omaha, Nebraska. (1573, p. 749.)
- 1807—John Wilson Kimball, 1816 M. D.; (234, vii, p. 161.)
- 1801—Lieut. Joseph Kimball, U. S. A.; d. 1810.
- 1882—Lucien Carpenter Kimball, D. D., Canterbury, N. H.; Andover Theol. Sem. 1887.
- 1826—Moses Kimball, D. D.; Andover Theol. Sem. 1830. (1192, p. 592.)
- 1861—Nathaniel Tenney Kimball, D. D., merchant, Bradford, Mass.; Andover Theological Seminary, 1866. (1006, iv, p. 504.)
- 1810—Richard Kimball, teacher; A. M. (1004, p. 503.)
- 1865—Richard Kimball, lawyer, Kimball, Texas. (1638, p. 765.)
- 1834—Richard Burleigh Kimball. (869, p. 449.)
- 1806—Samuel Ayer Kimball, lawyer, A. M. (534, p. 299.)



- 1860—Sullivan Cicero Kimball, Rev., teacher, Newmarket, N.H.; A.M. Meth. Gen. Bible Inst., 1866. (1971, p. 891.)
- 1841—Walter Henry Kimball, physician A. M., M. D., 1844. (1465, p. 700)
- 1876—Warren Webster Kimball, merchant, Troy, B. S. [See note B.]
- 1858—William Frederick Dorant Kimball, teacher. (1190, iii, p. 592.)
- 1876—William George Kimball, M. D., Huntington, Mass.
- 1855—William Kimball Rowell. (1917, p. 882.)
- 1854—John Eaton, Rev., Marietta, O., (now Washington D. C.) A. M., Ph. D. Rutg. 1872, LL. D. 1876; Supt. Pub. Inst., Tenn., 1868-70; U. S. Com. Ed., 1870-85; Pres. Marietta College 1885; Chaplain 27th Ohio Volunteers: Col. 63d U. S. C. T., Brev. Brig. Gen. Vols. (See 1245, p. 614, grandmother of Gen. Eaton.)

NOTE A.—Honorary graduates should be put in a list by themselves, headed: "Honorary Graduates of Dartmouth."

NOTE B.—Herbert-Harvey and Warren-Webster were not really Dartmouth graduates, but took the degree of Bachelor of Science of the N. H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which for a while was located at Hanover, but has now removed to Durham, N. H. These cousins should be separately listed as: "Graduates of the N. H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts"

We give in this issue a list of Dartmouth College Alumni which we did not have in hand, when, in reprinting the the February number, we were compelled to go to press. It was originally furnished by Mr. Thomas Allen Perkins, Secretary of Dartmouth College Alumni Association of San Francisco. It was a little to comprehensive, containing names of some who were not graduates, but who had received honorary degrees. It also included others who were graduates of the Agricultural College, at one time located at Hanover, one of whom, Herbert-Harvey Kimball, we had already reported. The list was therefore forwarded to Ellwood-Davis Kimball of Wichita, a graduate of the class of 1881, for revision. He added the "notes" that are self explanatory.

Hon. E. M. Avery of Cleveland, Ohio, is publishing a journal similar to the News in behalf of the Avery family.

HELP WANTED.

The following is a copy of a letter that Prof. Sharples is sending out. The supplemental history bids fair to equal in importance the main work. All those not in the history would do well to send to Prof. Sharples for blanks:

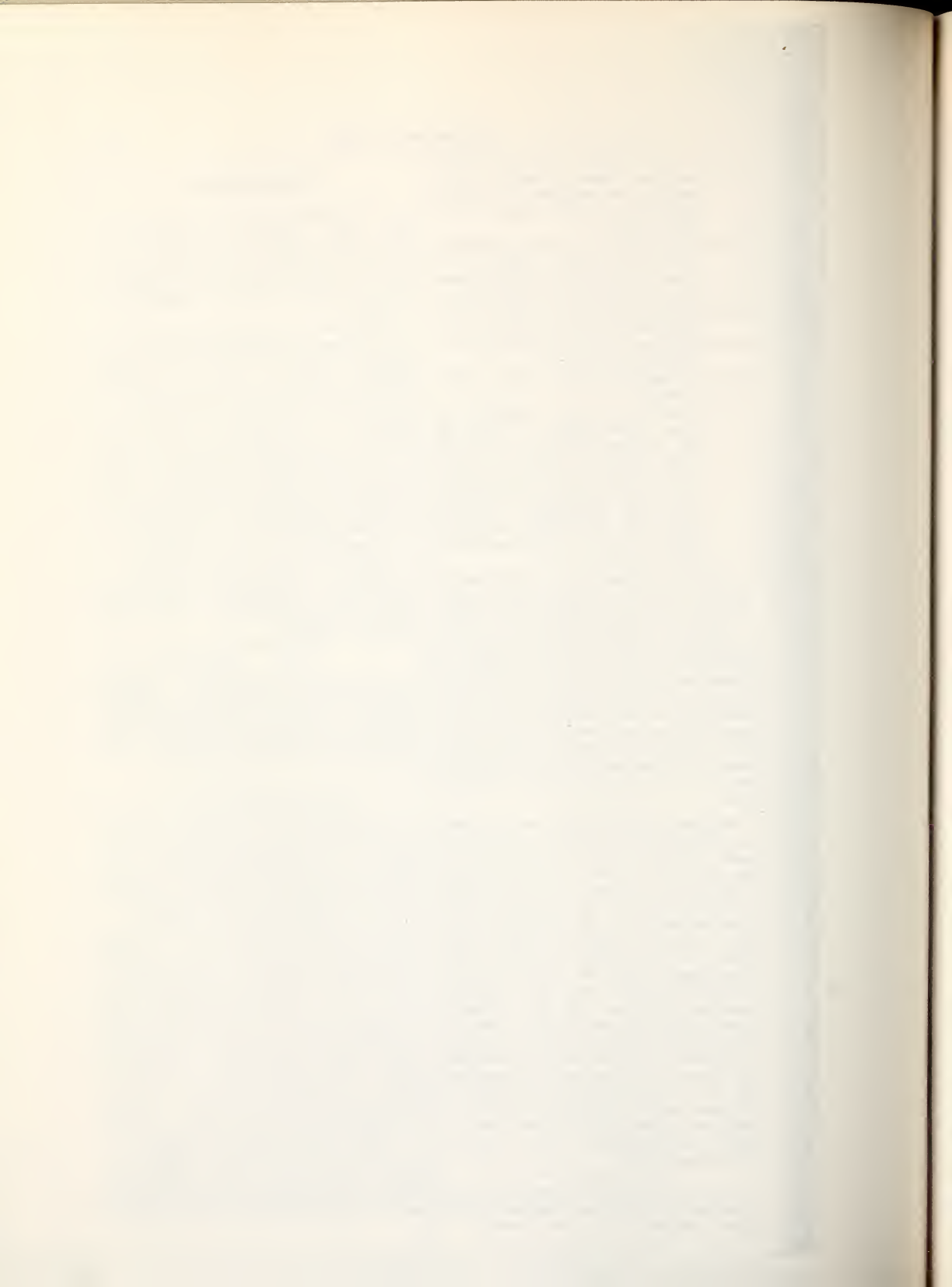
"I enclose you some blanks which I will be very much pleased to have you fill with your own and your father's family. Please do this at once with the information you have on hand. If you have not the dates do not wait to get them. I care more at present for your line of descent than the dates, but I will be pleased to have you make the blanks as complete as possible. I have already many dates and marriages that I cannot use because I cannot connect them with the rest of the family. A few words from you may enable me to do this. In the great majority of cases if you can give me the names of your father and mother and grandfather and grandmother, I can complete the history.

Yours respectfully,

S. P. SHARPLES.
S. P.—I will be particularly obliged if you will send me copies of names, ages, etc., from the tombstones of any Kimballs who may be buried in your vicinity, even if you do not know who they are.
S P. S.

Prof. Sharples is very busy just now, on another trip to Maine, then to Pennsylvania, then attending a meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science. One would think his answers to letters would be delayed. But he is always prompt.

Prof. Sharples writes: "I wish you could get up some device to make people answer letters, I am tired of writing and waiting six months for an answer." We know of no prod that will do this. A man complains that the history does not do him justice. You write and ask him for corrections and he waits for months or makes no reply. There should be a quick response to all these letters. Delays complicate matters terribly. A large amount of matter may be nearly ready to publish, only one or two links missing. They are needed to make the whole fit in its proper place. Without it there is a missing cog and the whole machine stops. Answer letters promptly.



Major James Putnam Kimball

A New York despatch to the *Globe Democrat* says:

July 23.—Chief Surgeon Kimball of Governor's Island is enthusiastic over the Mauser rifle. He said today that all of his patients were doing well. He declared that many of the men in the hospital had been hit in places where had the bullet been from a Springfield rifle, the wound must have been fatal. Dr. Kimball spoke particularly of one man who was hit in the right side. The bullet passed through both lungs and came out on the opposite of his body, and today that man is one of the most chipper men in the hospital. Dr. Kimball says that if the Mauser people want a recommendation for their rifle he can give them one which will be quite satisfactory. (*Fam. Hist.* p. 743, No. 1584.)

On the Minneapolis.

George Edward Kimball, (p. 835) born June 7, 1874, enlisted in the U. S. Navy as able seaman at Charleston, Mass., March 14, 1898, and was assigned to the U. S. S. *Minneapolis*; since then has been promoted to second gun captain of the forward rapid fire gun. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School Ship *Enterprise* where he received a diploma on graduating with the rest of class from his excellency Gov. Roger Wolcott.

The *Minneapolis* while scouting in and around the harbor of Santiago discovered and located the Spanish fleet and made all possible speed with the news to Key West. This ship is the fastest in our navy, going twenty-three knots per hour.

Rev. Edward Kimball, whose address is 1300 Venitian Building, Chicago, Ill., has been raising a church debt in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He has freed nearly six hundred churches from burdensome debts. The amount raised for this purpose, through his influence has been over fourteen million dollars. He has become celebrated as the "church debt raiser," and his work has covered a large part of the country. In the *Family History*, page 874, Edward Picket Kimball of Waterloo, is named as the "debt raiser," an error that was corrected in an early number of the *News* by Edward-Picket himself.

Geo. L. Kimball, teacher of manual training at Canton University, N. Y., spent his vacation at his Waterford home.

Charles Kimball of New York and Judge S. P. Wheeler of Springfield, Ill., have been appointed receivers of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad.

Flora May Kimball contributes a two column article illustrated, in the *Chicago Record*, on Hobson the Santiago hero as the best man at twenty weddings.

Mrs. J. M. Kimball has been appointed an aide on the staff of the National President of W. R. C. We know of no lady who can better fill this position with honor to the order and credit to herself than Mrs. Kimball, and we herewith tender her our congratulations.—*Manhattan Nationalist* (p. 940)

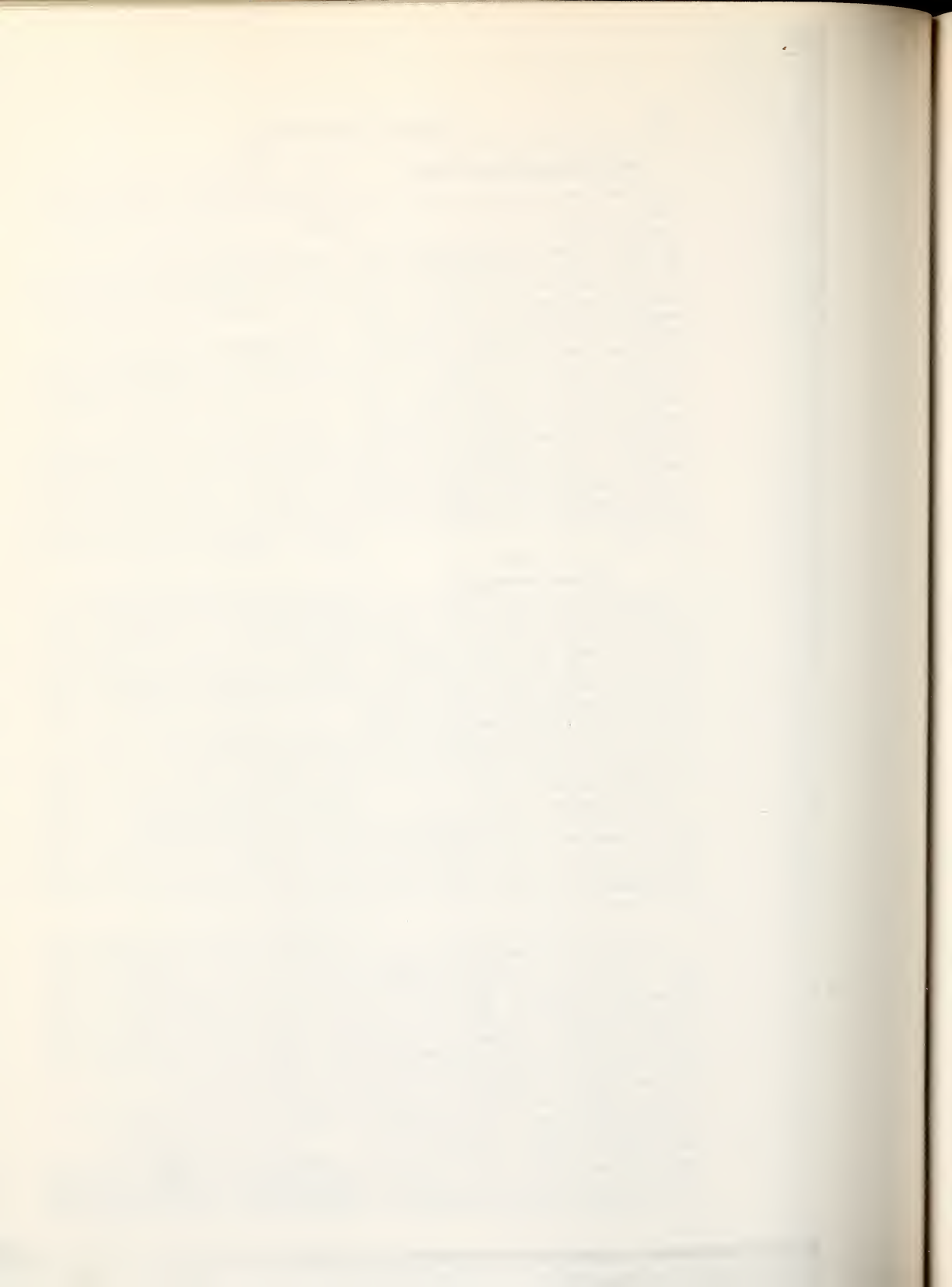
Rev. John Hovey Kimball, B. A.; (page 992) was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Stoughton, Wis., March 26, 1868. The leading parts in the service were taken by Rev. Drs. DeLong of Chicago, and Leavitt of Beloit, Wis., and Rev. Messrs. E. C. Barnard, S. S. Matthews, and W. M. Short.

Clinton Kimball, son of Maj. T. D. Kimball (1538) who has for four years been assistant engineer for the Bell Telephone Co., at St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a position with the Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia. Until the arrival of his family, about Oct. 1st, his address will be No. 421 South Broad Street. We commend him to any of the kin who dwell in the city of brotherly love.

During the last academic year, (1897-8) for the first time in a long while there was a Kimball in every class at Dartmouth, viz: Senior, (class of '98), William-Albert of Plymouth, N. H.; Junior, Arthur-Elwin of Lynn, Mass.; Sophomore, Arthur-Stevens of Battle Creek, Mich.; Freshman, Charles-Warren, Jr., of Penn Yan, New York; James-Hewland of Hingham, Mass.

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115 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

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The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, October, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 10.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.



MISS RUTH KIMBALL.
LOVELL, MAINE.

Lovell, Maine.

August 10, 1898.

To My Dear Cousins:—My birthday comes soon and papa says I may send my photograph and have it put in the paper. I have seen some and I hope to see you all in the paper sometime. I have finished two more terms of school since I wrote my first letter and these make nine terms in all. I have not missed one day yet. I have had lots of nice plays this summer with my cousin Grace Knight. She has gone home now. She lives in Boston, Mass.

With love to you all, I will close.

RUTH KIMBALL.

RUTH KIMBALL.

(2448-1.)

Born Aug. 23, 1889, daughter of Sumner and Carrie Eastman (Walker) Kimball, Lovell, Maine.

GENEALOGY.

Ruth Kimball¹⁰ Sumner⁹ Elbridge G.⁸
(m. Ruth Charles⁵) Joseph⁷ Wil-
liam⁶ Richard⁵ Joseph⁴ Richard³
Thomas² Richard¹

Ruth Kimball¹⁰ Sumner Kimball⁹ Ruth⁸
Charles⁷ (b. Feb. 4, 1812) John Charles⁶
(b. Apr. 17, 1772.) John Charles⁵
(b. March 5, 1745.)

(ON MOTHER'S SIDE)

Ruth Kimball¹⁰ Carrie Walker⁹ Hon.
John Walker⁸ (m. Betsey Eastman)
John Walker⁷ (b. March 26, 1787)
John Walker⁶ (b. Feb. 7, 1762)

Ruth Kimball¹⁰ Carrie E. Walker⁹ Betsey
W. Eastman⁸ Phineas Eastman⁷
Daniel Eastman⁶ Richard Eastman⁵
Jonathan Eastman⁴ Thomas East-
man³ Roger Eastman²

In relation to the pedigree as here given of Miss Ruth Kimball, (2448-1) perhaps a little more might be annexed which may be a help all around in the line of genealogy. Of the Kimball family I need not here speak. Of the other families I will take the Charles family first.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

1677



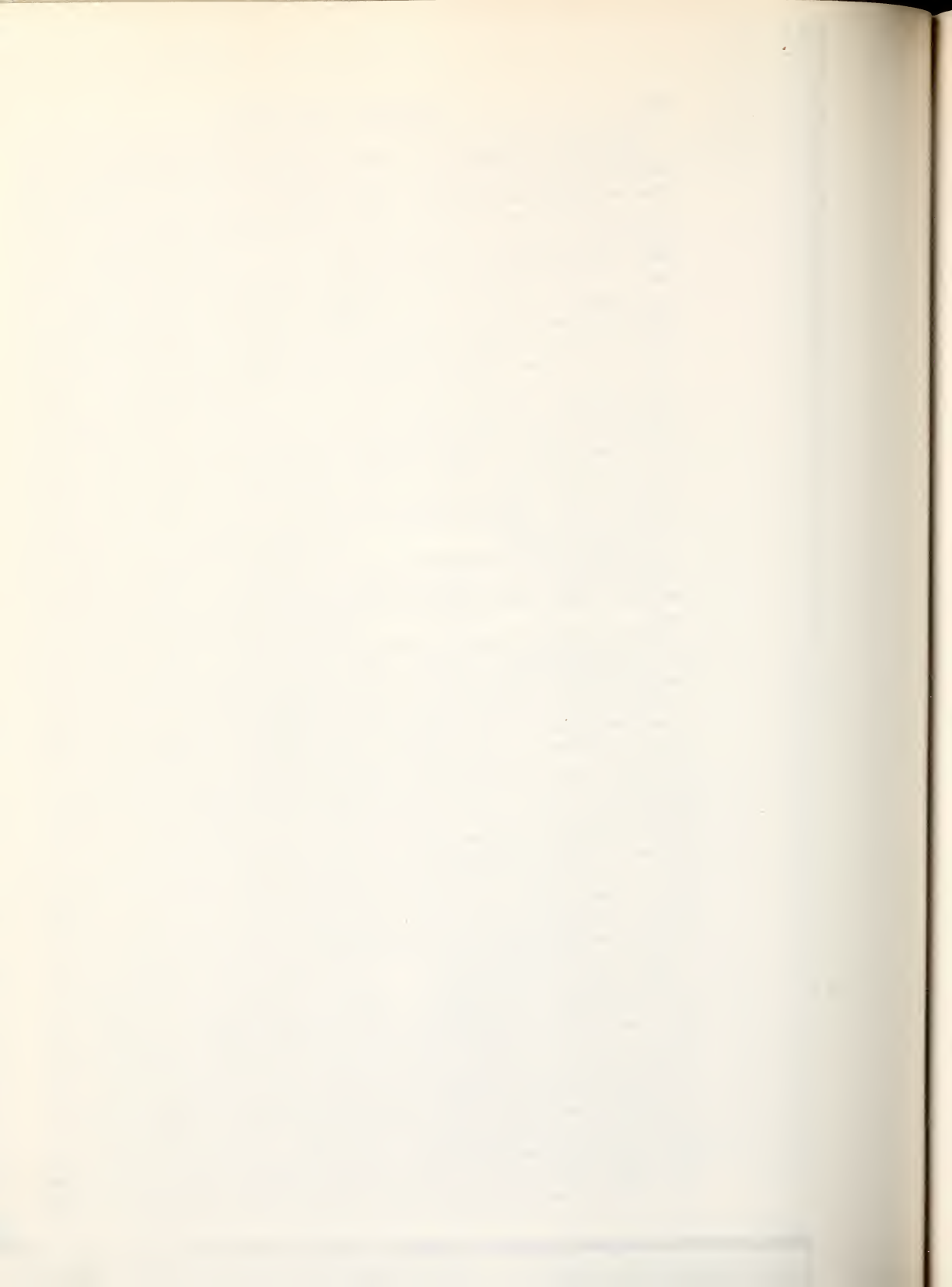
John Charles, the first as here called, married for his first wife Miss Abigail Bliss and came from Brimfield, Mass., to Fryeburg, Maine, in the year 1767, as one of the proprietors of Frye's township. This township was laid out by and for Gen. Joseph Frye in 1763 at a place on the Saco River, then called Pequakett, and at that time said to be in York County, now being in Oxford County, Maine. At that time this township was nearly sixty miles into the wilderness. Fryeburg was incorporated as a town nearly twenty years prior to any town in Oxford County, its incorporation being Jan. 11, 1777. The first town meeting was called March 31, 1777. Richmond Kimball⁵ was chosen town clerk.

Dea. Richard Eastman⁴, Isaac Abbott. Nathaniel Merrill, Dea. Simeon Frye and Ezra Carter were chosen selectmen.

Richard Kimball, Moses Ames, Stephen Farrington, Ezekiel Walker, and Benjamin Russell were chosen a committee of safety. In those days this committee of safety was considered of much importance, as the Indians at this time were not fully at peace with the early pioneers in this vicinity. These early settlers were mostly of Revolutionary fame and men who knew the needs of proper safeguards at this time in these backwoods settlements, and Fryeburg's soil covers very many remains of these old heroes—their last resting place marked only by the raised or sunken mounds above them.

Within the borders of this town are a number of ponds around which were the favorite hunting grounds of the Indians. In the southern corner is Lovell's pond, noted as the spot where the pride of the once powerful tribe of Pegnawkets was broken and the scene of desperate conflict maintained by Capt. Lovell, (or Lovewell) and his little band with the red warriors in 1725. On the western boundary are two

ponds known as Kimball ponds. These ponds were named for Richard Kimball⁵ (no. 213) who lived near the south east end of lower Kimball pond. These ponds were both supposed to be in Frye's township. But in after years upon the true settlement of the line between the states of Maine and New Hampshire it was found that the upper Kimball pond and part of the lower Kimball ponds were within the bounds of New Hampshire. These ponds are beautiful sheets of water lying at the foot of a range of mountains and nearly to the east of Mt. Kearsarge in N. H. (2943 feet in height) which looks down upon them from a distance of about four miles. They are fed by the many brooks running down from the mountain's side. Upper Kimball pond is about one mile in length and a half mile in width. The outlet of this pond empties into lower Kimball pond. On this outlet in the early days were built saw and grist mills, also a wool carding mill. The lower pond is about one mile in length and breadth, and at present as in early times has been a great place to land logs brought from the mountains lying west and driven through Kimball brook and other tributaries into Saco river. This pond in early times was also used to raft sawed lumber across to what was called board landing, at the south east side near where Richard Kimball once lived. But to return, such were the surroundings of the future home of the first John Charles, who took up his abode on the banks of the Saco, having for his neighbors a few scattered families, who in a short space of time became closely allied, and many are the ties of relationship of our present generation to be found through this first mingling of these old pioneer families. By his first marriage five children became the heads of families. His second wife died childless. His third wife, Miss Olive Abbott was the



mother of eight children, four boys and four girls, and most if not all of them lived to rear large families. He died June 8, 1831, aged 86 years. His last years were passed with his son John, at that time living in the adjoining town of Lovell, Maine. Any information as to who were the ancestors of this John and Phebe (Bliss) Charles who came from Massachusetts would be most thankfully received.

John Charles² was the first son of John and Phebe (Bliss) Charles. He married Hannah Carleton whose relatives lived in Bartlett, N. H. They lived in Fryeburg where six of their children were born, moving to Lovell, Maine, about 1812 to 1815, where six more children were added to their family. Eleven of these children, nine boys and two girls, lived to good ages and helped to rear quite good sized families. Most of these children made homes in Lovell. Two sons went to New York state in 1836. One of these sons is now living in Fort Scott, Kansas. One daughter, Mrs. James Merrill, was a resident of Littleton, N. H. The grand-children are scattered from Maine to California. John Charles² followed the business of lumbering in the winter season, and that of farmer in the summer. It was a noted fact that nine hoes were often to be seen hung over the fence in the summer season, all being made use of at the same time by this family. He died in 1831. His wife died in 1869, aged 91 years. Both are buried in No. 4 cemetery, Lovell, Maine.

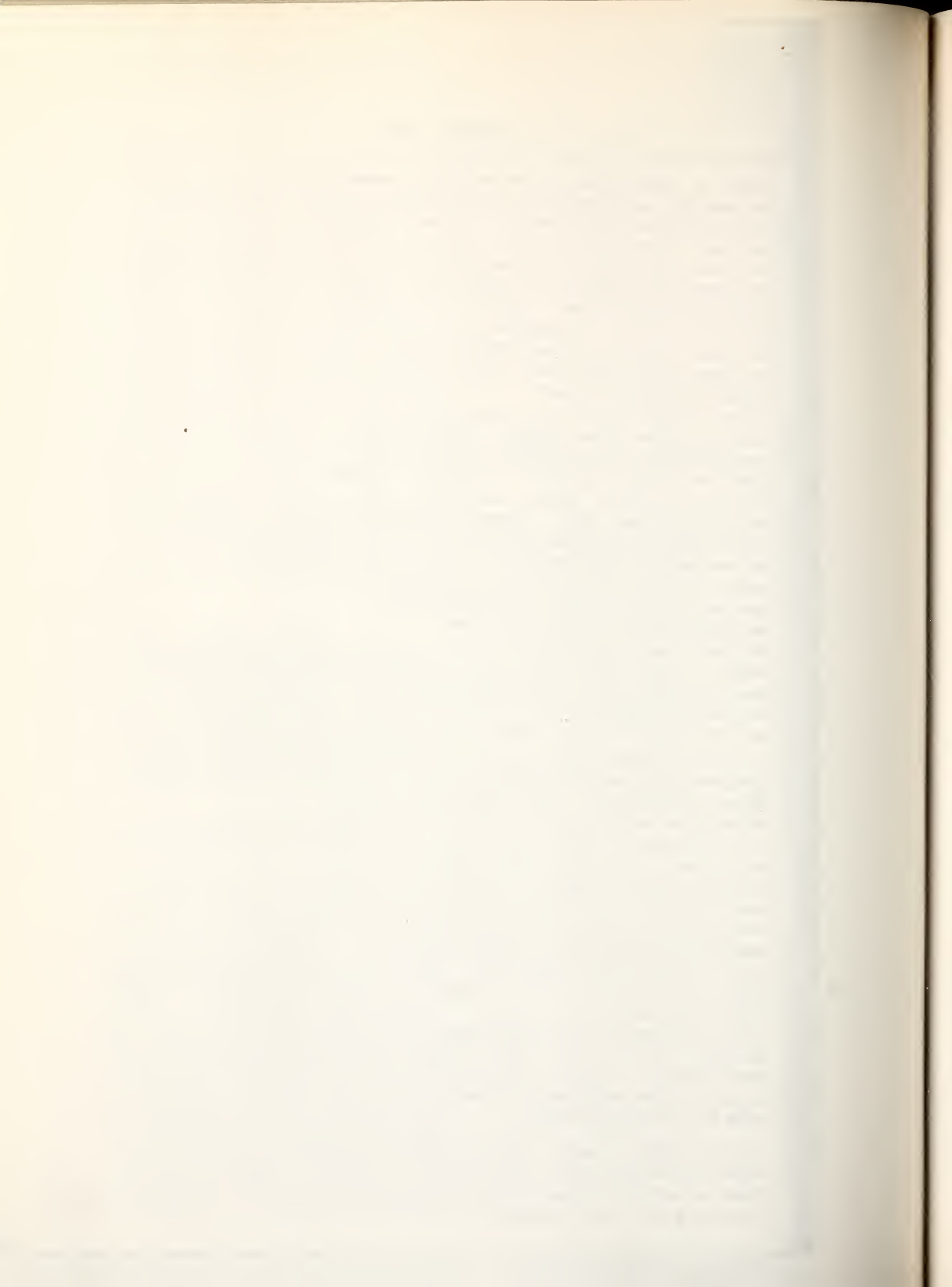
Ruth Charles³ was the seventh child of John², born Feb. 4, 1812. She married Elbridge G. Kimball⁸. For further information see Kimball History, page 822, Nos. 1796 and 2448-i.

Of the Walker family, which is a noted and numerous one, being scattered all over the United States, we have but a short line of ancestry. Of

this branch, as far as known, they have stood well in the estimation of their townsmen, some being of note. James Walker born Aug. 16, 1792, son of John and Lucy (Johnson) Walker, was president of Harvard College. John Walker², brother of James, married the daughter of John and Hannah Wood. Mr. Wood was one of the proprietors and early settlers of the town of Lovell. His first location being near the center of the town and the old well now still in use has helped to quench the thirst of very many of those who have attended divine worship in the past fifty years at the Congregational church located near it. [QUESTION—Who were the ancestors of John Walker, born Feb. 7, 1762, and his wife Lucy Johnson, born Nov. 7, 1761? Can you tell us?

Of the Eastman family, which without doubt is very large, there is much to be brought to light. They have been one of the most active families in years past, taking part in all the stirring events of the day. Many have lived to advanced years and enjoyed the prattle of a goodly number of grandchildren.

The genealogy and history of this family is now in progress by Guy S. Rix, of Concord, N. H. Mr. Rix has been several years gathering records relating to this family and their kin. Through reference to the Kimball history it is learned that these two families are related in quite a number of the different generations. Deacon Richard Eastman⁴ was also one of the early settlers of Fryeburg, Maine. His first wife, Molly Lovejoy, bore him five sons and six daughters. By his second wife, Sarah Abbott, he had three sons. He was deacon of the Congregational Church. He came from Pembroke, N. H., to Conway, N. H., where he purchased an interest in the mill lot with all the improvements thereon. Among the



improvements was the first frame house in North Conway, N. H. It was built about the year of 1766-7. In 1769 Richard Eastman, Jr., with his wife Abiah Holt, occupied this house and in it was probably born the first male white child born in Conway, N. H.

Most likely Richard^d did not remain long here, but moved to the now adjoining town of Fryeburg, Maine, as is seen by his being elected the first selectman at its first meeting in 1777. He died in Lovell, Maine, Dec. 29, 1807, aged ninety-five years.

Thus it is seen that we find three ancestors being heads of three different family names. The Kimballs, Charles and the Eastmans, who were of the early pioneers living as neighbors on the banks of the Saco in the infancy of this remote settlement called Pequaket, in York County, now Fryeburg, Maine.

It may also be of interest to many Kimballs and kin to know that here dwelt some of the subjects of "Elsie Venner," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Prof. Langdon and Mary Kimball (500-v) being the leading actors among them.

But in the final we find one died in Conway, N. H. The other two, Charles and Eastman, following with their children died in the adjoining town of Lovell, Maine. It was to this town that a number of their children made their future homes so that the names of the Kimballs and Charles and the Eastmans were most familiar ones in the past as at present. Many are the names of the other families united with these through marriage ties, the Abbotts, Gordons, Kilgores, Chandlers, Dressers and Farringtons being among the older ones, besides many others of which space and time forbid mention. And in the cemeteries of Lovell as in Fryeburg is to be found the last resting place of those who took an active part in gaining our independence and making new homes for themselves and future generations.

SUMNER KIMBALL, 2448,

Lovell, Maine.

A BATCH OF LETTERS

Bath, Maine.

Sept. 3, 1898.

Dear Cousin:—I think it would be a loss and a misfortune to the Kimball family to have the Kimball Family News discontinued. The subscription should be \$1.00 per annum, and you may put me down for that. I think if you make the announcement that you must have \$1.00 you will meet with a hearty response.

Yours truly,

D. H. KIMBALL,

Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 24, 1898.

Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose \$1.00 in payment of the Kimball Family News. As our branch of the family is exceedingly modest I do not expect to read of their glowing deeds. I would state, however, that I am very much pleased to see the interest taken by the family, and I for one wish the magazine a success. I believe the key note was struck when you stated among the objects of the News "to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship."

Again wishing you all the success attainable I am,

Yours truly,

GEO. W. KIMBALL,

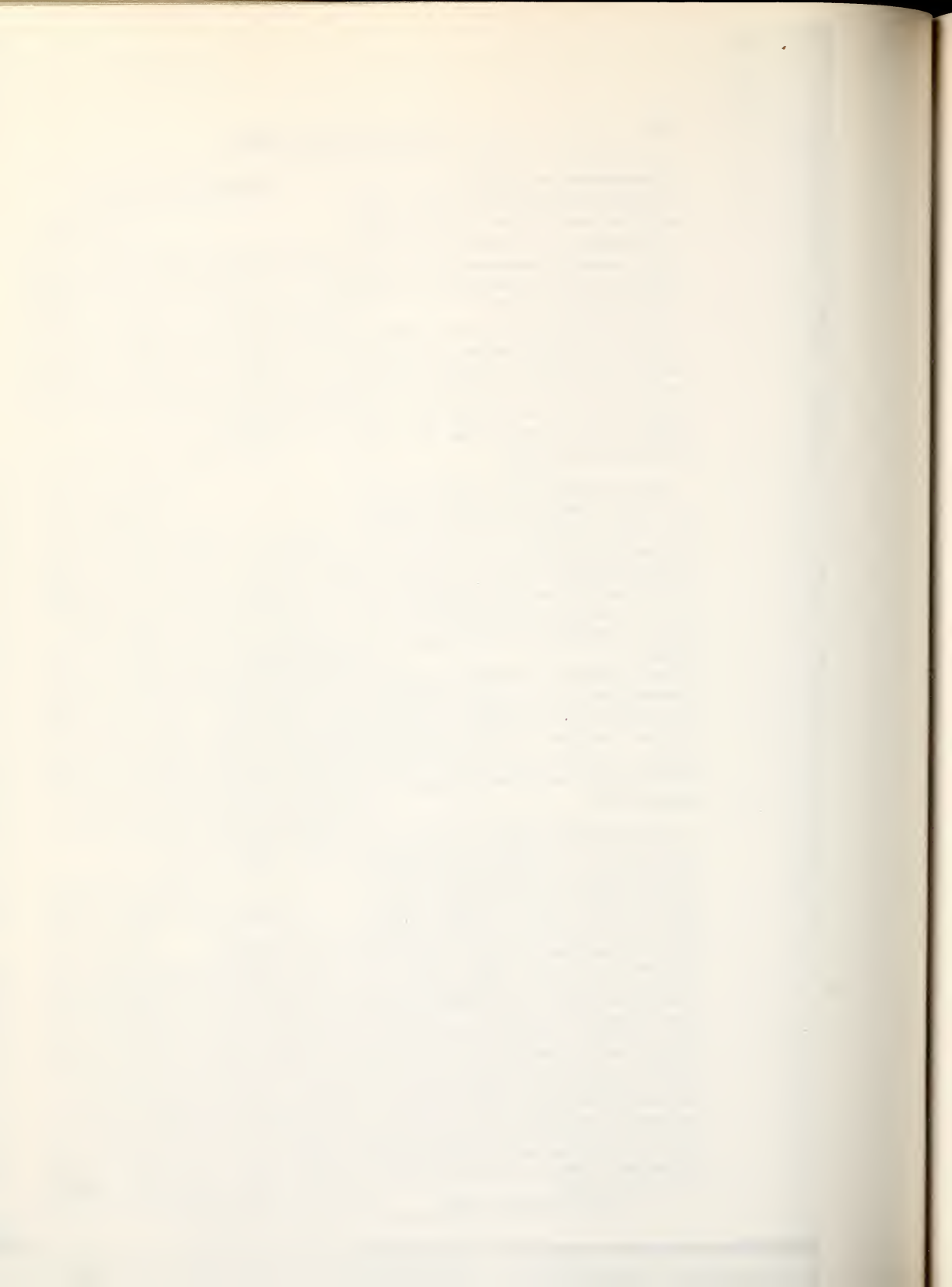
Sunbury, Delaware Co., Ohio.

Sept. 20, 1898.

Mr. G. F. Kimball,

Dear Cousin:—In response to the question of taking the Kimball Family News another year, I must say, yes, with all my heart. The History is a treasure, but the News, with its letters from living members is even more; and I can only wish we might all meet.

Our youngest boy who is so frail with spinal disease that our hearts ache over him daily, used to wish he could go to a Kimball reunion, like some families he had seen. His father told him the Kimballs were but few.



And now behold!
They are many.

I took him to Boston with me in 1890 where his father had a brother who had several children, and the next morning peeked through a shutter and saw his uncle carry some rich dirt in a sieve; he laughed. "He acts just like Pa, puttering around to sift dirt."

In return the cousins thought Jimmy a perfect little Yankee, and I myself was surprised to see the resemblance, and the family traits shown by the cousins. It would give me great pleasure to meet the different cousins. R. H. Kimball in Garfield, Ga., is a cousin in my husband's branch of the tribe.

If there is anything I can do to help the NEWS I will try to do it. I sympathize with Mr. Sharples about unanswered letters, for I have many wanting myself. Remember me in friendship to all the tribe, and give my love to your daughter who bears my name, the name of one who did "much serving," and believe me ever.

Yours truly;

M. J. KIMBALL.

Sunbury, Ohio.

Sept. 26, 1898.

Mr. G. F. Kimball, Ed., Etc.

Dear Sir:—I promise to renew my subscription for another year, and as long as the NEWS is published, or until I am promoted to join the innumerable family of cousins who have gone before.

If Miss Mary Percy Freeman, address 2226 Chapel St., Berkley, California, is not a subscriber for the NEWS, and you have any full sets of Vol. I on hand please send to her a set. Address as above and send bill to me, including the balance of Vol. I, expense, etc., and I will promptly remit. Or notify me that you can send the papers and I will immediately remit for them, and you can mail them later. Miss Freeman is a student in the decorative and art department of the University of

California. Her father Otis Kimball Freeman is purser of the P. M. Steamship Co's vessels plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong. His mother was Mary Clift Kimball (my eldest sister) daughter of Elisha Kimball, mentioned in the letter of Robert Kimball of Lebanon, N. H., published in the September number of the NEWS. On mother's side she is a descendant of the family of Col. Knowlton, hero of the rail fence at Bunker Hill, and of Gen. Lyon, of the civil war. Yet, while on on all sides her ancestors and relatives have, many of them, fought in all the wars of our country from the Revolution to the present. she writes me that at the last moment her courage failed her and she did not attend the reunion held in San Francisco a few weeks ago. But, judging from her picture, I think that should circumstances require, she would be found in line with the bravest of them. With sincere wishes for the success of the NEWS I am,

Very truly yours,

J. H. KIMBALL.

(Miss Freeman is already a subscriber.—Ed.)

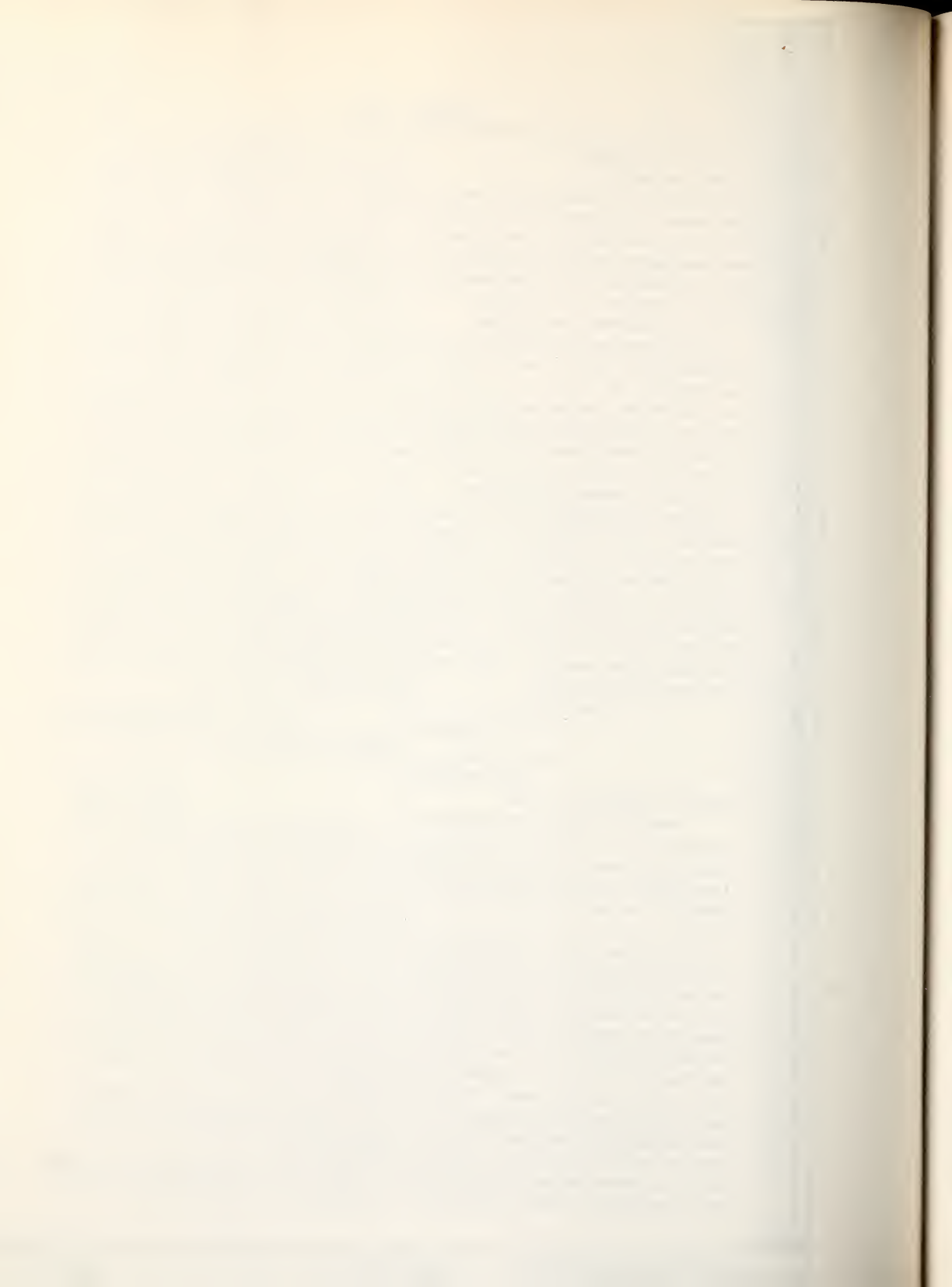
St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 23, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the reprint of the early numbers of the Kimball Family NEWS, last monthly issue and your circular accompanying the same. As you desire an expression of your subscribers as to their wishes in the future, I take great pleasure in saying that I have enjoyed your publication very much, and should sincerely regret to learn that you had been the loser financially thereby, not to mention your sacrifice of time and labor.

I trust that the response to your request will be such that you will see your way clear to continuing the publication.

If you find it necessary to increase the price, no one I think would object



who has been fortunate enough to have it during the last year.

Of the annual growth in popularity and patronage of such a publication, you no doubt are better able to judge than a layman like myself, but it seems to me, however, that you can with safety look for a considerable expansion in your patronage the second year, and while your printer's instincts prompt you to its improvement mechanically, that can be well deferred without detriment to the interests involved until your subscribers have given you the means for realizing your ideals. With best wishes for the enterprise, believe me.

Sincerely yours,

T. D. KIMBALL.

Boston, Mass.

September 27, 1896.

G. F. Kimball, Esq.,

North Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I have received a number of copies of the Kimball Family News from time to time which have been of great interest to me. Observing that there is a very considerable likelihood that the News will be continued, it gives me much pleasure to become a subscriber. I, therefore, enclose you one dollar for which I wish you would send me a complete set of the current volume and also enter my subscription for the current year.

I notice that with the exception of my immediate family little is said in the genealogy concerning my branch. This is doubtless owing to the failure of many of our people, with whom Prof. Sharples has doubtless corresponded, to appreciate fully the work which has been undertaken. I shall endeavor to collate what information I can and forward to you so that it may be a matter of record.

With best wishes for the continued success of your publication and hoping that all members of the family will vigorously support you in the work,

I am, yours very truly,

FRED M. KIMBALL

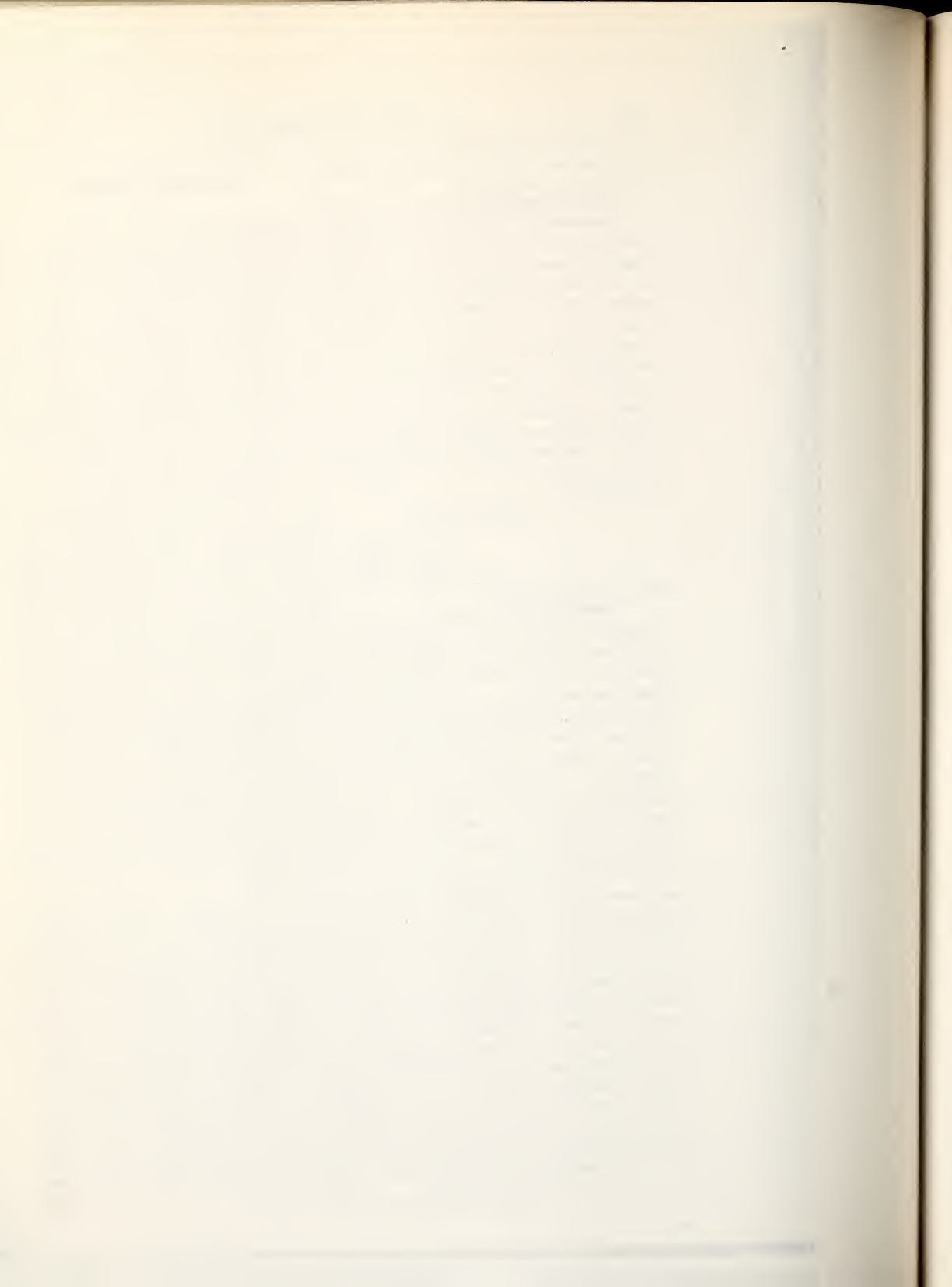
BUSINESS TRAINING.

Duran Kimball (Fam. Hist. p. 729) has a Business Training School at 113 Adams Street, Chicago. The News has been somewhat interested in this line of work, partly, perhaps, for the reason that in former days we practised shorthand reporting, which has a peculiar fascination to many persons, and also because of the growing popularity of commercial schools, and particularly the modern fad of teaching almost everything by correspondence.

Our cousin does not pretend to do this. We think he does not believe in it altogether. He does claim to teach business habits, Accounting, commercial law, higher mathematics, English training, rapid commercial calculations, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, penmanship, etc., are the special branches taught at his school. Some of these may be taught by correspondence. An attendance at the school is preferable to all other methods. It is becoming common, nowadays, to find those pretending to teach law, medicine, journalism, and almost everything else by correspondence. This is probably a good thing for the teacher, but is not to be generally commended except where one desires to become a blacksmith.

Among other late swindles of this kind is a pretended school of correspondence for teaching proof-reading, and the inducement is held out that there is a great demand for proof-readers at \$25 to \$30 a week. It is a fraud.

The study of shorthand, however, is one that may be conducted by correspondence and may be made very interesting. The system taught at Kimball Business School is the one best adapted to this purpose, and is much simpler than the one we learned. Any of our friends interested should write him for particulars.



A SMALL REUNION.

Some twenty Kansas Kimballs and connections met on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, at the home of G. F. Kimball, North Topeka. It was quite informal, most of those from abroad being visitors to the state G. A. R. reunion and the Topeka Fall Festival. It was, however, a very social affair. Slight refreshments were served and many reminiscences rehearsed. Among other incidents of possible interest one may be related:

The annual Festival was noted for the presence of Miss Anna Rose of our new Hawaiian Territory, who had been brought here to act as Queen of the Carnival. It may be added that Miss Rose is a stately and accomplished young lady speaking English, French and German besides her native language. Her father, a German, was a soldier in the Mexican war, who afterwards settled in the Sandwich Islands, as they were then called, where he married. It so happened that Mrs. Anna Kimball White (p. 798 Fam. Hist. and p. 121 July News) has a niece in the Islands an acquaintance of Miss Rose, Miss Nettie Brown, with whom Mrs. White's daughter, now Mrs. Marshall, once spent a year. The same vessel that brought Miss Rose also brought to Mrs. White a letter of introduction, and on the day of the Kimball gathering she called and had a pleasant interview with Miss Rose who was the heroine of the day. In this connection it may also be mentioned that a tragic story was outlined regarding Mrs. White's uncle, Capt. Brown, who also settled on these islands, a story which we may give in a future number. It is thrilling enough for a sensational novel.

Among those present at this meeting were: Capt. F. M. Kimball and wife Susannah, son Claud F., and Mand. of Topeka (p. 851). Mr. John M. Kimball and wife Mary Ellen, and daughter

Mary of Manhattan (p. 940) Mr. William H. White and wife Anna Brown; Mrs. Kimball Clarke and mother, of Topeka. (not in history); and Mr. Ezra Dow and daughter Alice, of Salina; Mr. Dow is a nephew of the late W. P. Chandler, (p. 593).

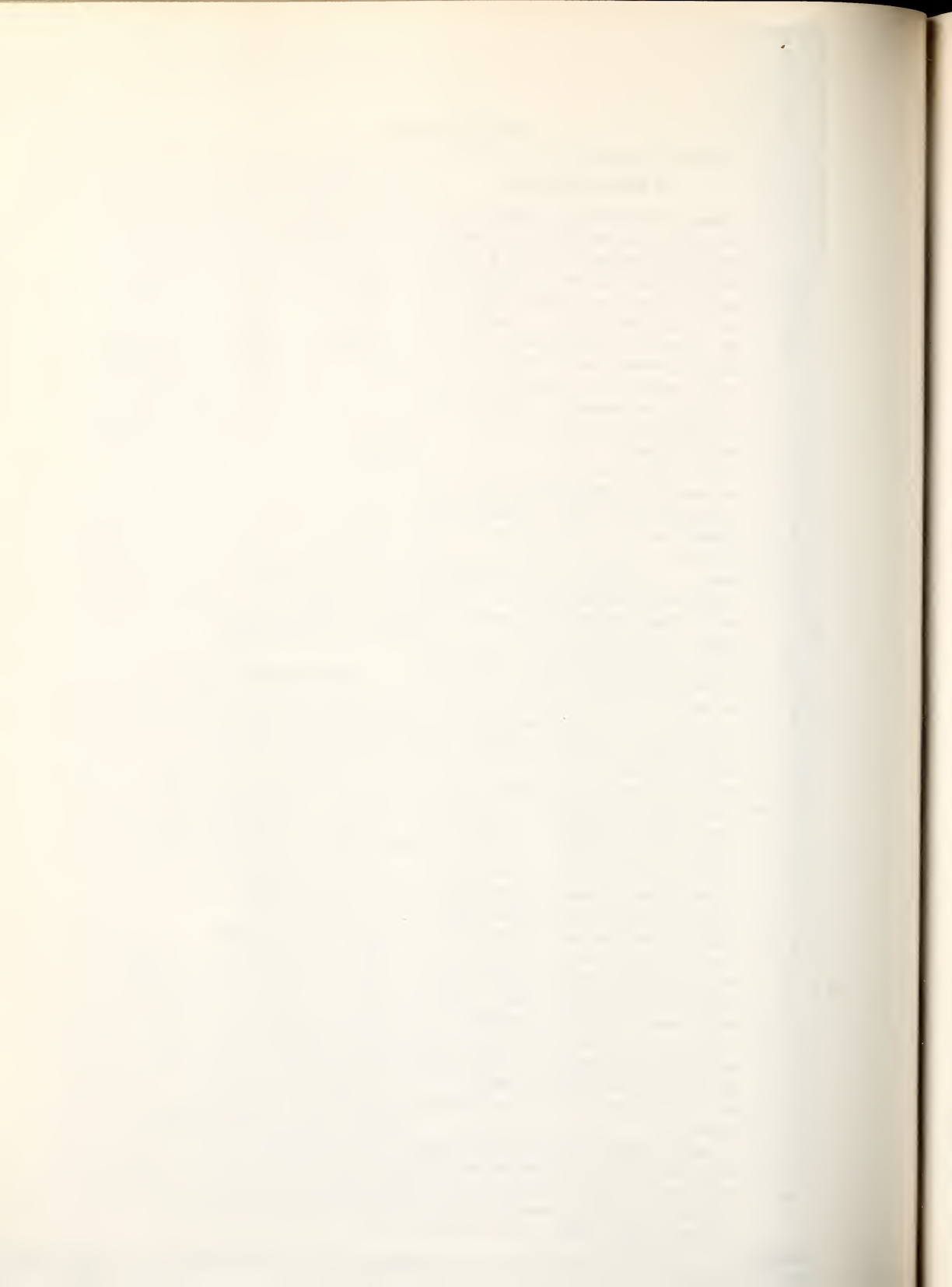
The Omaha exposition which is now attracting so much attention, made it unwise to attempt anything more than a mere social meeting of those who were in this city at the time, and made impracticable any attempt to hold any regular reunion any where else in this middle west.

At the G. A. R. reunion Capt. F. M. Kimball of this city had charge of the grand parade. Capt. Fred is a small man, but he sits a horse as if the two were but one. He is a splendid horseman and makes the best kind of marshal on such occasions.

CAPTAIN WM. R. KIMBALL.

One of the Kimball Family who entered the United States Volunteer Army during the recent war is William Rogers Kimball (Fam. Hist. p. 957), captain of Battery D, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. Captain Kimball is a native of Bath, Maine, and is 37 years of age. His military career has covered a period of twelve years, so that he is one of the best drilled and most experienced men in that state today.

He was first a member of the cadets of Bath. He enlisted as a private and in the four years that he remained a member he rose to the position of captain. In 1890 he joined Company C, 2nd Regiment, M. V. M. as second lieutenant. He later served as first lieutenant, and on April 19, 1895, he was commissioned captain, a position that he held in the United States since. □ Capt. Kimball is at the head of the Pine Tree State Seed Co., and is unmarried. At the time of writing his battery was still in camp at Angusta, Me., awaiting further orders.



IN MEMORIAN.

MRS MARY KIMBALL PRATT.

(From the Denver Post.)

"Mrs. Mary Kimball Pratt, wife of Dr. Perry Pratt, died suddenly in her room in the Tabor opera house block at 5 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, August 20. Her death was due to neuralgia of the heart, from which she had suffered for the past six years. Thursday Mrs. Pratt suffered from the affliction. Friday she was better, but the next day there was a change for the worse.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon she fell asleep. Her son Perry K. Pratt, who was attending her, went down to the office and returned half an hour later and found his mother still asleep. She was lying in a cramped position and the son made her more comfortable. She was breathing easily and he left her again. He returned at 5 o'clock and found her dead.

"A number of physicians were called in and electric batteries were applied, but their efforts were useless. Undertaker Rogers was notified and took charge of the remains and prepared them for shipment to Naperville, Ill., for burial.

"Mrs. Pratt was 50 years old and was born in Naperville. She went to California, where she married Dr. Pratt. The family came here from San Francisco four years ago. Dr. Pratt is of the firm of Forden & Pratt with offices in the Tabor opera house block.

"Mrs. Pratt was a noble, generous, true-hearted wife, and a devoted mother. Self-sacrificing, kind and good to all. She was a niece to J. K. Botsford, who built the first store building in Chicago, and of Mark Kimball, the Chicago capitalist. Her family are all prominent Chicago people. She leaves two sisters."

Dr. Pratt formerly lived in Topeka. Dr. Pratt and his son Perry Kimball are both prominent physicians. (Not in Hist.)

RICHARD KIMBALL.

Richard Kimball, son of Nicholas Kimball, formerly of Hannibal, was drowned while bathing in the Kaw river at Kansas City, August 24. He was 14 years of age.

A. D. KIMBALL.

A. D. Kimball of Co. H, Second Massachusetts regiment, died at Camp Wykoff, August 26, the result of bad food and exposure.

WILLIAM KIMBALL OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

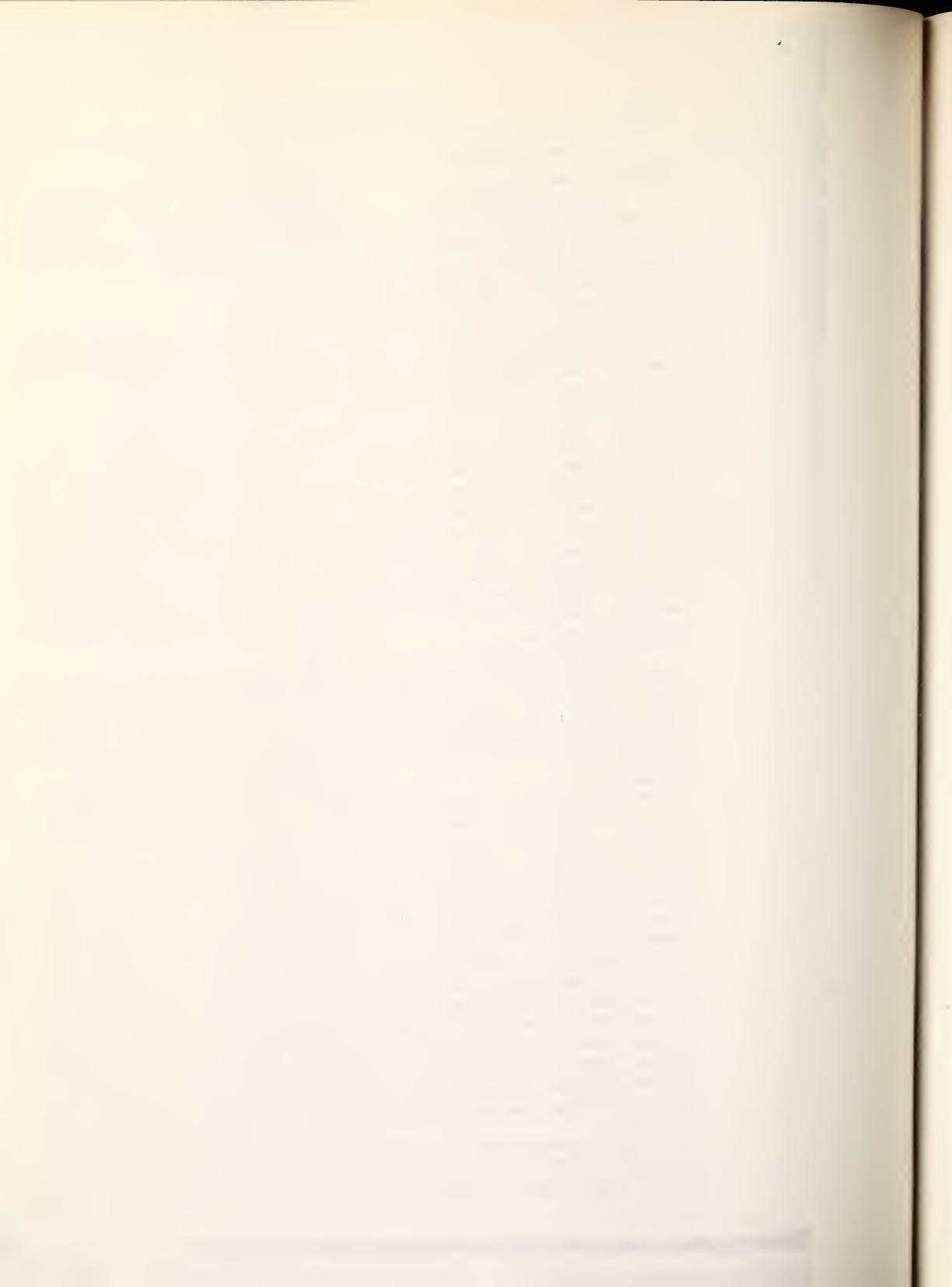
An old landmark in the New York branch of the "Kimball Family" has passed away. William Kimball, born April 14, 1807, was the oldest son of John Kimball. (753, p. 402) Though the father was a farmer all the sons, four in number including the subject of our sketch, were trained to the profession of law and followed their profession.

William married March 4, 1848, Lavantia Rindge, who died December 30, 1871. He married his second wife September 1, 1878, Miss Catherine Dempsey, who survives him.

His residence since early childhood was in Syracuse New York, where he practised his profession until about twenty years ago, being then upwards of seventy years old.

Until within a few months of his death he retained his mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree, and the writer has several letters written during the past two or three years which are models of composition, indicating wonderful preservation of his mental faculties. The immediate cause of his death was an injury received by a fall April last. Although he remained at his home, he was confined to his bed only the day of his death, which occurred on the 6th day of June, 1898, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, one month and twenty-six days. No children by either marriage.

T. D. K.



The Family of Heber Chase Kimball

In the Family History (p. 585) a sketch is given of Heber Chase Kimball, the celebrated apostle and next to Joseph Smith, the leading Mormon prophet. No mention is there made of his family, and we have numerous inquiries for something further in regard to it. The March number of the News contained a lengthy article in regard to his genealogy by B. F. Cummings the author of the sketch in the History.

In this issue may also be found a letter from his grand daughter, Mrs. Tilton. In this connection, therefore, we give as comprehensive a list of his family and descendants, as we are able.

Heber C. Kimball married, (as stated in the History)

I Vilate Murray, died Salt Lake City, Utah, October 22, 1867.

CHILDREN.

- i Judith-Marvin.
- ii William Henry, b. Mendon, N. Y., April 10, 1826. Resides Park City, Utah. (See March News p. 35.)
- iii Helen-Mar.
- iv Roswell-Heber.
- v Heber-Parley.
- vi David-Patten.
- vii Charles-Spaulding.
- viii Brigham-Willard.
- ix Solomon-Farnham.
- x Murray-Gould.

II Mrs. Sarah Noon.

CHILDREN.

- i Adelbert-Henry.
- ii Sarah-Helen.
- iii Heber.

III Sarah Ann (Whitney) Smith, widow of Prophet Joseph Smith.

CHILDREN.

- i David. } died in infancy.
- ii David O. }
- iii David-Heber.
- iv Newel-Whitney, now Bishop in Logan, Utah.
- v Horace-Heber.
- vi Maria.
- vii Joshua.

IV Lucy Walker Smith, widow of Joseph Smith.

CHILDREN.

- i Rachel-Sylvia.
- ii John-II.

iii Willard-II.

iv Lydia-II.

v Anna-S.

vi Eliza.

vii Joshua-Heber.

viii Washington.

ix Franklin-II.

V Preseindia Huntington Smith, widow of Joseph Smith.

CHILDREN.

i Preseindia-Celestia.

ii Joseph, now Bishop of Meadowville, Rich Co., Utah.

VI Sarah Lawrence Smith.

VII Mary Houston Smith.

VIII Martha McBride Smith.

IX Sylvia P. Sessions Smith.

X Nancy Maria Smith.

XI Sarah Scott Smith.

(The last six named were also widows of Joseph Smith, none of whom left children.)

XII Clarissa Cutler.

CHILD.

i Abram.

XIII Emily-Cutler.

CHILD.

i Isaac-A.

These two sister wives did not follow Heber from Nauvoo, Ill., to Salt Lake City, but when the boys were about sixteen years old, both mothers being dead, they went to Utah, and afterwards both went on missions to Europe. Abram is now Bishop of Kanosh, Millard Co., Utah.

XIV Mary Ellen Abel.

CHILD.

i Peter, died young.

XV Ruth Reese.

CHILDREN.

i Susannah-R.

ii Jacob-R.

iii Enoch-II.

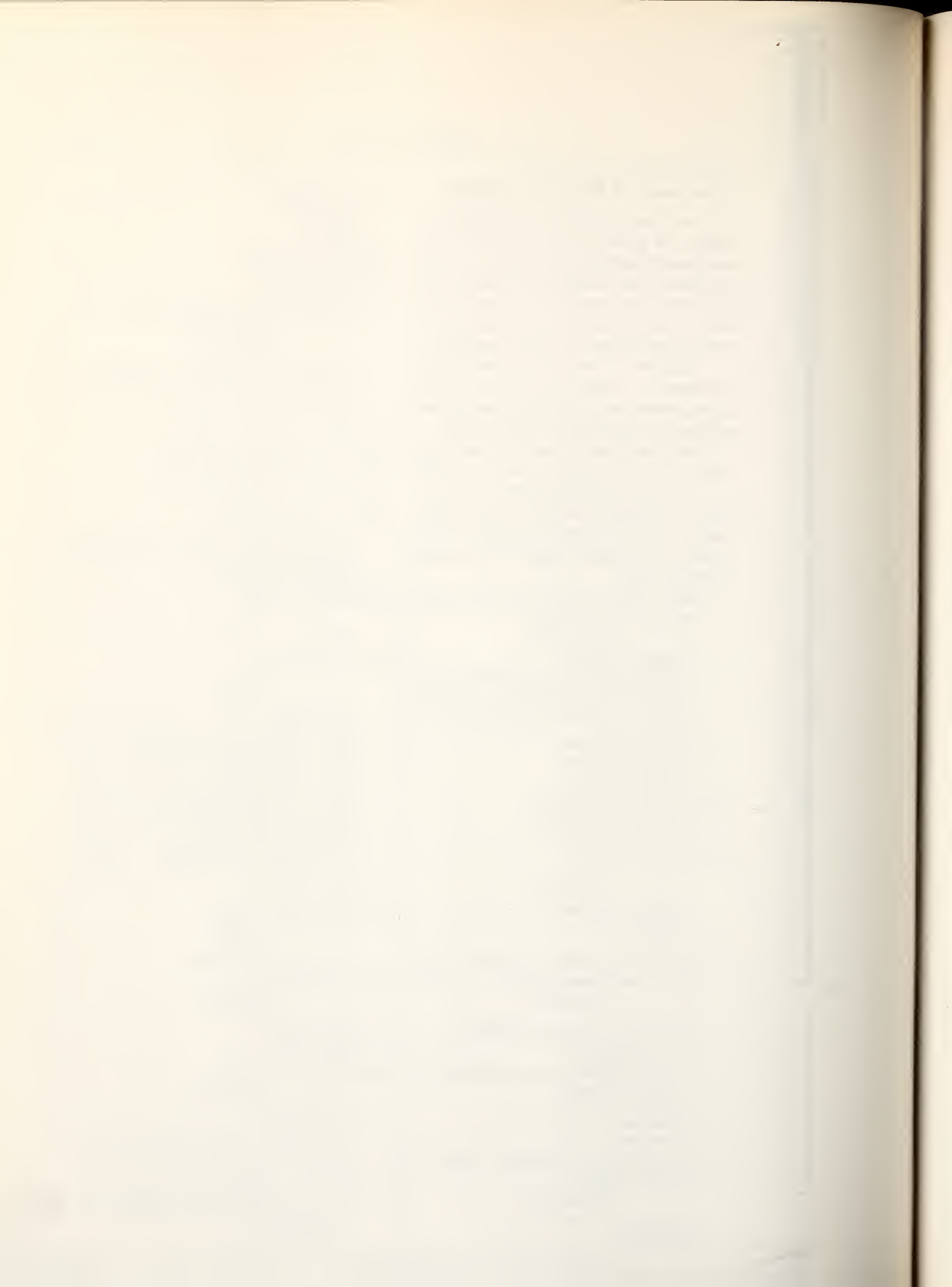
XVI Christeen Golden.

CHILDREN.

i Cornelia-C.

ii Jonathan. Bear Lake, Utah. President Young Men's Improvement Association.

iii Elias Smith, Mendon, Utah. Both Jonathan and Elias have done Mission work in the Southern States.



XVII Anna Gheen.

CHILDREN.

- i Samuel-II.
- ii Daniel-II.
- iii Andrew-II. } twins.
- iv Alice. }
- v Sarah.

Andrew was the administrator of Heber C. Kimball's estate, and was long a missionary in the Indian Territory.

XVIII Amanda Gheen, sister of Anna

CHILDREN.

- i William-G.
- ii Albert-H.
- iii Jeremiah.
- iv Moroni.

Jeremiah was killed May 25, 1887 by falling from a railway train near Fort Scott, Kansas. He was on his way to Europe as a missionary, and stepping out of the car at night missed his footing.

XIX Harriet Sanders.

CHILDREN.

- i Harriet.
- ii Hiram-II.
- iii Eugene.

Hiram was a missionary in the Southern States.

XX Ellen Sanders, sister of Harriet.

She was one of the three women who made the first trip of 143 pioneers, from Omaha to Salt Lake City in the spring and summer of 1847.

CHILDREN.

- i Samuel.
- ii Joseph-S. } twins.
- iii Augusta. }
- iv Jediah. }
- v Rosalia.

XXI Frances Swan.

She left her husband.

CHILD.

- i Frances.

XXII Martha Knight.

One son, died an infant.

XXIII Mary Smithies.

Heber had baptised her in infancy and gave her his blessing. They were married late in his life.

CHILDREN.

- i Melvina.
- ii James.

- iii Wilford.

- iv Lorenzo.

- v Abbie.

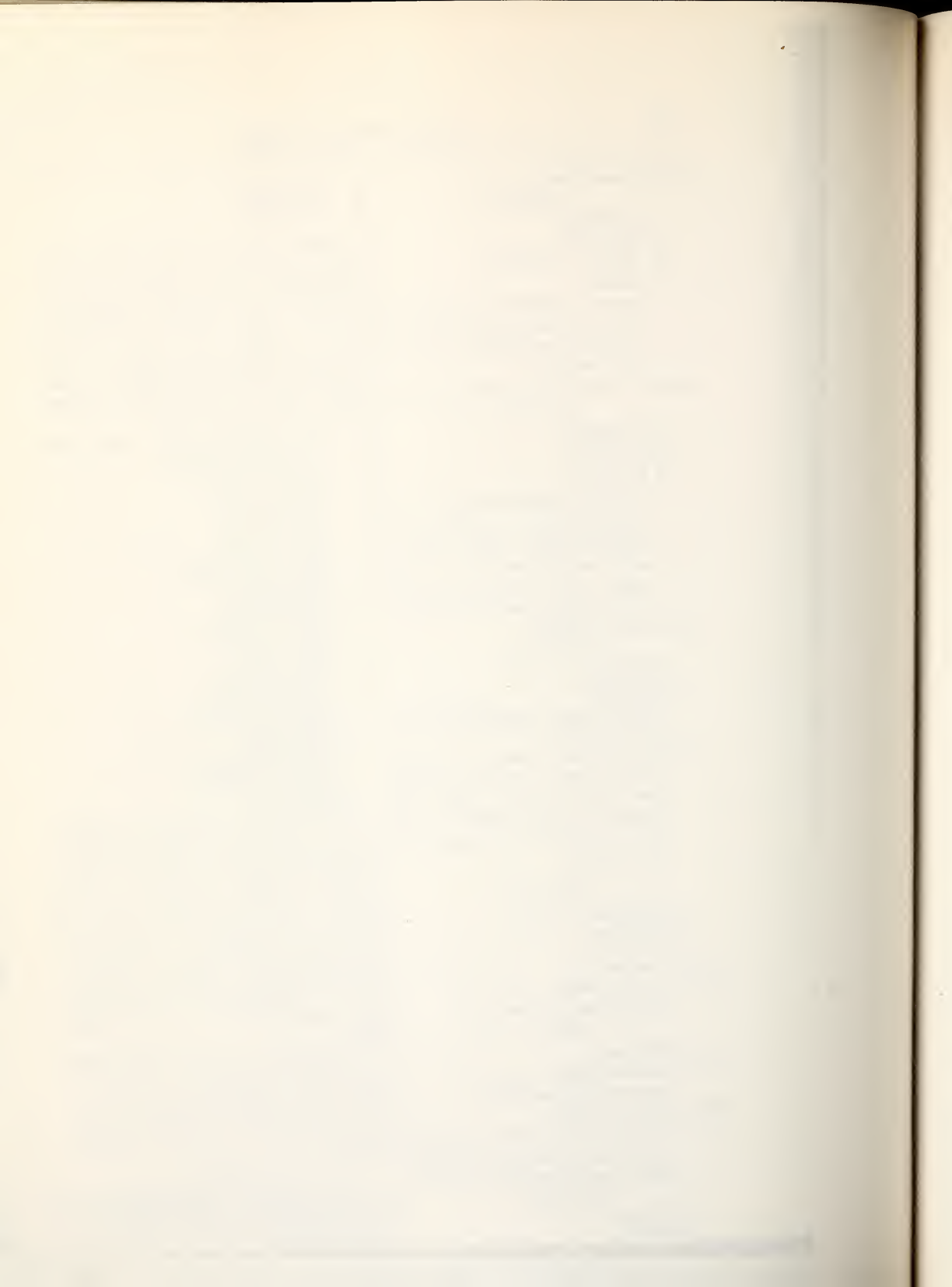
These seventeen were the wives, by whom he had sixty-five children. In addition to the above he nominally married the following twenty-two women but did not live with them as wives. They were mostly old, and widows, without means and the marriage gave them protection and support. Their names were:

- Mary Fielding Smith, widow of Elder Hiram Smith.
- Margaret McMinn.
- Hannah Moon.
- Dorothy Moon.
- Adelia Wilcox.
- Huldah Barnes.
- Eliza Cravath.
- Mary Ann Shefflin.
- Charlotte Chase.
- Theresa Morley.
- Ruth L. Pierce.
- Maria Winchester.
- Laura Pitkin.
- Abigail Pitkin.
- Ruth Wellington.
- Abigail Buchanan.
- Sophronia Harmon.
- Sarah Stiles.
- Elizabeth Hereford.
- Rebecca Williams.
- Sarah Buckwater.
- Mary Dull.

The biographer of Heber C. Kimball says that this large family was exceptionally harmonious. Not only were the wives kindly affectionate one to another, but the children, many of them about the same age, were seldom or never quarrelsome, and were so united that for an outsider to impose upon one Kimball boy was to draw upon himself the ill will of the whole tribe.

The family is now one of the most numerous in the state, and that it stands among the highest, morally, and intellectually, there is abundant evidence from all those who come in contact with them.

Florence May Kimball is writing for the Chicago Record. Query: Is she the Florence Mabel mentioned on page 921 of the History.



By the Sweat of His Brow.

Garfield, Georgia.

September 26, 1898.

Editor Kimball Family News.

Dear Cousin:—Somehow the supplement and prospectus failed to attract to my notice till recently that you wanted to know if the patrons of the present year would sustain the effort for the coming one. I propose to do so to the same extent as this year.

Am no judge of the publishing business and will make no suggestions. The History and Paper have secured to me information that correspondences a few years ago failed to do, and valid reason therefor, which is gratifying to me personally, and I wish the paper all deserved success.

Was pleased on reading your editorial comments, views and sentiments that "the Kimball News is really and intensely Democratic," also, remarks on the study of genealogy and history among members of the same families and as well among and between the different families. Just how far back it is proposed to go does not quite appear plain. How would back to Jacob the patriarch do for a start? Then Noah—Shem being my choice from him. Poor old slandered Ham! I would defend him, and Japheth has his friends, and then the way is easy on to Adam. This would embrace prophecy, genealogy, History and chronology and each corroborating the other we would be assured an ultimatum of (invulnerable) truth as high above that of the Kimball or any other family as the Heavens are above the earth.

Your humble servant claims to be a literal lineal blood descendant of the lost tribes of Israel (the lost tribe of Manassah) and is proud of it too. Probably this may in some measure account for the tendency to stray and migrate as the actualities of his life portray. Writer has pursued this investigation for years past and found it the most supremely interesting, and instructive investigation of his life. Genealogy and history without the figures (correct chronology is poor "stuff" indeed.

Reading through the Kimball Family History and paper, it occurs to me that Li Hung Chang only voiced universal sentiment, when so bluntly asking his American entertainers, "how much can you draw your check for?"

Let the innocent cast the first stone. I heard a live Yankee say recently, "this (Georgia) is a good poor man's country." He was right, and any one in that condition, and wishing to remain so, can emigrate hitherward, safely without a written guarantee in advance.

Writer's financial career might with some plausibility belikened to Job's—much diminished in scale of magnitude however. He is living on a farm, his own, full average in the point of soil and fertility, to any here—trying to obey the injunction, to eat bread by the sweat of his brow—partly by proxy however. He does live, and the climate moistens his brow, and the other fellow does the work, and it is hard times now. Should you pass this way on the Millen and Southwestern R. R. train, and hear the trainman call out "Kymboulde," "Kymbold," "Kembold," "Kimball," that is where he lives; you are in sight of his front door. There is no hotel here (like Rattlesden in this particular) and here none is needed. All decent people can stay with the neighbors and me, and no others are wanted.

The Literary Club meets at my house alternately every three weeks—a word to the wise is sufficient.

The woods here are not full of Kimballs, all are in the family fold; which are numbered by the next to the smallest numeral, and our reunions are frequent, and informal, except on special occasions, Christmas and our family anniversary days. The only family crest wanted or worn is our own monograms, mine being

R. H. KIMBALL.

Quartermaster A. S. Kimball of New York has been having his hands full providing for troops passing through that city since the close of the war (P. 1088.)

I keep a little lamp alight

All day, all night.

The moon can quench it not nor sun.

It shines before the Holy One.

O my soul's light,

Burn bright!

—Hannah Parker Kimball.

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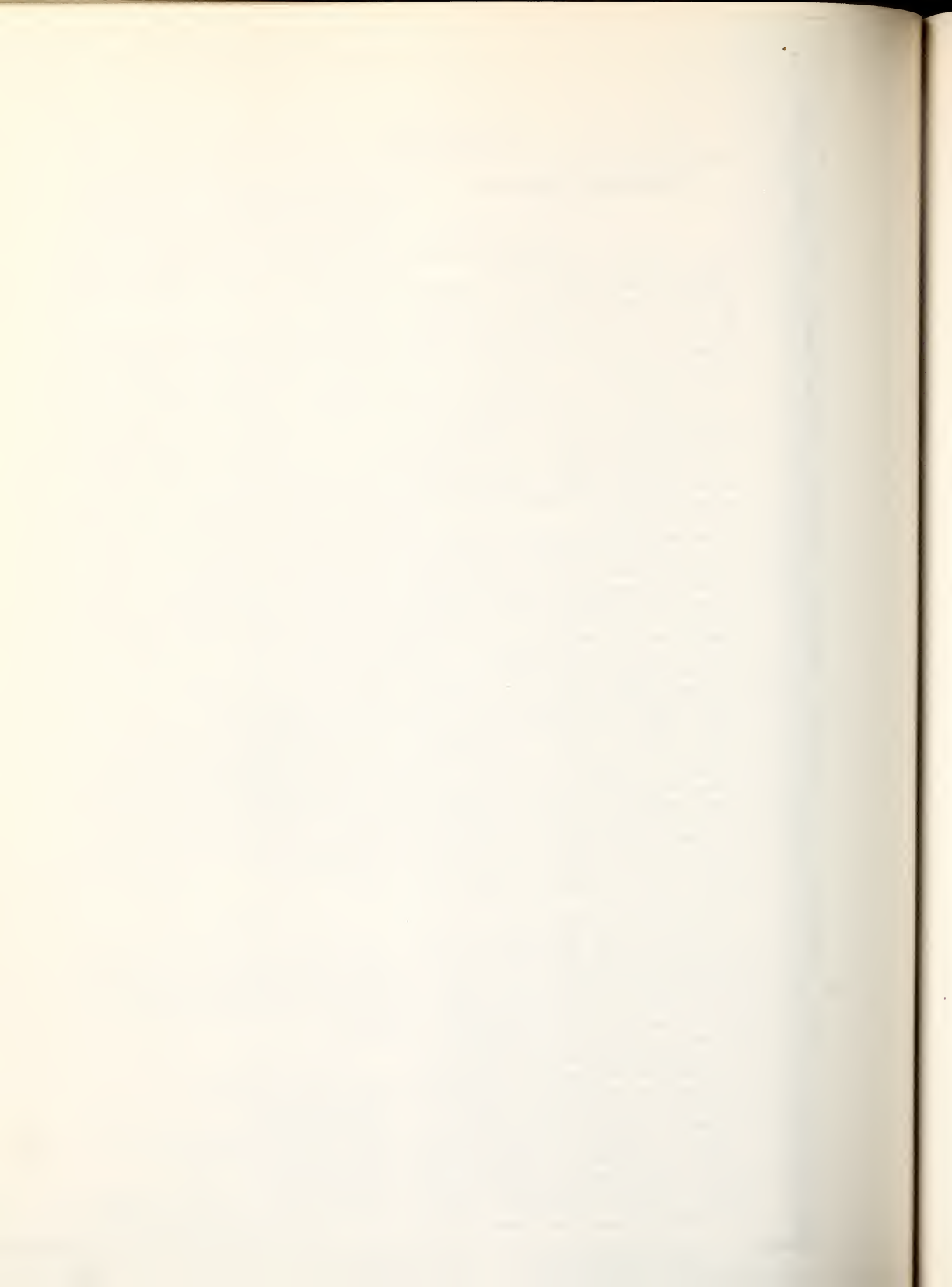
It shines before the Holy One.

O my soul's light,

Burn bright!

☉

—Hannah Parker Kimball.



Utah Correspondence.

44 East N. Temple St.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

August 31, 1898.

ED. KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS:

While at San Francisco last June I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Sarah Louise Kimball, who requested me to write your paper some things. I remember of Heber C. Kimball. I am his eldest grandchild, was christened Helen Vilate Kimball, and until married in 1865, was the constant companion of my grandparents.

I was taught that we were of Scotch extraction on both sides of the house. Grandma Murray Kimball belonged to the Campbell clan, of which the Duke of Sutherland is the present head. H. C. Kimball had the family records for generations, also a coat of arms.

Mr. Cummings says in March 1898 of your paper: "I called on Mr. Fernando C. Kimball, who resembled, etc." H. C. Kimball's father removed to New York where they lost track of each other.

A legend: Grandfather told me that after he became a Mormon he returned to Vermont, visiting all his old haunts. He left Vermont for New York in 1811, and had always dressed in kilts and cap. His father gave him his first hat for that journey. Said he, "in my imagination no land was so fair and no mountains so high and imposing as the Green Mountains." He made this tour on his return from one of his missions to Europe, when my father was a small boy. He also said his father did not fight in the revolution, but that he would go about getting supplies and needful things for the soldiers "A most humane act," judging from recent events. He gave time and money for the cause—in fact he drove a baggage wagon.

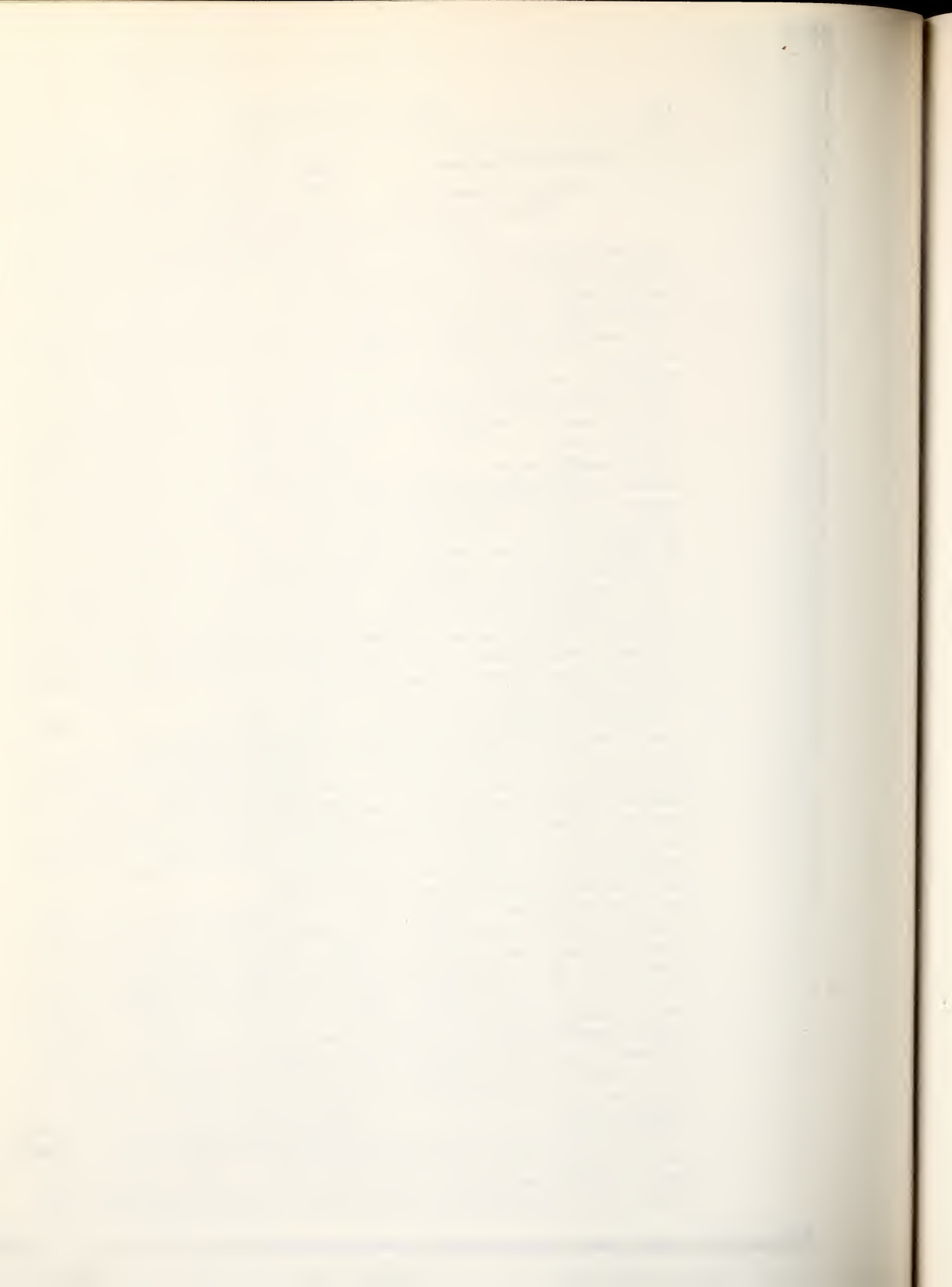
Kimball Family News, March, 1898, page 38. The birth of his father, Solomon F., had not been recorded at Hopkinton, N. H. This Richard had Ben-

jamin. It goes on down to James, born 1736, who married Meribah —, among whose six sons was Solomon F., father of Heber C. Kimball. Solomon F. Kimball's mother was a Miss Farnham from Farnham, Vermont on the borders of Canada. The town was named in honor of her father, and it seems to me her name was Anna, but I cannot say positively, but that is the place to look for the family record. The Farnham in his name is for his mother. His father's given name was not James. I am perfectly sure. A niece of grandfather and daughter of Charles Spaulding came here. Her name was Anna Farnham Kimball. We asked if her father Charles was named for his grandfather. She replied, "No, I believe his name was Thomas." But she did not feel sure as her father died when she was six years of age, but Charles and Solomon are family names on that side of the house just as Roswell, William and Henry are on the Murray side.

Have never heard of a New Hampshire branch of our family.

From the old Bible of Solomon Farnham Kimball I learned that he came from Holland to Canada, then to the borders, then to St. Albans, then to Sheldon Springs, thence to New York State, thence Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Utah.

H. C. Kimball's father married Anna Spaulding; his grandparent married Miss Farnham; his great grandparent married Miss Farnsworth, who was Irish, or at least her parents were born in the north of Ireland. Grandma used to tell us we inherited our fair complexions from our Irish ancestors. Levi Kimball of Oakland, formerly of New Hampshire, told me that when Mormonism was first made public his mother told him that Heber C. Kimball was a relative of their family. Levi Kimball and brothers visited Heber C. Kimball during the sixties.



When in New York State I visited all the friends and relatives of my grandparents, and they informed me that when Heber C. Kimball became engaged to Miss Murray his father Solomon Farnham called and gave his genealogy. Mr. Murray doing the same, when they discovered that the two families had been united by marriage many generations before. Grandfather laughing, said, "I knew we were kin."

It has been said here and in Scotland that Richard was a member of the same clan as the Duke of Argyle, that he was a political offender and came to America to escape the consequences, assuming in England the name of Kemble.

When I was quite a child a descendant of James Kimball came here and claimed to be related. He was hospitably received, but grandfather said there was no James in his immediate family, but they might be distantly related. Like Miss Sarah Louise Kimball, he could always trace a strong likeness, but I found the same likeness in portraits in Scotland.

H. C. Kimball was handsome, proud, independent, courageous, and not at all aggressive, like most of the stock; he was kinder to others than to himself. He was a martyr too, but believed that the providence of God directs every event, and whether Kimball, Kemble or Campbell he earned the heavenly rest.

Very sincerely,

HELEN V. KIMBALL TILTON.

Not a Mormon. I am an Episcopalian.

Who Volunteer.

We purpose putting a cover on every issue of the News for next year. We would like to have the front of this cover ornamented with a double column or a full page portrait of some one not in the history. If we have such a cut made the cost will be three dollars. A squad of twelve will be necessary. Can we have them.

Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball of Stoneham, Mass., has brought suit against the stockholders of the fraudulent Electrolytic Marine Salts Co., for \$10,000, the amount she had paid for stock, including an unpaid note of \$2,000. This company was to extract gold from sea water, and its failure and fraudulent character have been fully exposed by the press.

The old Kimball Foundry has been sold and will hereafter be known as the Lawrence Iron Works. The Kimball brothers (p. 994) were among the earliest settlers of Kansas and the foundry they established was one of the most notable in the west. One of them, Frederick, was a victim of Quantrell's raid in August, 1863. None of the brothers left sons to continue the business, and now it passes into other hands.

The innate modesty of very many who made reports to Messrs. Morrison and Sharples for the Family History, left that work barren of much information that is desirable in such a work. For instance, Edward Pickett Kimball (p. 874) once served in the legislature of Massachusetts. Nelson Freeman Kimball (p. 1057, no. 2308) served in the Union Army and is now Department Commander, G. A. R., of Idaho. Such facts ought to be on record in the Family History.

The Willard Kimball who has been prominent as the leader of the musical features connected with the Omaha exposition, has been for some years director of the conservatory of music at Grinnell, Iowa, having commenced with that school soon after he returned from his studies in Europe. In that period of twenty-five years he has placed that institution among the highest of its kind in the country. (See Fam. Hist. p. 929.)

The carriage builders of the United States met in St. Louis last month. There were two thousand present. The Carriage Builders' National Association is one of the strongest, as well as one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country. It was organized in 1872 by a few of the largest carriage builders in the United States.

The first meeting was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City, on November 19, 1872, and Charles P. Kimball was elected first president. The second meeting was held a year later at the same place.

The convention in 1884, a most notable one, was held at Southern Hotel in St. Louis, when 300 members sat at the table and Gen. Sherman made them an address.

The chairman of the executive committee of this Association is Charles Frederick Kimball, (Fam. Hist. p. 1042) of the C. P. Kimball Carriage Works of Chicago. He has a reputation for executive ability. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the year of 1874, with the degree of A. B., and from the Columbia Law School in 1876, and the next year went into business with his father, Charles Porter Kimball. (See p. 828.) The latter had established a Carriage Factory at Bridgton, Maine, nearly fifty years ago, which he afterwards moved to Portland, then to Boston, and then latter to Chicago. It was Charles P. who was at one time democratic candidate for governor of Maine, and whose father Peter, who was a republican, when asked if he would vote for him, replied, "No sooner than I would for any other rebel." (page 516.) Charles Frederick, while in every way qualified to succeed in politics, is unlike his father in this respect, preferring to give his attention to business and other congenial pursuits. Perhaps there is no business for which the Kimball family has been so noted as that of carriage building. The first Richard was a wheelwright and so were hundreds of his descendants. There has been no time since his immigration to this country in 1634 that numerous members of the family have not been engaged in this business. It is now one of the most important industries of the country, and it is some satisfaction to the family to know that one of its members does credit to the Association of Carriage Builders, not only by his skill, in the art, but by his scholarship and ability as a business manager.

The late telegraph despatches announce the death of Alexander Crummell of Washington. Sixty-three years ago he was one of the young negroes driven from a school in New Hampshire to which allusion was made in the first issue of the News, in referring to George Kimball, (p. 521). A letter on page 41, of March number, from James Burns Wallace gives further particulars. Three years after he was compelled to flee from Noyes' Academy, desiring to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he applied in 1838 to be admitted to the General Theological Seminary. This caused bitter opposition in church circles, and the application was refused.

The Washington dispatches give the following sketch of his life in later years:

"Rev. Dr. Crummell, who lies dead in this city, was one of the best known clergymen in the United States. He was at one time pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Washington; president of the Colored Ministers' Union, and the founder and president of the Negro Academy. In 1840 Dr. Crummell went to England, where he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1853. Owing to his delicate health he entered in missionary service, and for twenty years he was in Liberia, during which time he acted as principal of the Alexandria Schools and president of the Liberia College. In 1873 he returned to the United States and founded St. Luke's Church, Washington, of which he continued rector until 1885. Since his retirement he engaged in literary work, and contributed to various religious journals. His published works are 'Future of Africa,' 'The Greatness of Christ' and 'Africa and America.' In 1897 he organized in New York the American Negro Academy, an organization of authors, artists and scholars."

Corrections.

July News, page 124. Cyrus Curtis should be Cyrus Carter. At the age of "ten" should be "two." Roy Miner was born in 1877 not 1887.

Mr. E. S. Kimball of Chicago was one among others who interested themselves in the welfare of the retreating soldiers so as to merit the commendation of the daily press.

BRITISH PROPER NAMES.

Some of the Peculiarities of Pronunciation.

From the Chicago News.

It cannot be too strongly insisted that no one knows how to pronounce a British proper name unless he has been accustomed to hearing it properly pronounced by an Englishman, or unless he has looked it up recently in a pronouncing biographical dictionary. Many of the names common to England and the United States serve only to increase the confusion, for the Americans, with rare exceptions, permit the spelling to govern the sound, as is only too usual with us; while the Britons seem to regard the letters of of which any name is composed as something to be avoided in so far as they have any orthoepical meaning. In other instances, the Americans accomplish the same thing by making the spelling conform to the speech—Secretary Windom, for example, had for his own name Wyndham; while Vice President Hobart's name is Hubbard in the old country. The publication recently of a long table of "peculiarly pronounced proper names" in "Who's Who, 1898," revives interest in this study of British eccentricity, though the list is full of inaccuracies which mark too hasty an acquisition of the knowledge it purports to impart. Gladstone, it is rather generally known has the name pronounced as if the last syllable were spelled "stun" rather than "stone," and this is true of Blackstone, Buckstone, and many more with the same ending, the two given being spelled Blaxton and Buxton. Generally speaking also, names ending in "oke" are to be pronounced as if spelled "Cook"—Broke and Brooke, Coke and "ook, Roke and Rook, being instances of variant means of conveying the same sounds. Pore, Poor, More, Moore are of the same kind.

The endings of "ys" and "is" generally have the simple sound of "s" or "z"—as if the vowel were not there at all. Charteris, Chartres and Chartres are the same name; so are Knollys and Knowles, Sandys and Sands, Wemyss Weems, Pepys and Pippis, sometimes peeps and peps, while "es" shows a variation between Innes and Innis, dissyllable, and Soudes and Robartes where the "e" is silent. "Er" is almost invariably to be sounded as if ar. Berkley, barkly; Derby, darby; Ker, Kerr, ear;

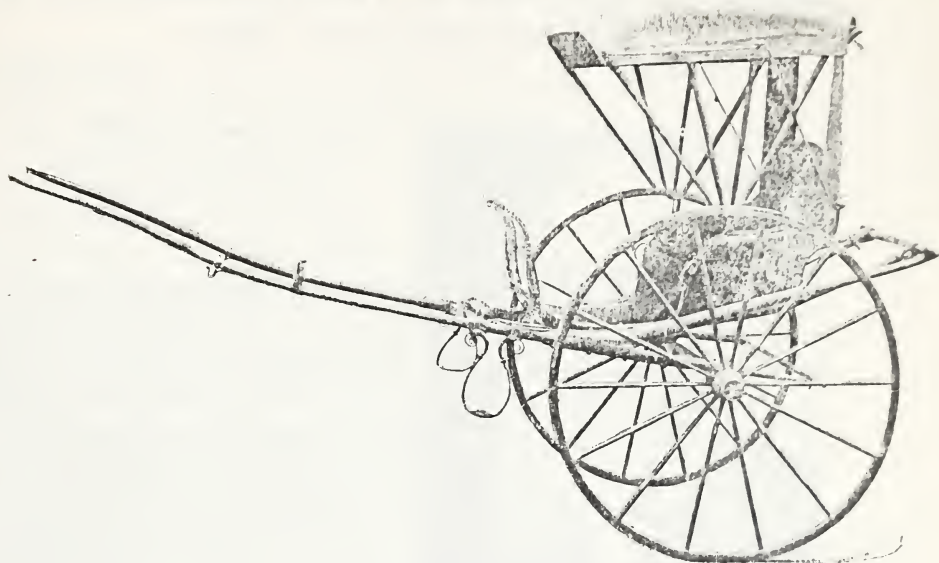
Hervey, harvey, Hertford, harford; Jervis, jarvis; Clerke, clark; Merchaut, marchant, are a few instances of what may be laid down as a rule with rare exceptions.

"Wode" is 'wood' in Chetwoode and Wodehouse and 'fote' is 'foot' in Pancefote. 'Burgh' is 'buro' in Jedburgh. Edinburgh, Yerburch (yar) and Scotch names generally; but the Scotch 'z' presents more difficulties, being 'y' as a rule. Dalzel is deul; Menzies, meenyes, and there are one or two more which bear testimony to the practical identity of the black letter 'z' and 'y.'

A whole series of names ending with a double letter which are accented on the last syllable in America are given the first on the stress abroad. Among these may be mentioned Barnett, Burnett, Bardett, Buzzell, Frizell, Meynell (mennell), Parnell and many more. This American accentuation has grown up within the memory of living men. Forty years ago the English and American pronunciations were not at variance.

The British accent these trisyllabic names on the middle syllable. Anchovy (aconry), Arbuthnot (arbutnuth), Athenry (bo-litho (bo-ly-tho, with the 'th' as in then.) Breadalbane (bredawlbin), Cadogan (caduggan), Carmichael, Carnegie, Clanrickarde, Dunaresq (doomerik), Fermanagh (ferman-na), Montresor (montrezur), Rathdonell Tredegar (tredeegar), while these are accented on the first of their three syllables: Acheson, Baggallay (baggally), Beaconsfield (beaconsfield), Bellingham (bellinjam) a complete exception. Boiragon (borragon), Bolingbroke (bolinbrook), Challoner, Devereux (either deveroo or deveroox), Du Buisson (dewbisson), Dynevor (dinnevot), Faversham (faversham), Leveson-Gower (loosun-gore), Mainwaring (mainnering), Majendie, Molynaux (molinox), Pennoenick, Samarez (summery), Thessiger (thessijer) and Westerra (western-ray.)

Occasionally entire syllables are dropped out—and there is no rule whatever for this—as in Abergavenny (abergenny), Bicester (bister), Cholmondeley or Cholmeley (chumley), Claverhouse (clayverse), Colquhoun (colhoun), Drogheda (drawdah), Hawarden (hardent), McGillicuddy (machenddy), and Walsgrave (wolgrave). This is confessedly incomplete, but it will serve to indicate to the unwary the nature of the difficulties attaching to a small branch of the "Queen's English."



A PRESIDENT'S CHAISE.

In our last number reference was made to that "One Horse Shay," used by President Frank Pierce. In 1852 Charles Porter Kimball of Norway, Maine, was not an extensive Carriage Builder, but his work had commended itself to the then Democratic candidate for President, and he was commissioned to build him a "chaise." It was used by Mr. Pierce while occupying the executive chair in Washington during the four following years.

This Chaise is still preserved in the warerooms of the C. P. Kimball Carriage Company, of Chicago, who kindly loan as the above illustration of the same.

Twenty years after this Chaise was made, Charles Porter Kimball was democratic candidate for governor of Maine, and of course was defeated. His son, Charles Frederick Kimball, is now the head of the Company which was established in Chicago in 1877.

Edward Pickett Kimball (p. 874, No. 1921) of Waterloo, Iowa, has been visiting his son Albert-Edward (p. 1055 Fam. Hist.) not Edwin as given on page 139 of News, who is in treasurer's office of Oregon Short Line R. R. at Salt Lake City. He writes that he has met a good many Kimballs there, especially Solomon F. and Jonathan G., sons of Heber Coase Kimball, with whom he was greatly pleased.

On page 306, Family History, George King Kimball is given as the fifth child of Benjamin, a revolutionary hero. He was in fact the tenth and youngest.

Capt. F. M. Kimball of Topeka, is an enthusiastic Ralstonite. About his heart it lies next to the G. A. R. and the Kimball Family.

Miss Mary E. Kimball, M.D., a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, has a good practice at Brookville, Pa. (Not in Hist. See July News, p. 126.)

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The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, November, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 11.

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The Kimball Family News,

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Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages, at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included.

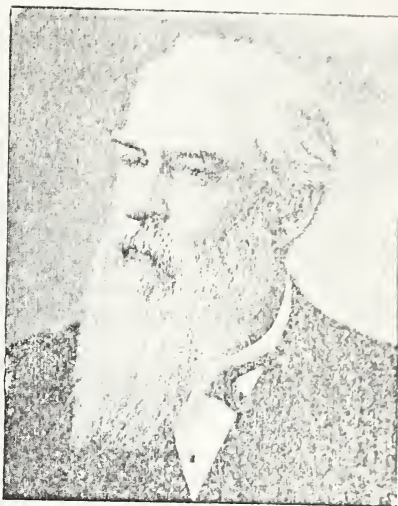
Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

Miss Kimball's School.

We have at hand the elegant pamphlet setting forth the purposes of Miss Ellen A. Kimball's Home and Day School for girls at Worcester, Mass. It is a delicate specimen of letter press and illustrated art work. The School itself is one of established reputation with aims and purposes of the highest order.

Old Ipswich.

We are probably indebted to Augustine Caldwell, publisher of "Old Eliot" for a copy of "Old Ipswich and School Day Memories", the same being a series of interesting sketches of Old Ipswich town. It is intensely interesting and we shall in future make some use of it. A good deal of Old Ipswich belongs to the Kimballs.



ROLLIN HIBBARD KIMBALL.

Born February 5, 1826, at Hartland Township, Niagara County, New York.

[Page 155. Kimball Family News.]

My father's farm residence was situated immediately on that famous thoroughfare known as the Ridge Road, leading from Rochester to Lewiston on the Niagara River, a beautiful natural ridge supposed to have been once the shore of Lake Ontario, ten miles distant from our locality, which was forty-eight miles from Rochester and twelve miles from Lockport, the county seat. Here the subject of this sketch was born.

Well do I recollect the fourth of July ride when very young, with father and my two oldest sisters to the lake shore; also the buggy rides to Rochester and more frequently to Lockport.

Two four horse stage coaches passed each way daily. These and Erie canal, three miles distant, constituted the

THE HISTORY OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

IN THE

WEST INDIES

FROM THE

DISCOVERY OF THE

ISLANDS

TO THE

PRESENT

STATE

OF

THE

ISLANDS

OF THE

thoroughfares for travel. There were no railroads then.

Have often heard my mother say she saw the carriage go by our door said to contain John Morgan of Masonic fame. They had stopped a few miles east for breakfast and a relay of horses, and resumed the journey westward in a close carriage.

In the fall of 1835 the family emigrated west to Upper Alton, Madison County, Illinois, purchased a house and lot in town and a farm in the country, living most of the time in town, and during which time another widely known tragedy occurred at Alton. (The two towns were two miles apart then.) Viz: the shooting of Lovejoy at the hands of a mob, after having himself first fired on them, killing an innocent man, a looker on, who had just arrived in the place that evening. The last few years of our family home life was at the farm, and I look back with pleasure to those happy days when I first worked on the farm, and I might add for the last time on a farm.

The death of my mother, August 13, 1843, and the marriage of the oldest daughter later, broke up the family. The following May, the writer then about eighteen years old, returned to western New York and supported himself, attending school during the winters. Then came the opportunity to gratify the wish of years to travel in the south, in which he engaged for about five years in a business way, and liked it. Southern skies had proved congenial. The idols of his more youthful years had not been broken.

In 1852 he married Miss Mary Woodbery, daughter of General William Woodbery and Miss Sarah (Johnston) Woodbery of Britton's Neck, Marion County, South Carolina, settled in South Carolina and engaged in business, farming, lumbering and merchandising and became wholly identified with the south, and remains so.

When the Civil War of the States came on he entered the Confederate States Army, (volunteer service) as a private in Company E, "Mingo Rifles," 10th South Carolina Regiment of Infantry on July 19, 1861, and was at once placed on the non-commissioned staff as commissary sergeant, and issued the first, and as it turned out the last ration the regiment ever drew, after being paroled with the command at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865. Ere a twelve month had waned in service, offers of a commission, and promotions were plentiful, all of which were declined for reasons peculiar to myself. Later was elected 2nd Lieutenant, Company D, by unanimous vote of the Company, without knowing anything of it until after the fact, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant under like circumstances. Here were forty-five months and ten days service in war. Much of the time he was on detached service on various staffs, from Colonel's to Major General's staff, and he it spoken for the credit of the name in general, was invariably complimented for efficiency and ability in each, and has proof in writing of the fact in one important case from the General commanding the division.

Was not aware of meeting any Kimball during the war. I see by the Family History that Gen. Nathan Kimball was in command of a Brigade in Howard's Corps and engaged at the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia. I recollect it well. Howard's Corps was cut to pieces late one evening near there. So it was said in our lines, and northern papers later confirmed it. Writer looked over the bivouac of the dead the next morning. Two countenances attracted my attention. The are indelibly fixed in memory. Why (?) I cannot account for it, can any one? Both were young men and dissimilar. I am sure I could never have known them in life. Was at Franklin Pike, near Nash-

ville, Tennessee, too. Part of our command was sent around there as reinforcement in some unimportant action and met the colored troops (in front of the fire of the whites) who would yell to us, "surrender, white man, surrender, and go to the rear." Was at all those actions he mentions while in the army of the Cumberland, including Atlanta, Georgia, then to Nashville, Tennessee; and into North Carolina, where we were once more under our old commander, General Johnston, much to our joy, but soon to be paroled, as already stated, at Greensboro, N. C. Was present on duty in every general engagement of our regiment, except the battle of Chickamanga, sickness prevented. Spent a total of eight days only in a hospital, at Rome, Georgia, during which Strait's Raid, consisting of 1,800 mounted infantry, were here captured on Sunday by General Forest with 700 cavalry force. Writer sat in the upper hotel piazza and heard him tell of the achievements late in the evening. Here on this occasion was enacted enough of war, farce, comedy, and tragedy (for a small affair) to fill a good sized book, some of it visible from our officer's hospital, two of whom participated in the tragedy.

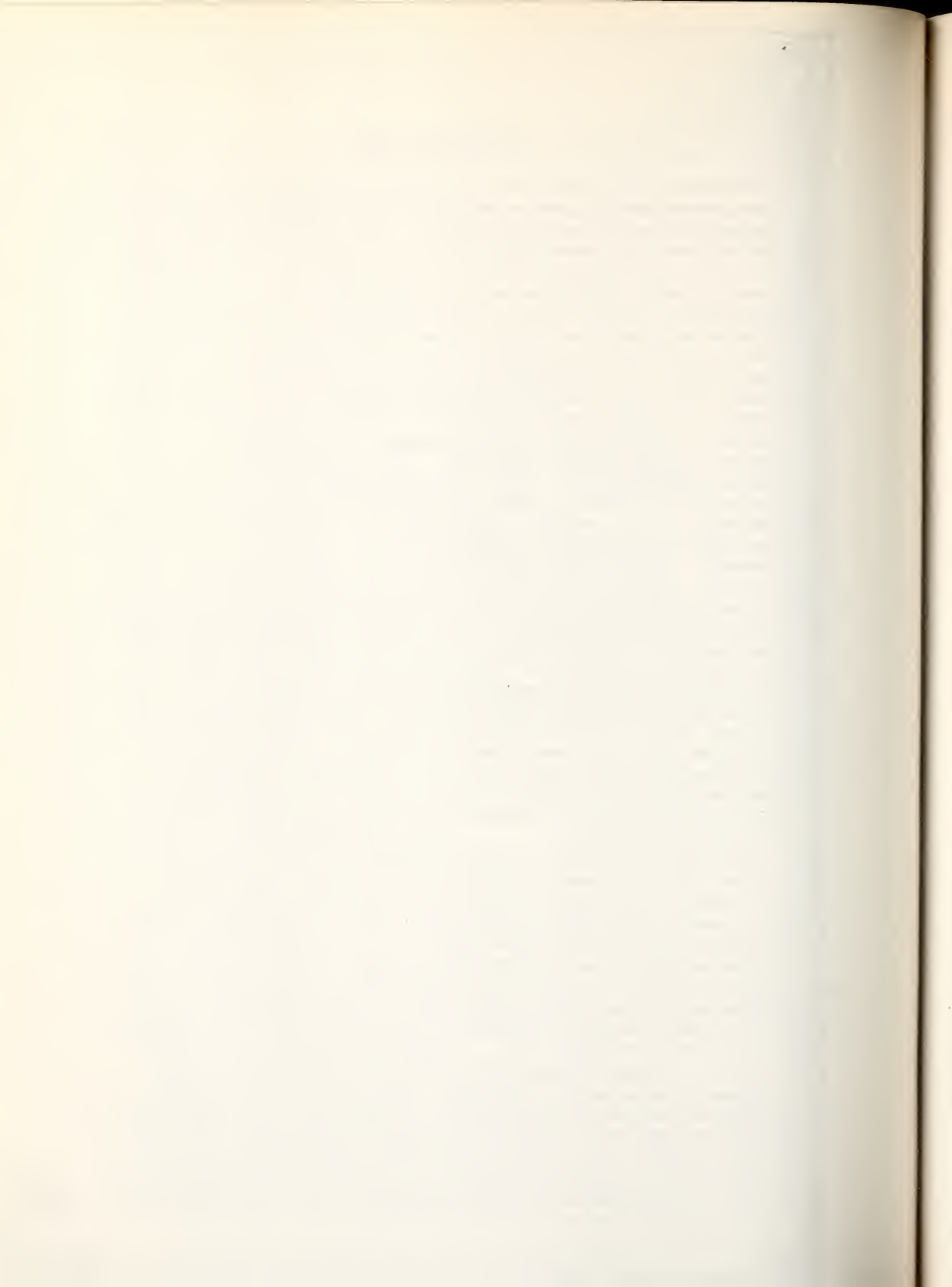
Away before the war we were present in that Nashville, Tennessee, Convention, when it broke up so suddenly, known as the Cotton States Convention. Was on my way home to Illinois, and having to transact some bank business necessarily missed the morning stage and had a day to lay over and went into the gallery among the spectators and saw the finish to a sine die.

Hon. A. J. Donaldson, delegate from Tennessee arose and asked the privilege of the floor, was asked his object and evidently divining a failure. He arose to state his object and condensing his speech into his reasons as follows, said: "I wish the floor for the purpose of denouncing the action of this con-

vention as treasonable and unhallowed in the sight of Heaven, and unworthy the action of this convention." Anathemas were hurled at him, commotion ensued; the galleries cat-called, whistled and shouted. A motion to adjourn sine die was moved and carried, and the Cotton States Convention was over, but not done with by many. Witness the war eventually as an outcome. Our regiment (10th S. C.) served mostly in the western army under Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston and Hood.

If the war had ruined me financially, it had furnished one element of success, friends, who when they prospered again, remembered me in my day of adversity. I had endured the test however, a severe one, voluntarily, selling all I possessed and applying proceeds to pay debts, and with my little family went out desolate of a hearthstone. The barest necessities for living being retained, character for business qualifications was about all the stock in trade left us. We were then poor indeed. Friends and business came, debts were finally all settled satisfactorily, and with a clear conscience business prospered as never before. Albeit the reconstruction days weighed upon us like and incubus. They had to be endured, and were, and afterwards politics. Then in 1882 was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina. Here will insert a clipping from the County Record, a paper published at the county seat, and edited by that veteran and able journalist; then so well and favorably known throughout the State:

"We received a few days ago a private letter from a former citizen of this county whom the people honored with a seat in the Legislature, and who was in every way worthy of their trust and confidence. The tragic death of his



noble son, and the death of his widow shortly after will readily recur to our readers. We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from the letter which will show the citizens of the county in what high esteem they are held and remembered by him.

"We are all in good health and pleased with our new home in Georgia, and have met with no disappointments in the move. Our regrets and our sorrows, however, will be life long, even in our exile, from the surroundings of the harrowing scenes of the past years from which we have now fled. Your good paper comes to us regularly, a messenger from the midst of the friends and relations of our old home near the vicinity where are laid the scenes of our early manhood's sweetest joys, and trials and struggles in life; triumphs and honors; and life's greatest, bitterest bereavement. But through all of which the tear of sympathy and the hand of friendship were ever tendered and extended in our behalf; where our loved ones are born and some of them sepulchered. We are bound to the people of Williamsburg County, and our relatives, friends and neighbors, by ties that only death will sever and we can never cease to remember them, and feel a deep interest in all that concerns their welfare."

The blow was crushing. Our fears were that it might prove mortal in the mother's case, whose health had been cause for much anxiety for some years past, and a complete change of location and scenery was thought desirable. The five orphaned children were with us, a heritage of love and affection, and our life work henceforth bound up in, and to be devoted to their interests and welfare. Hence the move to Georgia was decided on that we might all be near our oldest, and now only son. We engaged with him in his business until last January we moved to the to the farm on which we now reside and which we purchased soon after coming to the state in 1886.

Here we are living in rural simplicity on the line of the Millen and Southwestern Railroad, in quiet, on an ample tract of land finely located and equal

to the average in point of fertility to any in the county. Our chief concern in this matter has been to leave a comfortable home, for these our orphaned grandchildren, and have a competency for an ordinary living should no untoward event intervene. Have been vouchsafed three score years and ten of life plus two, of which the foregoing is the merest sketch of the actualities and realities of it. We live in peace and unity with our neighbors, and adding to the list of our friends as time passes. We moved to our place here in January last. Since then the name of the station has been, by the railroad authorities, changed to that name that honors our illustrious family.

The land records will show my name in every county where I have resided since attaining my majority, and the courts no litigation on my part in which I am a party in interest.

Resting content with the patriarchal pride of the families here in Georgia (so far as known to me), I have no apologies to offer for my general course in life, either morally, in war, or politics, to any man, or set of men. Bending the knee, only to the God who made me, hoping for salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior.

R. H. KIMBALL.

October 10, 1898. Garfield, Georgia.
Emanuel Co.

Elias S. Kimball, chaplain of the 2nd regiment Volunteer Engineers at Montank Point, L. I., sends to the New York Voice a very strong letter against the canteen system in connection with the United States Army, and protests against its continuance in any form.

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MEMIOR OF CHESTER KIMBALL

[Furnished by request by his daughter, Lydia Finster, to the St. Clair County Pioneer Society, of which he was a member. (Page 259, viii Chester Kimball.)]

Chester Kimball, named after his grandfather (this is an error, his grandfather's name being Asa Kimball) was the youngest of eight children, three girls and five boys, and was born at New Berlin, Chenango Co., New York on the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and eight (July 10, 1808) making him at the time of his death eighty years and a little over eight months. His ancestors were a seafaring race on his father's side they being descendants of Richard and Henry Kimball who, in sixteen hundred, emigrated from Ipswich, England, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. His grandfather Kimball served as an officer all through the Revolutionary war, receiving a wound in the hand. His mother, Lucy Satterlee, was a direct descendant of the wealthy Cheesboros of Boston, ancestor, Sir James Cheesboro, came from England in his own vessel, bringing his family and household goods with him and settled in Boston. Her mother, Miss (as she was twice married, Mrs. Dennison the second time) Lydia Avery, inherited several slaves. His grandfather Saterlee was with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge in seventeen hundred and seventy-seven (1777) and with two soldier comrades received a brief furlough to visit their families. They cut across the country to the adjoining towns of New London and Groton (in Connecticut). While on their way home they stopped at a house to get a drink of water, but did not enter; the man who brought it out to them said a man was just dying with the smallpox in the house, and they noticed the stench of his clothes, but forgot it entirely in their anticipations of home. All three died in a few days after reaching their homes. My father's mother,

then but seven years old, distinctly remembered her father kissing them all and telling her mother how sick he was, and her mother and their favorite slave, old Guffey, putting him to bed and doctoring him. That was all she saw of her father. The doctor pronouncing it smallpox, the children were all sent away as soon as morning came.

His brother, Gurdon was born in eighteen hundred (1800) and was named after an uncle, Capt. Gurdon Kimball, who commanded a ship and was drowned while returning to his own vessel at night, after visiting a brother officer. This happened in a foreign port. (Aunt Betsey thought Liverpool.) (See No. 446, Gurdon Kimball.) Our uncle Gurdon was commander of a ship which plied for many years between New, York, New Orleans, and Liverpool; while sailing before this, as first mate on some vessel in South American waters, he had a thrilling experience on a piratical vessel.

[NOTE:—Miss Marie Antoinette Kimball, a niece of Capt. Gurdon Kimball, above mentioned, says that he received word to guide into port a vessel whose officers were ill with the yellow fever; that he went to the vessel, but found that, instead of this, the crew had mutinied and the officers were in their power; that he took the vessel into port and gave up the crew as mutineers, they were tried and found guilty and were fastened together with chains and left out in the sun to die, according to the laws of the country.]

Father's brother George, born in eighteen hundred and three, was six and one half feet tall in his stocking feet. Their father (No. 445 Chester Kimball) was six feet four inches. George wandered all over the west. A squaw once shot his comrade dead beside him (through the breast), and the arrow was six inches out between his shoulders. He had many adventures, the Indians once setting fire to the prairie behind them, because they had traced and reclaimed their stolen horses but the Arkansas River saved them.

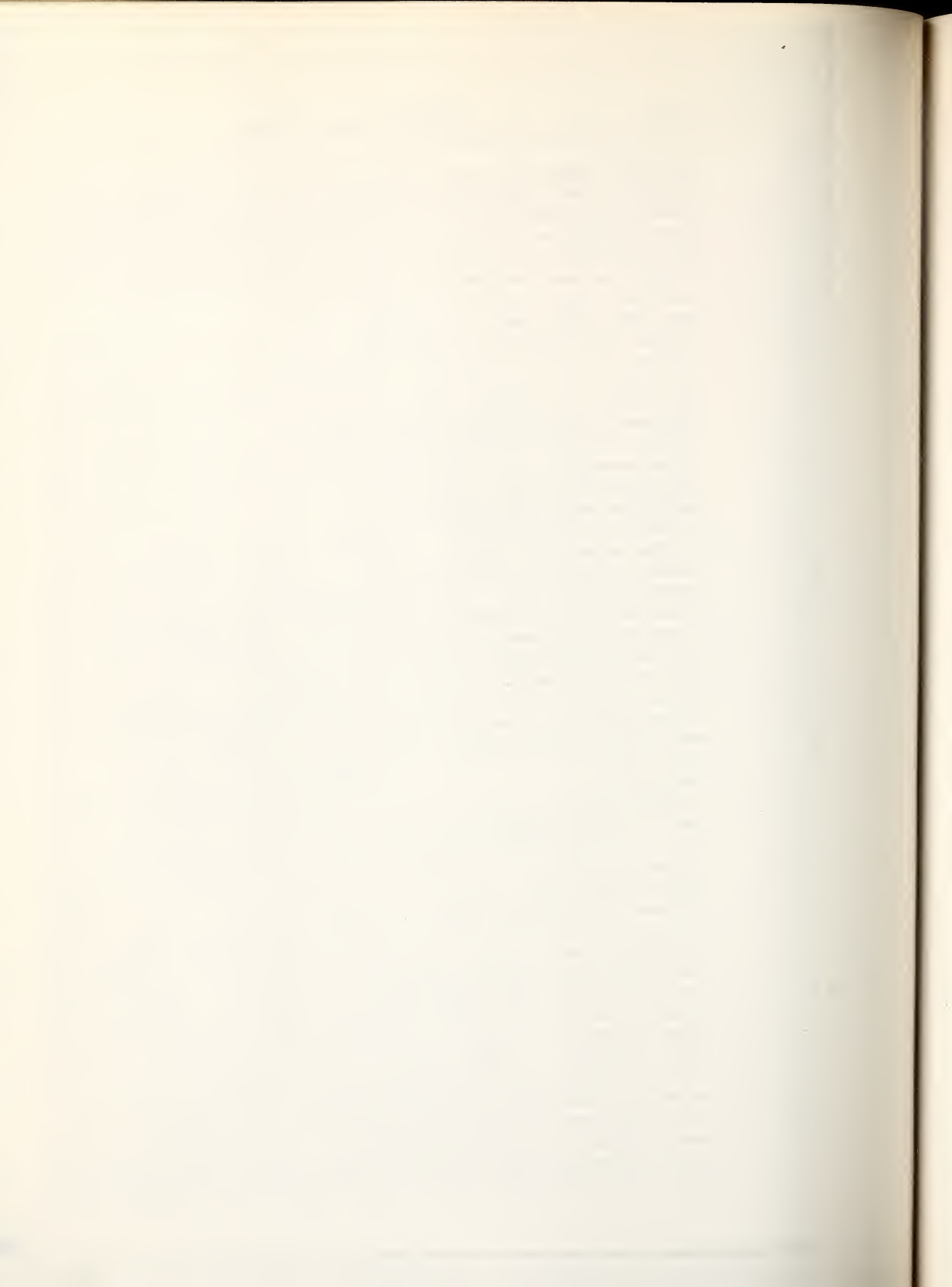


Once his mother sent his brother Charles to New Orleans to get some tidings, and Charles stayed all winter. They were both at a fire where some drug store burned, and a man took up a keg, he supposed was spirits; it was sulphuric acid, or ether, and the man burst open, dead, after taking a drink. The brothers both witnessed this, but did not find each other till at home at Aurora, New York. George was with Davy Crockett's band in eighteen hundred and thirty-six (1836). They were under Col. Travis' command at San Antonio De Bexar (as they then called it), and with one hundred and eighty-four others were massacred by the Mexicans under Santa Ana. This is now called the massacre of the Alamo. His name is on the column erected to their memory. A short time before this he married a Spanish widow of considerable property, and she had twin Kimball boys after his death, but his brother could never verify this or find the lady. The last intelligence his mother had was a few hurried lines when they were expecting an attack, that all they had been living on was raw beefsteak.

Charles and Chester came to Michigan in eighteen hundred and thirty (1830), intending to go on to Green Bay, but were frozen in from November till April, so stayed here. My aunt Harriet Comstock says father trapped several hundred musk rats for their skins, in the marsh just above my mother's home, which was two miles above Marine City, the first winter they were acquainted with him. He married Miss Nancy Westbrook, daughter of Andrew Westbrook, of whom the St. Clair Co. History gives a short account on page two hundred and seventy-nine (279). Mr. Westbrook was a man of prominence and wealth, with whom General Cass always visited, when coming up the St. Clair River on gubernatorial business.

Gen. Cass dressed on these occasions in Indian chief costume and had with him, as interpreter, old James Conner, and generally about ten Frenchmen to paddle their birch canoe. James Conner spoke fluently seven languages.

Chester Kimball was the father of five daughters, of whom the third and fifth survive him. In his younger days he was a noted athlete, the Indians coming from far and near to try their skill, but he was never thrown. His daughter still possesses the old turnkeys with which he used to pull teeth for numerous friends and Indians alike, but never asked or received a fee. There were then no dentists there for miles around in this part of St. Clair Co. I have seen the suffering red men and their squaws with large tears rolling down their dusky cheeks, and none of their vaunted stoicism visible, and good natured father would leave any occupation he was engaged in to attend them. He held many public offices always performing his duties conscientiously and holding the respect and confidence of all who knew him. The first meeting of Ira Township on March eleventh, eighteen hundred and thirty seven (March 11, 1837) convened at his house. In eighteen hundred and forty one or two, northwest of his farm in Ira, between there and Swan Creek, an Indian concealed in the tall prairie grass shot and instantly killed a white man named Pelete. The Indian had mistaken him for some white man who had injured him. Chester Kimball caught and guarded the murderer and delivered him up to justice. My sister remembers father lying with his arm bound to the Indian's arm before the fireplace in the main room at night. His first writing lessons (in New Jerusalem, N. Y.) were copied on strips of birchen bark that the pupils were sent out daily to collect. When Charles



and himself first lived in Ira, if any members of their family were sick they had to follow the prairie out to Point Du Chien (that was due south) then skirt the river as far up as St. Clair, to reach a physician, about twenty three miles away. Father was of an unusual peaceable, amiable disposition, and would quietly submit to many encroachments on his rights, in his abhorrence of family jars. He died at his home, the Kimball House, Algonac, on the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and ninety seven. (March 17, 1897), and his funeral services were conducted by the Rev. E.H. Earl, of the Episcopal Church of which he had been a devoted and consistent member for twenty-five years, and was buried by the side of his wife in the Algonac Cemetery. He leaves one surviving sister, Mrs. Betsey Jackson, of Algonac, whose age is ninety-two and who also furnished a part of these recollections.

I am not quite sure grandfather's name was Chester, and aunt Betsey could not recall what kind of an officer great grandfather was, but thought it was captain or major. In Nathaniel Hawthorne's preface to the "Scarlet Letter" he speaks of the Kimballs, old sea captains, and that's what made grandmother keep moving grandfather away from the sea coast, for fear he would sail again. He, as well as father, always had their own blacksmith shop to mend their tools, and how many times he has told us of supporting his mother's father and aunt Betty, for three years, by just chopping wood; and one winter they were so poor he was barefooted all winter, and when he went into town to buy things he wore his mother's shoes.

I also subjoin this true snake story, corroborated by aunt Betsey and father. While living at New Jerusalem, N. Y., shortly after Aunt Bettie's marriage, she was home to dinner and was taking Charles and Chester home to supper with her. They made a short cut across the meadow, in which stood a solitary oak tree over one hundred

feet in height, at the foot of which the boys had noticed snake skins when playing there in the summer. Up on the oak was a big rotten knot hole close by a limb. On that limb they saw a large blacksnake sunning itself, fully sixty feet from the ground. The tree was sound and three feet through below. Charles went home and brought their guns and they killed the mother, who was eight feet long, and the two young ones were six feet long. They supposed a hawk took the old one there.

(The forgoing memoir appears among the records of the Michigan State Historical Society, it not having been turned over to the St. Clair Pioneers' Society.)

Mrs. Lydia Avery (Kimball) Finster, of Port Huron and Algonac, Michigan, the writer of the foregoing sketch, is a daughter of Chester and Nancy (Westbrook) Kimball, and granddaughter of Chester and Lucy (Saterlee) Kimball; great-granddaughter of Asa and Esther Meech (Meech) Kimball, of Preston, Conn.; great-great-granddaughter of Jacob and Mary (Parke) Kimball of Preston, Conn.; great-great-great-granddaughter of John and Sarah (Goodhue) Kimball of Waterton, Mass., and Stonington and Preston, Conn.; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of John and Mary (Bradstreet) Kimball, and great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, the emigrants.

(The News is indebted to Miss Sarah Louise Kimball for the above.)

IN MEMORIAM.

EUGENE B. KIMBALL.

He was a member of the 1st Illinois regiment when the late war broke out and went with it to Cuba. At Santiago he was taken sick but was able to start home with his regiment. On the boat he suffered a relapse and at the landing he was given in charge of his father Eugene S. Kimball, and when his regiment reached Chicago insisted upon marching with it. This was doubtless an unwise act, as from that time he failed steadily until the evening of Oct. 17, 1898, when he expired in the arms of his father at the family home, 4706 Woodlawn Avenue. He was only nineteen years old, had been a gallant soldier, was a young man of promise, the pride and hope of a devoted father.



RICHARD SHEPARD KIMBALL.

TAKEN WHEN 8½ MONTHS OLD.

Richard Shepard¹⁰ (Carl Willis⁹ Frederick M.⁸ Frederick W.⁷ John⁶ John⁵ Benjamin⁴ Richard³ Benjamin² Richard¹) was born in Willsboro, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1897. The portraits of his immediate ancestors are to be found in the Kimball History group of five generations opposite page 159. Young Richard has yet to make his ——. See also pages 31 and 74, Kimball News.

Hilton Hall.

Mrs. Helen V. K. Tilton of Salt Lake, sends us a copy of her work, with the above title which she assures us is a true story, the names only being disguised. We may again refer to it in a future number. There is material enough in it for a sensational romance. In the October News we gave place to a letter from her, in which she seems to cling to the old theory in regard to the Kimball descent from the Campbell clan. Mr. Cummings and Mr. Sharples would seem to have cleared up this matter pretty well.

MARRIED

At Morenci, Mich., on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898, at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crosby Wakefield, Miss Abigail G. Wakefield and William M. Hamilton of Galesburg, Ill.

The wedding was a local event of much interest. The bride is a young lady of culture and taste. The young people became attached while attending college at Adrian. [See Fam. Hist. p. 1006.]

Daniel Starkweather Kimball, M. D.

Daniel Starkweather Kimball⁷ (No. 438 Elisha⁶ John⁵ John⁴ John³ John² Richard¹) of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. was born in Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., January 7, 1806. His ancestors, Henry and Richard Kimball, came from Ipswich, England, in the ship Elizabeth in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He is the youngest of five children born to Elisha and Mary Godfrey Kimball. His father, Elisha, originally belonged to Stoughton, Conn., and was drafted, furnished a substitute, and then served as a minute man in the Revolution. In the eighteenth century, John Kimball, grandfather of this sketch, married into the Palmer family of Preston City, near Stonington. Both families always occupied a high position, and in earlier days some of its members were called to representative posts. On his mother's side he is also a descendant of John Whipple, an early elder and representative of Ipswich, Mass., and Deacon Joseph Goodhue, and, more recently, of the remarkable Jemima Wilkinson, founder of the Wilkinson sect. Doctor Kimball was educated mainly in Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y. in the Theological Seminary.

[The foregoing was copied by Lydia Avery (Kimball) Finster from a book of Homeopathic Doctors, and the addition of Dr. Kimball's paternal ancestry back to Richard Kimball, the emigrant has been taken from page 256, Kimball History.]

Notes Supplementary to the Data of the "Kimball Family History."

[Edited by Prof. Sharples.]

Page 139—Noah Kimball⁶ (Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. — d. July 21, 1841. Noah went with his brothers to northwestern Massachusetts. Noah and Isaac seem to have gone to Pownal, Vermont, in the latter part of the last century. Noah changed the spelling of his name to Kimbell, or what is more likely the town clerk did it for him. The name appears with both spellings on the town books in Pownal. His descendants have used the spelling Kimbell. There is no record of his children on the town books. He is said to have served in the American Army at battle of Bennington.

CHILDREN.

i Martin.⁷

ii Abel.⁷

Martin Kimball⁷ (Noah⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. —; d. — m. Luceny. Resided in Pownal, Vermont.

CHILDREN.

i Noah⁸, b. Oct. 10, 1825; d. July 12, 1848.

ii Mariam⁸, b. Mar. 31, 1827. Died young.

iii Amy H.⁸, b. August 9, 1828.

iv Mariam⁸ b. Oct. 22, 1830; m. May 28, 1849, James B. Jepson.

v Almira⁸ b. Oct. 13, 1832.

vi Azuba⁸, b. Oct. 1835.

vii Isabella⁸, b. Oct. 23, 1836.

viii Rebecca Angelett⁸ b. Feb. 8, 1838.

ix Lucinda⁸, b. July 31, 1840.

Page 139—Isaac Kimball⁶ (Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. Scituate, R. I.; m. Freelove Salisbury. He went to Pownal, Vermont, previous to 1800.

CHILDREN.

i Joseph⁷, b. June 14, 1798.

ii Abner⁷, b. April 7, 1802; d. Nov. 15, 1802.

iii Marrietta, b. May 29, 1804.

iv Mary⁷, b. Nov. 15, 1806; d. June 21, 1807.

v Isaac⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1808.

vi Sally⁷, b. Sept. 13, 1801.

vii Fanny⁷, b. Dec. 27, 1813.

Joseph Kimball⁷ (Isaac⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. June 14, 1798; m. Sally Barber. Resided in Pownal, Vermont.

CHILDREN.

i Benjamin⁸, b. June 11, 1821.

ii Sibbil⁸, b. July 5, 1821.

iii Daniel⁸ b. Nov. 28, 1826.

iv David⁸, b. Nov. 10, 1828; m. Dec. 28, 1854, Ann Adelaide Jepson.

v Joseph⁸, b. Oct. 10, 1831.

Benjamin Kimball⁸ (Joseph⁷ Isaac⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. Pownal, Vermont, June 11, 1821; m. Henette Myers. Resided Pownal, Vermont.

CHILDREN.

i Ellen Augusta⁹, b. May 5, 1844.

ii Noah⁹, b. June 18, 1848.

Abel Kimbell⁷ (Noah⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John² Richard¹) b. Pownal, Vt., 1791; d. Saratoga, New York, June 14, 1833; married June 1, 1811, Maria Powell, b. Oct. 2, 1792; d. July 22, 1830. Daughter of Frost Powell. He served in the war of 1812.

CHILDREN.

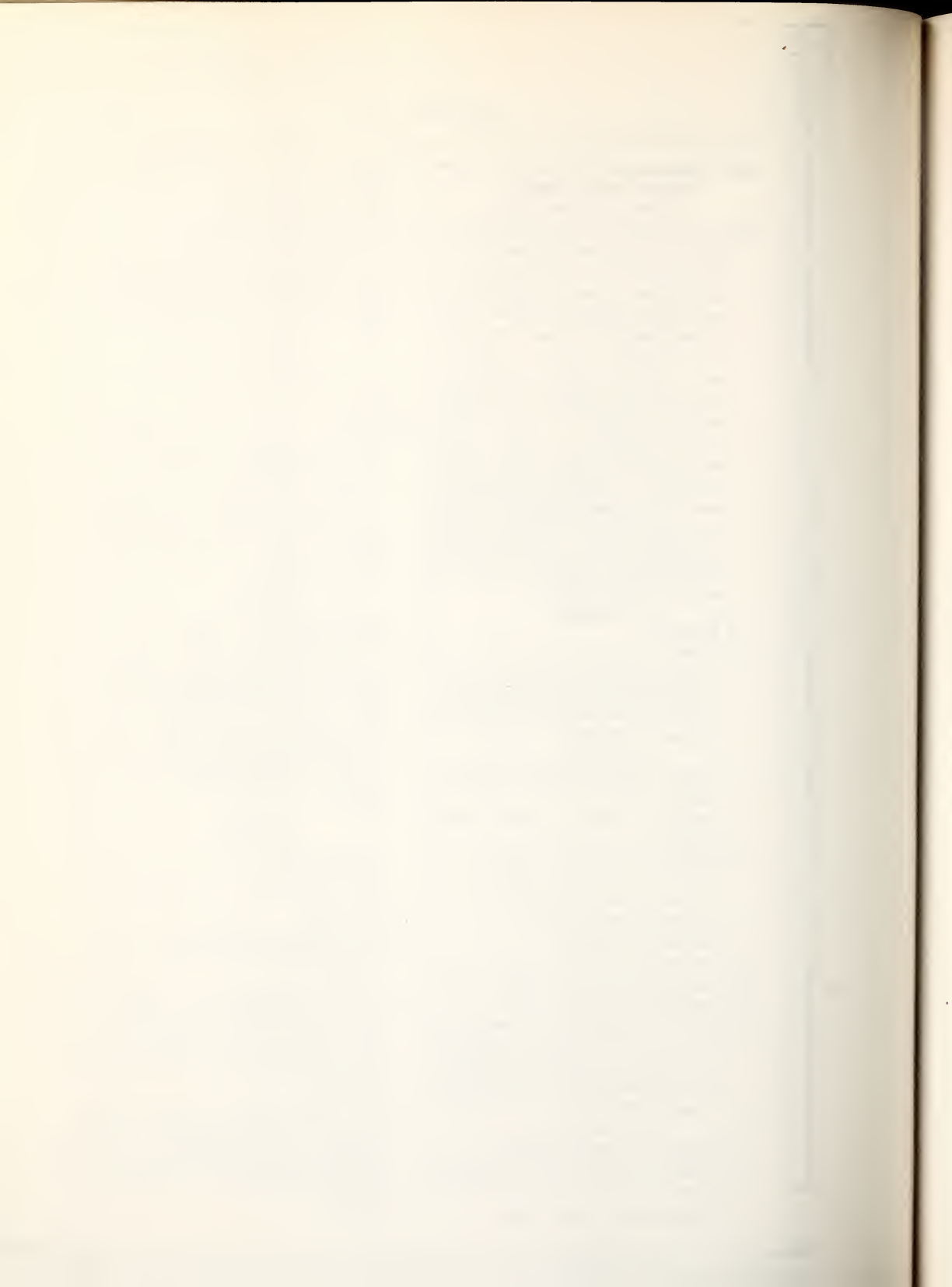
i Martin Nelson⁸, b. Jan. 4, 1812; d. Feb. 13, 1895.

ii Catherine⁸ b. Mar. 23, 1813; m. Enos Crowell.

iii Lavinia⁸, b. Mar. 19, 1815; d. Feb. 2, 1893, Franklin, New York; m. David Bill.

iv Anna⁸, b. July 29, 1818; d. Jan. 23, 1898, Stark, Minn.; m. Lorenzo Sloeum. She had a son Martin Sloeum who was killed in the war of the rebellion.

v Lucinda⁸, b. Dec. 23, 1820; d. Chicago, Aug. 8, 1896; m. William Buffington. Her son William was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and her son David died in the hospital.



- vi Alexander⁸, b. Feb. 13, 1822; d. Feb. 15, 1822.
- vii Powell Noah⁸, b. June 9, 1814, Maquokita, Iowa; d. Dec. 31, 1881; m. Jan. 28, 1847, Harriet Applebee; m. 2nd Sarah Elner Lawrence.
- viii Mariah P.⁸ b. Aug. 3, 1826; d. Jen-
eau, Co., Wisconsin, May 2, 1889;
m. John Riley. Her son John Riley
served in the war of 1861.
- ix Salisbury Abel⁸, b. June 15, 1828; d.
Sabula, Iowa, May 17, 1887; m. Lu-
cella M. Peck. He served in the
war of 1861.

Martin Nelson Kimball⁸ (Abel⁷
Noah⁶ Joseph⁵ Joseph⁴ Joseph³ John²
Richard¹) b. Jan. 24, 1812; d. Chic-
ago, Feb. 13, 1895; m. Aug. 31, 1837,
Sarah Ann Smalley, daughter of
Nehemiah and Sally (Catalin) Smal-
ley, b. April 8, 1816; d. Nov. 24,
1896. For his history see Kimball
Family News for May, 1898.

CHILDREN.

- i Charles Bill⁹, b. Dec. 6, 1838; m. Oct.
10, 1863, Almira H. Bartholomew.
He served in the war of 1861. He
resides in Hinsdale, Iowa.
- ii Julius Wadsworth⁹, b. Feb. 6, 1840;
d. July 16, 1897; m. March 11, 1889,
Elizabeth A. Cummings.
- iii Spencer Smalley⁹, b. Oct. 8, 1842;
m. Sept. 2, 1865, Bell F. Millard.
- iv Ann Maria⁹, b. Feb. 19, 1844; d. May 3,
1886; m. June 13, 1866, Jacob Stryker.
Sons Mark Kimball Stryker and
Ralph Spencer Stryker enlisted in
the navy in August, 1897, and are
on the Baltimore, and were at Ma-
nila in the fight of May 1, 1898.
- v Sarah Angeline⁹, b. June 6, 1846;
m. April 15, 1855, Edmund C. Smal-
ley.
- vi Frank Alonzo⁹, b. April 25, 1848; m.
June 18, 1869, Marion D. Woodward.
He has served in the U. S. Army.
- vii Martin Nelson⁹, b. Nov. 8, 1854; m.
Sept. 8, 1874, Annie Craigmills.
- viii Edward Chester⁹, b. Sept. 27, 1858;
m. Oct. 22, 1881, Harriet E. Cook.

KIMBALLS OF MONMOUTH, MAINE.

Benjamin Kimball came to Mon-
mouth, Maine, in 1790. We have
no record of the name of his first
wife. By her he had a son Wil-
liam Kimball who married Eunice.
His second wife was Elizabeth
Glidden of Epping, N. H.

CHILDREN.

- i Thomas² b. 1768.
- ii Polly² b. 1771; d. Aug. 11, 1815; m.
John Juddins.
- iii Betsey², b. June 1, 1778; d. Sept. 21,
1856 m. Oct. 1789, Phineas Blake, Jr.
- iv Nancy Ann², b. July 15, 1781; d. Jan.
29, 1841; m. Pascal P. Blake.
- v Benjamin², b. May, 1783; d. Mar. 21,
1855.

Thomas Kimball² (Benjamin¹) b.
1768; m. Nancy Norris, b. Epping,
N. H., 1769; d. Monmouth, Maine,
Dec. 9, 1833; m. 2nd, 1839, Nancy
(Blake) Prescott. He resided in
Monmouth, Me. She was the daugh-
ter of Abasel Blake and widow of
Joseph Prescott.

CHILDREN.

- i James³, b. Jan., 1793; d. July 21,
1801.
- ii Henry J.³, b. July 1803; d. July 22,
1827.
- iii Betsey³, b. Feb., 1798; d. June 8,
1872; m. John Blue, d. Sept. 10, 1849.
- iv Nancy N.³, b. 1811; d. Dec. 13, 1835.

Benjamin Kimball² (Benjamin¹)
b. May, 1781; d. Mar. 21, 1855; m.
Sally Prescott, b. 1785; d. Dec. 13,
1827; m. 2nd, Lydia Moody, b. Jan.
1796; d. Nov. 17, 1881. Dan. of Rev.
Gilman Moody.

CHILDREN.

- i Mariada³, b. Aug. 19, 1801; d. Feb.
17, 1881.
- ii Eliza³, b. July 17, 1806; d. Mar. 2,
1886; m. Daniel Boynton.
- iii Nancy³, b. Mar. 6, 1809; d. Aug. 4,
1891; m. 1831, Charles H. Prescott,
son of Captain Sewall Prescott.

iv Thomas Glidden Kimball³, b. Sept. 3, 1811; d. Dec. 1879.

v Stephen², b. Sept. 3, 1813; d. July 19, 1818.

vi Harrison³, b. April 5, 1816; d. Mar. 22, 1847.

vii Stephen Wesley³, b. July 16, 1820; d. Feb. 11, 1822.

Thomas Glidden Kimball³ (Benjamin² Benjamin¹) b. Sept. 3, 1811; d. Dec. 1879; m. July 3, 1842, Hannah R. Esty of Waterville, Maine, b. Sept. 19, 1821. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1838. Was a teacher and merchant.

CHILDREN.

i Elah Esty⁴, b. July 11, 1843.

ii Mary R.⁴, b. July 14, 1849; d. Feb. 28, 1872.

iii Benjamin⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1858.

iv Thomas Wesley⁴ b. Jan. 14, 1860. Was a student in Bowdoin in the class of 1882.

Benjamin Harrison Kimball, (Thomas³ Benjamin² Benjamin¹) b. Jan. 7, 1858; m. Lucy Prescott of Monmouth, Me., daughter of Marcellus and Elizabeth (Cleveland) Prescott of Monmouth.

CHILDREN.

i Fred P.⁵

ii Bertha⁵.

DESCENDANTS OF ISAAC KIMBALL OF LONDONDERRY, MASS.

Isaac Kimball¹, b. Bradford, Mass. Sept. 5, 1786; d. June 24, 1841; m. April 23, 1813, Judith Webber, b. Oct. 27, 1791; d. Oct. 26, 1878. Dau. of Abel Webber of Salem, N. H. and Polly (Clark) Webber of Dracut, Mass. He resided in Bradford, Mass., and Londonderry, N. H. He was of Rockingham, Vt., at time of marriage.

CHILDREN.

i Elbridge², b. Bradford, Mass., May 5, 1814; d. Oct. 3, 1883.

ii Adaline², b. Salem, N. H., Sept. 4, 1816; d. Dec. 21, 1850; m. Abraham

Colby of Londonderry, N. H.

iii Isaac², b. Salem, N. H., April 13, 1821; d. Mar. 10, 1891.

iv William², b. Salem, N. H., April 13, 1821; d. Londonderry, Aug. 28, 1825.

v Abel W.², b. Londonderry, July 1, 1825.

vi Judith Maria², b. Aug. 26, 1828; d. July 6, 1865.

vii Mary Jane, b. Feb. 7, 1831; d. —; m. Rufus Veasey of Meredith, N. H.

Elbridge Kimball² (Isaac¹) b. Bradford, Mass., May 18, 1814; d. Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1888; m. Abigail Robie, b. Feb. 20, 1818; d. Feb. 5, 1879; m. 2nd, Jan. 1, 1881, Maria Brown Bellows. He was a carpenter and resided in Worcester, Mass.

CHILDREN.

i William³, b. Jan. 21, 1846; d. Aug. 3, 1849.

ii Helen May³, b. Oct. 3, 1849; m. May 16, 1872, John Leach of Dunbarton, N. H.

iii Charles E.³, b. Dec. 31, 1854; m. Mar. 6, 1886, Lillian Warren Swift of Plymouth.

iv Edward³, F. b. Mar. 31, 1859.

Isaac Kimball² (Isaac¹) b. Salem, N. H., April 13, 1821; d. Londonderry, N. H. Mar. 10, 1891; m. Nov. 2, 1848, Sarah J. Clough, b. Bow, N. H.; d. Londonderry, Feb. 23, 1851; m. 2nd, Nov. 20, 1851, Rebecca J. Goodwin, b. Dec. 24, 1832; d. Mar. 3, 1892; dau. of Joshua and Mary (Jones) Goodwin of Londonderry. He resided in Londonderry, N. H.

CHILDREN.

i Nahum Clough³, b. Feb. 23, 1851; m. Feb. 22, 1879, Carrie I. Seers, b. 1857; dau. of Elbridge and Lydia Sears of Plymouth. He was a shoemaker and had one child. Fred Leroy⁴, b. June 17, 1884.

ii George W.³, b. Feb. 17, 1853.

iii Charles G.³, b. June 3, 1855.

iv Daniel W.³, b. June 3, 1855.

v Milton J.³, b. April 2, 1854.

- vi Sarah J.³, b. Sept. 1, 1856; m. Dec. 3, 1879, Frank L. Robie, blacksmith of Derry Depot, N. H.

Abel W. Kimball, b. Londonderry, N. H., July 4, 1825; m. Oct. 23, 1851, Harriet M. Jackham, b. 1832; d. Feb. 17, 1861; m. 2nd, July 7, 1871, Laura O. Lamprey, b. 1841. He is a painter and resided in Lowell, Mass., and Sanbornton, N. H.

CHILDREN.

- i Addie F.², b. July 19, 1853.
 ii William H.³, b. May 28, 1856.
 iii Nellie May³, b. Oct. 7, 1859; m. Sept. 18, 1853, Hezekiah Ellis of Somerville, Mass.

Edward F. Kimball² (Elbridge² Isaac¹) b. Lowell, Mass., Mar. 31, 1859; m. Oct. 27, 1880, Helen M. Gleason, b. Groton, Mass. Resided Worcester, Mass.

CHILD.

- i Frank Adelbert⁴, b. Jan. 21, 1885.

George W. Kimball² (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Londonderry, N. H., Feb. 17, 1853; m. Feb. 17, 1877, Francis Young. He was a carpenter and resided in Londonderry.

CHILD.

- i George Forest Kimball⁴.

Milton Isaac Kimball² (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Londonderry, N. H., Apr. 2, 1854; m. Nov. 29, 1876, Madge R. Freeman.

CHILDREN.

- i Mary Ann⁴, b. July 13, 1878.
 ii Herbert F.⁴, b. July 25, 1883.
 iii Walter Scott⁴.
 iv Frank O.⁴, b. Oct. 18, 1889.

Charles Granville Kimball² (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Londonderry, N. H., June 3, 1855; m. Oct., 1879, Emma Cloby. He is a shoe laster and resides in Concord, N. H.

CHILDREN.

- i Harry C.⁴
 ii Howard E.⁴
 iii Bessie⁴.
 Daniel W. Kimball² (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Londonderry, N. H., June 3, 1855;

m. Nov. 28, 1883, Sarah Brooks, b. Feb. 17, 1863. He resides in Lawrence, Mass.

CHILDREN.

- i Beatrice C.⁴, b. Sept. 1, 1886.
 ii Myron Willis⁴, b. June 28, 1891.

DESCENDANTS OF SOLOMON KIMBALL OF HAVERHILL, MASS.

Solomon Kimball, b. 1772; d. July 24, 1825; m. May 4, 1794, Mary Shephard, dau. of Jonathan Shephard, who at one time was a large landholder in Haverhill, Mass. At one time he owned most of the land between Washington Street, and the river including what is now known as the Bowley Field. Solomon Kimball was a respected and influential citizen, and was one of the founders of the first Baptist Church. He and his wife were buried in the old cemetery in Haverhill, Mass.

CHILDREN.

- i Hazen², b. Oct. 8, 1794; d. Mar. 9, 1861.
 ii Mary Graves², b. July 6, 1797; m. James V. Ayer.
 iii Sarah Trask², b. Feb. 10, 1799; d. July 9, 1853.
 iv Caroline², b. 1802; d. May 1, 1822.
 v Adaline², b. 1802.
 vi Anna S.², b. Oct. 1806; d. Dec. 30, 1891. She was for nearly fifty years a teacher in the Public Schools of Haverhill, Mass. She retired from the schools in 1880, at which time school board passed resolutions acknowledging her long and faithful service. She was a devoted member of the First Baptist Church.
 vii Fanny², b. 1806; d. Jan. 11, 1831.
 Hazen Kimball² (Solomon¹) b. Oct. 8, 1794; d. Mar. 9, 1861; m. April, 1822, Nancy Furber, b. Aug. 9, 1802; d. Mar. 18, 1874. Resided Northwood, N. H.
 CHILDREN.
 i Emily S.³, b. Nov. 17, 1823; m. Sept. 20, 1854, John Garvith of New Bedford, Mass.

ii John F.³ b. Dec. 21, 1825; m. 1852, Mary Elsworth of Newburyport, Mass.

iii Adaline F.³, b. Dec. 31, 1827; d. Oct. 4, 1866; m. 1849, Abisha Weston.

iv Mary S.³, b. Jan. 2, 1830; d. April 29, 1845.

v James A.³, b. Feb. 23, 1832; d. Dec. 18, 1874; m. Emma Kendall of Providence, R. I.

vi Anna Caroline³, b. Mar. 14, 1837; d. July 22, 1863.

vii Lewis E.³, b. Dec. 23, 1839.

viii Edward Hazen³, b. April 10, 1842.

ix Charles Loring³, b. Jan. 16, 1845.

x William Cole³, b. June 24, 1849; d. Jan. 10, 1882, Boston, Mass.

Lewis E. Kimball³ (Hazen² Solomon¹) b. Northwood, N. H., Dec. 23, 1839; m. Jan. 1, 1869, Fannie Davis.

CHILD.

i Howard Gilman⁴, b. Nov. 28, 1869.

Edward Hazen Kimball⁵ (Hazen² Solomon¹) b. April 10, 1842; m. Jan. 8, 1870, Mary Adelaide Hill.

CHILDREN.

i Carrie Gertrude⁴, b. Jan. 12, 1872.

ii Albert Bigelow⁴, b. May 1, 1873.

DESCENDANTS OF ISAAC KIMBALL OF CABOT, VT.

Isaac Kimball¹ resided the latter years of his life at Cabot, Vermont, where he died in 1847. His will was proved July 19, 1847. He married Ruth ——. There is a tradition that he came from Derry, N. H.

CHILDREN MENTIONED IN WILL.

i Isaac², d. Feb., 1878.

ii Myron S.²

iii Rufus P.² He was formerly of Cabot, Vt., but late of Bernadotte, Ill. Administration on his estate was granted to Isaac Kimball of Cabot, Vermont, July 10, 1848.

iv Daughter; m. Herrin. Children: 1 Salome Herrin³. 2 Laura Herrin³.

Isaac Kimball² (Isaac¹) d. Cabot-Vt., Feb. 1878; m. Jemima Thomp-

son, b. —; d. 1872. He was a blacksmith and the latter years of his life a farmer. His children were born either in Danville or either Cabot, Vt.

CHILDREN.

i Azro³, m; d. aged about 20.

ii Sally³, m. Thomas Hill. Lived and d. in Cabot, Vt. Child: Orson Hill⁴ who died a young man.

iii Orson³.

iv Joshua³. Went early to California and died there.

v Daniel⁵, d. Nov. 24, 1888.

vi Laura³, m. John Adams of Cabot, Vt. He was a farmer and resided in Cabot. Children: 1 Azro Adams⁴ m. Lois Walbridge of Cabot, Vt.; two children. Res. Cabot. 2 Charles Adams⁴; d. single. 3 William Adams⁴, m. Ella Raymond of Pomfret Vt. Resided in Cabot.

vii Betsey Clara³, m. Oscar Morrill of Cabot, Vt. Farmer. Children: 1 Arthur Morrill⁴, died young. 2 Jack Morrill⁴, res. in Cabot. 3 Billy Morrill⁴, died young. 4 Charles Morrill⁴, lives in Cabot. Unmarried.

viii Richard G.³, b. May 11, 1831.

ix Isaac³.

Orson Kimball³ (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Cabot, Vt. m. Susan Dutton. Lives in Cabot, Vt. He is a farmer and has held town offices.

CHILDREN.

i Francelia⁴, m. George Harvey. Resides at Saratoga, N. Y. Child: Adena Harvey⁵.

ii George⁴, lives in Cabot, Vt. on the home farm. He married Hattie — of Montgomery, N. Y. Child: Jessie⁵.

Daniel Kimball³ (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Cabot, Vt.; m. Annie Dutton of Cabot. She had one son, Joshua⁴. He m. 2nd, Nancy Thompson of Cabot, Vt., who had three children. He married third, Jennie Jones who had no children.

CHILDREN.

i Joshua⁴, m. Lois Lyford.



Richard G. Kimball³ (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Cabot, Vt., May 11, 1831; m. Sept. 27, 1858, Paulina, Benton, b. May 13, 1835; d. Dec. 13, 1863; dau. of Walter Benton of Marshfield, Vt.; m. 2nd, Oct. 17, 1864, Harriet Kimball Brown, b. May 15, 1838, dau. of Joseph and Sophronia (Speels) Brown of Barton, Vt. He is a farmer and driver. Has lived in Barton, Cabot, Essex, Randolph and Wolcott, and in 1888 resided in Hardwick, Vt.

CHILDREN.

- i Walter Dwight⁴ b. May 4, 1859, Cabot, Vt.; m. Aug. 9, 1882, Effie L. Woodbury, dau. of Asa M. and Sarah S. (Foss) Woodbury of Hardwick, Vt. He is a teamster at the stone quarries and resides in Hardwick, Vt. Children: 1 Sadie Paulina⁵, b. Stoughton, Mass., July 1, 1885. 2 Charles William⁵, b. Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 15, 1892.
- ii Harlan Richard⁴, b. Barton, Vt., Nov. 4, 1865. He is a clerk in a drug store at Hardwick, Vt.
- iii Charles Williams⁴ b. 1872; d. Dec. 1, 1874 at Randolph.

Isaac Kimball² (Isaac² Isaac¹) b. Cabot, Vt.; m. Jennette Wells. He was in a Vermont Regiment and died of disease in the hospital in the civil war.

CHILDREN.

- i Alphonzo⁴, m. Miss Hill. One child; is a farmer and teacher and lives in Cabot, Vt.
- ii Irving is an advent Preacher in Florida; m., one child.

Joshua Kimball⁴ (Daniel³ Isaac² Isaac¹) m. Lois Lyford. Lives in Hardwick, Vt.

CHILDREN.

- i Edward Frank⁵, lives in Cabot, Vt. Single.
- ii Burt⁵, lives in Cabot.
- iii Belle⁵. Died.

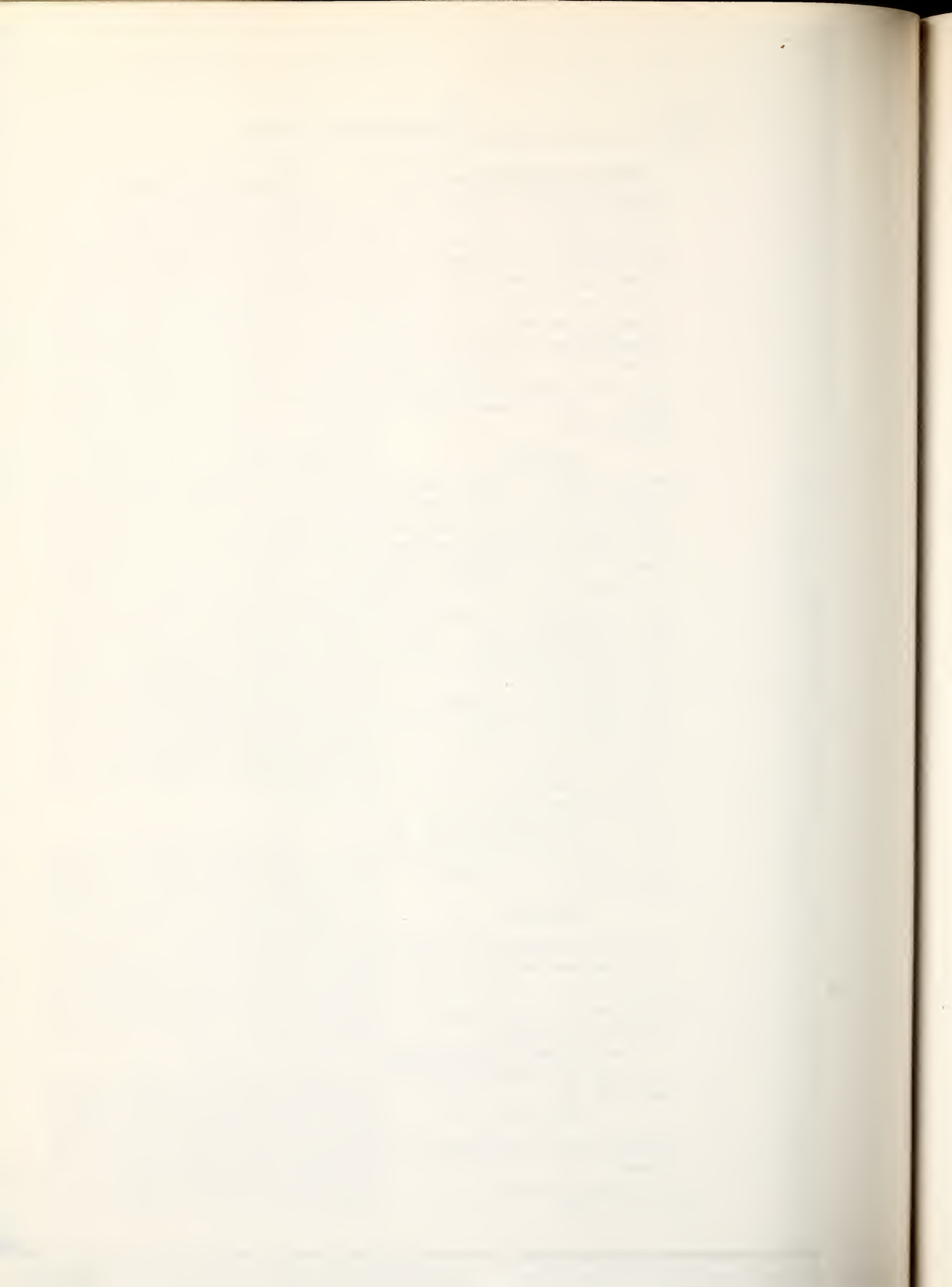
The Exposition Architects.

The March number of the News gave an illustration of the "Arch of the States", one of the notable features of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition that is now just closed at Omaha. This exposition was a great success and rivalled that of the World Fair in Chicago. The Architects in chief of this great exhibition of American skill and enterprise were Messrs Walker & Kimball who have offices in Boston and Omaha.

(Family History, p. 495) Thomas Kimball has long been known as one of the great railroad men of the country, especially in connection with the Union Pacific railway. But slight mention is made of him in the history, whereas, very much might be said. His third child and oldest son was Thomas Rogers, (p. 496) born on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1862, and he it is who is junior member of the above firm of architects. It will be remembered that Willard Kimball who has for twenty-five years been in charge of the Iowa Conservatory of Music, at Grinnell, had charge of the musical festivities at the opening of the exposition in the spring. (Page 9 Fam. Hist.)

J. W. Lilly of 620 West Sixty-sixth Street, Chicago, is compiling a history of his family. The family is an old one and the work when completed will be one of value and wide spread interest. Both Mr. Lilly and his wife, through different branches, trace the ancestry back to Miles Standish the soldier hero of the early Puritan. Members of the family may find it interesting to correspond with Mr. Lilly, enclosing stamps if reply is wanted.

Solomon F. Kimball of Salt Lake City sends us several large photographic views, among them one of the residence of his father, Heber Chase Kimball, built in 1852, and others showing the monument erected to his memory. We had a "picture fund" these would make interesting views for the Family News.



ANCESTRY.

Every Family should have its history in a permanent and accessible form. There are many reasons why we should prepare for coming generations some record of our lineage.

Forethought on the part of parents in recording their ancestry will command the lasting gratitude of their children. The desire to know who our ancestors were and what part they took in the great play of forces that has made our national life, is natural and commendable. Make a record of your lineage. Discharge the obligation now, before the memory fades, or the sources of information vanish forever. Carefully prepared lineage records are priceless legacies.

They who care nothing for their ancestors are wanting in respect for themselves; they deserve to be treated with contempt by their posterity. Those who respect and venerate the memory of their forefathers will be led,—not by vanity, but by a final affection—by a pious reverence to treasure up their memories.—[Hon. Wm. Whiting, L. L. D.]

JOSIAH F. KIMBALL. (2143.)

He was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was born near the spot where Richard, the emigrant, settled in 1634. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of the old town, where he learned the trade of a printer in the office of the Ipswich Register. When quite a young man he removed to Lynn and started the Essex County Whig, which was afterwards changed to the Lynn News, which Mr. Kimball published for many years.

He was prominent in the struggle to accept a city charter for Lynn, and lived to see the town grow from a population of 9,000 to a flourishing city of 16,000. He died in 1889. He served the new city on the School Committee, represented his district twice in the Legislature, was Assistant Register of Probate for Essex County, and for a long time clerk in the Boston Custom House. He was fond of music and could play almost any instrument from a flute to an organ. In his early boyhood he was fond of making rhymes, and sometimes shocked his parents by loose translation of the complets and triplets of the New England Primer from which he studied the catechism.

Mr. Kimball wrote a great many short poems, humorous and otherwise, for his own and other newspapers, and I send you a specimen. He was a prominent member of the St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church for many years, although he was reared in the Orthodox Congregational faith. KINSMAN

WIDOW WELLER

Next to the margin of the wood,

Beside a field of clover,

The Widow Weller's cottage stood,

With ivy climbing over.

Here, far removed from worldly strife,

Pursuing honest labors,

She passed a quiet, peaceful life,

Respected by her neighbors.

The dronth had curled her rustling

grain.

'Twas in the hottest weather;

There hadn't been a drop of rain

For weeks and weeks together.

She dreamed all night of copious

showers.

Rejoicing in the blessing,

But waked in morning's early hours

To find the heat oppressing.

One day she in her doorway sat,

So that a breeze might reach her;

A stranger passed, whose white cravat

Showed him to be a preacher.

"Come in! come in!" she said with glee;

He smiled at such a greeting;

"I haven't seen you ma'am," said he,

"Since you were down to meeting."

He prayed for rain at her request;

The widow, gladder-hearted,

Went to her labor, as her guest

Upon his way departed.

Ere far the sun upon his course

In brightness had ascended,

A mighty storm came down in force,

With hail and lightning blended.

It swept the fields and crushed the

grain.

And broke the forest branches,

And rushing streams showed how the

Came down in avalanches. [rain]

The widow, lightened of her fears,

Looked on the "wreck of matter,"

And if her eyes were full of tears

You cannot wonder at her.

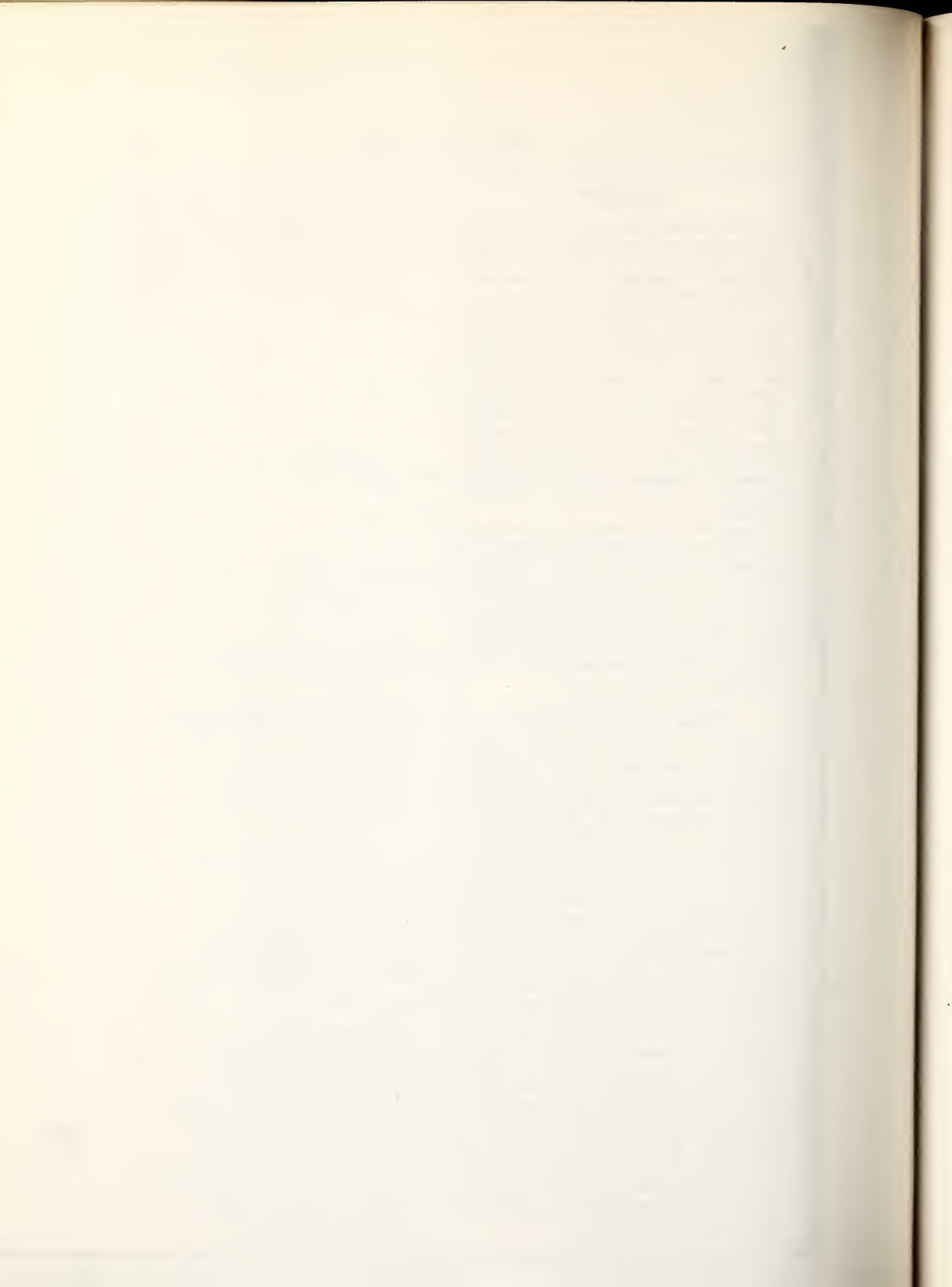
At length a smile broke through the

mists:

Said she, "I always knew it;

I never liked those Methodists—

They always overdo it!"



How It Works.

Sumner I. Kimball of Lovell, Maine, writes:

"I know that our paper is doing much good and is a great help in the way of bringing out many incidents relating to the Kimballs and tracing the genealogy of other families as well as our own. I will tell you of one incident of this kind. My wife's maiden name was Martha I. Caldwell. Well in the September number you told of a monthly called "Old Eliot" as being published by Augustine Caldwell. My wife took notice of this and sent for a paper.

In making inquiries as to the first Caldwell he has sent us a line of descendants from the first Caldwells who came to this country, (John and Sarah Dillingham Caldwell, in 1648) down to the fourth and fifth generations, which include her grandfather's family, thus making a direct line to the present generation. This much sought for information is much prized, as she in years past had a desire to learn of her ancestors. Mr. Caldwell also sends us a long printed letter written by him while he was in England in 1884, giving much of interest relating to the Caldwells of A. D. 1500 to 1600. He is desirous of printing the Caldwell records and we feel in hopes this will be the case some future time. So you see your little paragraph in the Kimball News was a *big big* help all around, and no doubt there are many others who might testify to some good they have obtained in a similar manner."

PARDON TAYLOR KIMBALL.

Page 251, Pardon Taylor Kimball's son of John⁷, page 445 Family History, born October 15, 1813, married in 1840, Amanda Salisbury of Windham County, Vermont. His father was the oldest brother of Gen. Pardon T. Kimball, whose portrait is shown opposite page 456 of the History. The History states that Pardon⁸ had five daughters and one son, and numerous grandchildren. They are all living, and all are married "except one little old maid." Of twenty grandchildren there are only two Kimball boys by name, the sons of S. Kimball of Downey, California.

Pardon Taylor Kimball was eighty-five years old Oct. 3, of this year and lives

at Elsmore, San Diego Co., California, where he has laid out an addition to the town and will sell lots "only to actual settlers who are free from the bondage of tobacco and strong drink." As may be imagined he is an inveterate foe to whiskey and tobacco and in his old age is publishing tracts and leaflets against these two evils. Notwithstanding his age he is a terse and vigorous writer.

Our enterprising cousin Col. D. B. Dyer of Augusta, Ga., has found the late war with Spain the means of increasing his museum of curios. It is said he already has the largest collection of Indian relics. His collection has been loaned to the Kansas City Public Library where it is now on exhibition. The Kansas City Times gives the collection a two column review in which it says:

"This collection, so complete, valuable and instructing, illustrating as it does the mode of life, habits, dress, games, work and worship of the Indians, has been sought in vain by the Smithsonian institute and other museums. Col. Dyer has neither spared trouble nor expense in making his collection and has been anxious only to disseminate a knowledge of what the Indian has done and what he had to do it with. The collection was awarded a diploma and medal at the world's fair and again at Atlanta and the Augusta expositions.

"Not contented with this magnificent collection of Indian curios, Colonel Dyer has added to it collections of the same character from Sierra Leone, the Fiji Islands and Samoa."

To these he has added Cuban and Spanish mementos of the late war. Not only this, but his adventurous spirit is interesting him in large enterprises in our new possessions. (P. 999 Fam. Hist. and p. 19 Feb. Fam. News.)

Colonel D. B. Dyer is now a resident of Augusta, Ga., being president of the Georgia Railroad Land and Colonization company. He was for several years a resident of Kansas City, where he still has extensive business interests.

The Kimball Family News

Topeka, Kansas, December, 1898.

Vol. 1, No. 12.

Terms 50 cents a year.

The Kimball Family News,

AN HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL PAPER.

Published Monthly.

835 North Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

The News is published in behalf of the Kimball clan, and its kindred, and incidentally in behalf of all family brotherhood.

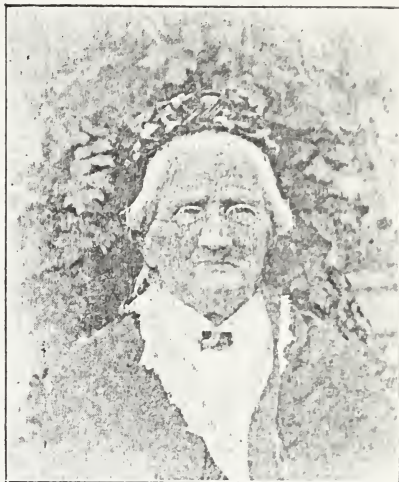
The object is not simply to gather genealogical data, but to restore, record and preserve the family history, biography and traditions, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation among families that will lead to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

Family advertisements will be inserted on last page, and miscellaneous advertisements of an unobjectionable character on the cover pages at 50 cents an inch each insertion, or \$5.00 a year.

Address all business and miscellaneous communications to the publisher, G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year in advance. Do not send personal checks unless cost of exchange is added.

Address all queries, and purely genealogical matters to Prof. S. P. Sharples, 13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., who has volunteered to conduct this department for the year. In asking information of him return postage should be included



Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

MRS. ABIGAIL GARVIN.

The Family History on page 230 makes a mere mention of Abigail Kimball. In the April number of the News much further mention was made in connection with the above portrait of this, the oldest living member of the family.

A late number of the Boston Globe contains an illustrated article descriptive of her celebration of her 102d Thanksgiving day. Nine days later, Dec. 3, she celebrated her 103d birthday. She has lived under every president of the United States, and with two exceptions, under every governor of Massachusetts.

The Globe says: "Mrs. Garvin recalls the proclamation of John Adams, calling upon the people of the United States to observe the 22d of February,

1800, as an occasion for a service of memorial in honor of Gen. George Washington, whose death in December, 1799, is within the range of her memory. Benjamin Franklin's life work closed only five years before little Abigail's began at Berwick, Me. She was the third of ten children of Nathaniel Kimball and Mary Horne (The Family History says the second).

When shown a broadside of the Thanksgiving Proclamation of 98 years ago, her countenance lighted up as she read the words: "By His Excellency, Increase Sumner, Governor of the Commonwealth." And she said: "I had a brother born on the day of his inauguration as governor of Massachusetts, and my parents named him Increase Sumner Kimball, and he made a good man, was a lawyer and a judge in the state of Maine" (See page 423, Fam. Hist. He was the father of General Sumner I. Kimball, now of the United States Treasury Department, and superintendent of the Life Saving

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a peninsula in the State of Massachusetts, was first settled by a small band of Puritan emigrants from England in the year 1630. These settlers, led by John Winthrop, who styled himself the "city upon a hill," established a community based on the principles of the Mayflower Compact and the Massachusetts Charter of 1629. The city grew rapidly, becoming a major center of commerce and industry in the New England region. Its strategic location on the harbor made it a key port for trade with the West Indies and Europe. The city's economy was diversified, with a strong emphasis on shipbuilding, fishing, and the textile industry. The city's government was organized as a city council, which was responsible for the city's affairs. The city's population grew steadily over the years, and by the late 18th century, it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the United States. The city's history is marked by significant events, including the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and the American Revolution. The city's architecture is a mix of colonial and modern styles, reflecting its long and varied history. The city's culture is rich and diverse, with a strong emphasis on education and the arts. The city's climate is temperate, with four distinct seasons. The city's location on the coast provides it with a beautiful view of the harbor and the surrounding landscape. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have built a city that is a model of urban development and governance.

service of Washington. See page 745, Fam. Hist."

Nine days later, December 3, Mrs. Garvin celebrated her 103d birthday.

"A Thanksgiving in my childhood," says Mrs. Garvin, "was very different from that of today. When I was quite young my family moved to Shapleigh, Me., where we were subjected to many of the hardships of pioneer and frontier life. The year's spinning and weaving for the family must all be done before Thanksgiving, our stint being 300 yards of cloth each year; and we all had a share in the work of this great home industry.

"We began early in the spring by seeing that the crop of flax had an early start, and its growth was watched with much interest, for upon that and the fleece of our sheep depended our garments for the year, and pin money as well. We made various fabrics, from the coarsest woollens for men's wear at rough work to the finest linens for wedding garments.

"We made a great deal of Thanksgiving at my home. All ten of us children made it in our way to be there, and our parents spared nothing in their power to make it the day of all the year. The turkey and chicken were of our own raising, the herbs for the dressing were from the little garden bed near the door."

The word turkey brought to the mind of Mrs. Garvin an early experience, and she said with delight of youth:

"Father gave me a perquisite in the way of a brood of turkeys that I watched and tended until they were ready for market; and then came along a marketman who bought them and put them into his flock, driving them on to Boston market.

"I had the money, and they brought a good price. This I used to buy a silk dress, the first one that I ever had, and I never enjoyed a dress more."

Recollections seemed to troop in so fast that she could barely find time to explain, but with youthful enthusiasm she said:

"O, what a time there was in getting the wood ready for heating the great oven."

That brick oven was a true Puritan institution, and was backed up by the religious fervor of the faithful housewives in taking the best of care of what was entrusted to its warm and capacious bosom.

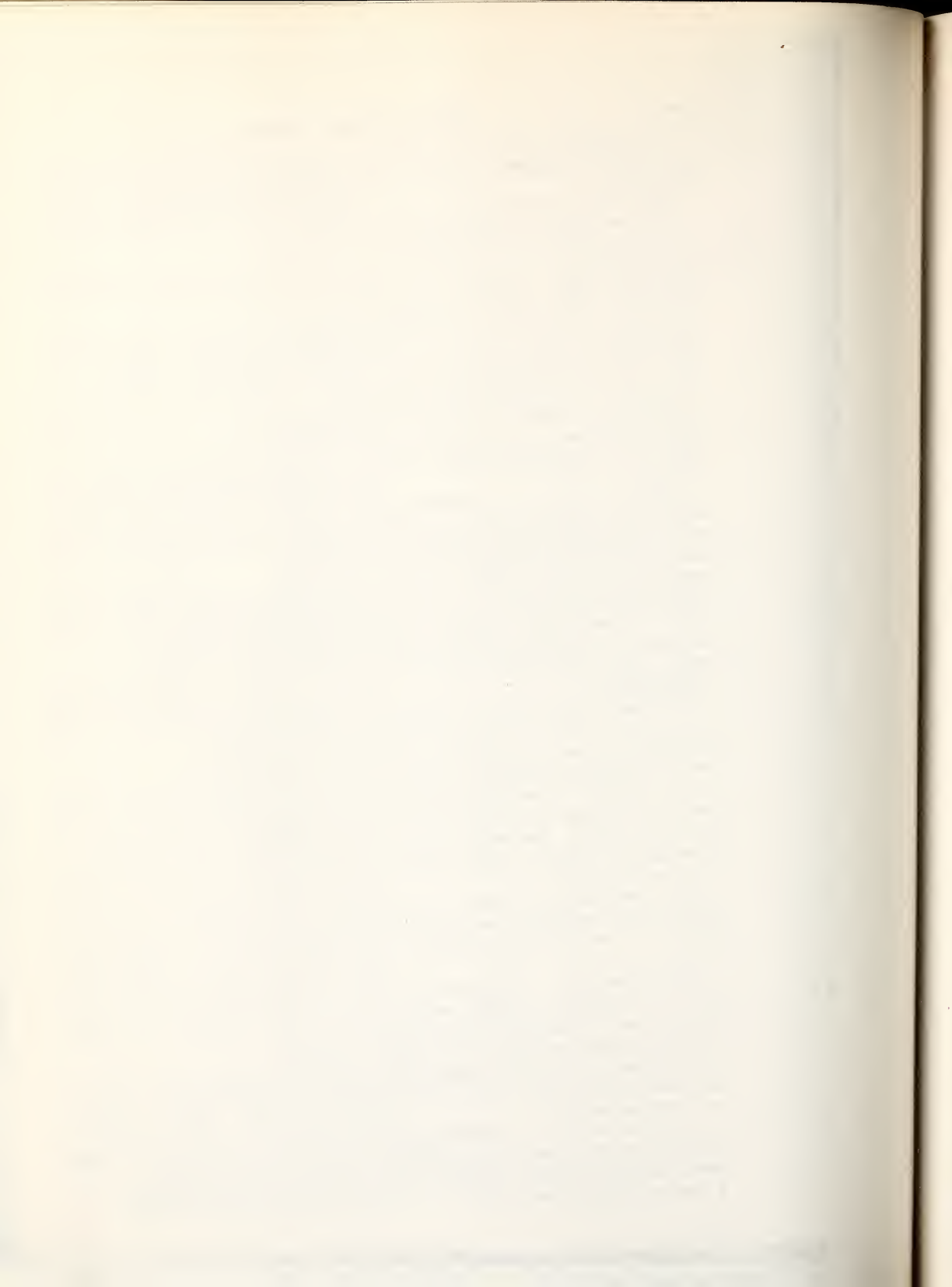
"My parents and all the people in my youth were good, religious folks—we had to read a chapter in the Bible before we had any breakfast, and we were catechised every Saturday," said Mrs. Garvin.

"The turkey roasted before the fire was far superior in flavor to one cooked in the fancy ovens today.

Turning to the fire blazing on the hearth, she said: "I have the good, cheerful, open fire, but it is too small to do the cooking as we used to do it when I was a child."

The preparations for the home-coming at this farmhouse are made by the daughter of the centenarian, Mrs. Andrew S. Wright, herself past the allotted age of man. The good things for the day have been prepared without stint, and with an eye to the gratification of the youngest home-comer as well as the oldest, who has derived much pleasure from the manufacture of the first pie to the last tart, while the turkey and chicks prostrate before her are vivid reminders of the days of long ago.

Mrs. Garvin was the second of the 10 children of the family; two besides herself are living. John H. Kimball who is 83 years old, a pensioned official in the post office department at Washington, and Samuel Kimball of nearly four score, who lives in the west.



The Family of No. 445 Chester Kimball. Page 259.

BY SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.
(See article in October News.)

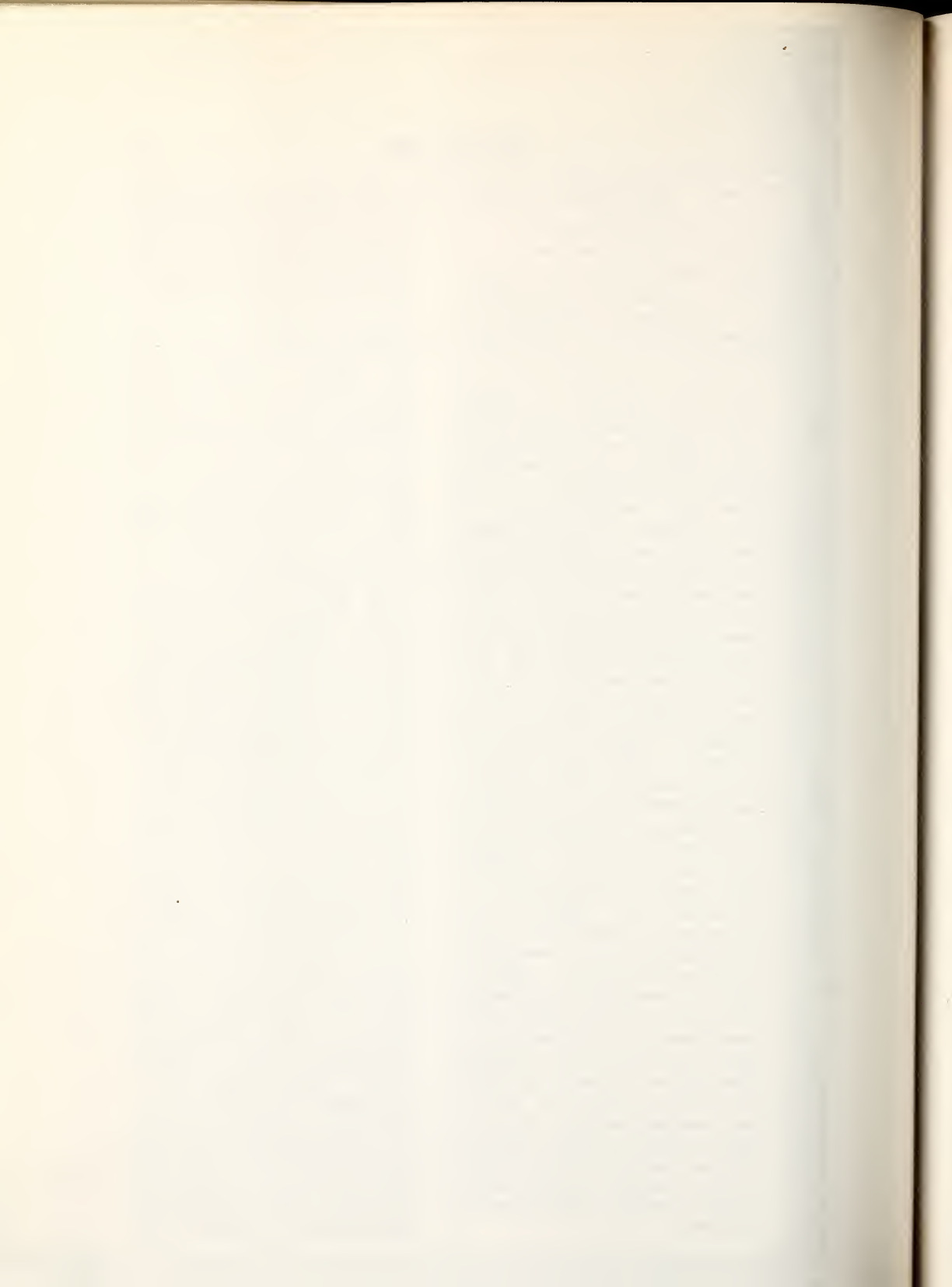
Chester Kimball, son of Asa Kimball, married Lucy Satterlee, of Preston, Conn. Her father was a soldier in the Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge; and her mother was Lydia Avery. Their children were:

i Lucy Gear Kimball, m. Chester Griswold Fanning; lived at Auburn, N. Y.; both deceased. Children: 1. Elisha Kimball Fanning, m. Helen Meyers of Watertown, N. Y.; he died 1858. They had one child, a boy, who died. She married again, and is now dead. 2, Charles Oramel Fanning, came to California in 1849; worked in mines on Shasta river. He returned home, but afterwards came again to California. His folks heard nothing from him for over thirty years, until they received word that he was located in Pendleton, Oregon. He had lost his memory. Married, but had no children. 3, Lucy Eliza Fanning m. George Skinner, a railroad manager at Auburn, N. Y. They had one daughter, Mary Skinner, born 1819; unmarried, Auburn. 4, George Washington Fanning, m. Kate Wilson; resided at Skaneateles, N. Y. They had two daughters, one of whom is married. 5, James McKnight Fanning, m. Sarah Burt; resides at Auburn, N. Y. They had two sons, George Fanning, Charles Fanning, dead. 6, Sarah Henrietta Fanning, died unmarried. Auburn, January, 1886. 7, Chester Fanning, m., but had no children: d. in Michigan about 1890. 8, Gurdon Satterlee Fanning, m. Carrie—; He was born in February, 1838, and lives at Auburn, N. Y. Is quite wealthy, and has travelled extensively in Europe. They have no children.

ii Charles Kimball, a latter, resided at Algonac and St. Clair, Michigan; died about twenty years ago. Married and had two daughters: 1, Fidelia Kimball, died unmarried. 2, Flora Kimball, living, unmarried at St. Clair, Michigan.

iii Damaris Kimball, m. John Jackson, brother to Michael Jackson who married her sister Betsey. She died near Algonac, Mich. They had three children: 1, Thomas Jackson. 2, A son. 3, Libby (Elizabeth), who weighed 300 pounds. P. T. Barnum wanted her to join his circus. She married a man named Small, and went to Dubuque, Iowa, but moved away from there.

iv Elisha Satterlee Kimball (No. 927, p. 472, Kimball History) married Lovisa Chapman, etc. Their children: 1, William Jones Kimball, etc., m. Rebecca Jane Barnum, and has one son, Elisha Barnum Kimball, in bakery business at 20th and 21st A.ve., East Oakland. Call Married Elsie Dempster, and has a daughter, Elma Lovisa Kimball. 2, Marie Antoinette Kimball, b. Sept. 22, 1827; unmarried, living, in 1898, at No. 1. N. Culver Street, Rochester, N. Y. She has recently been visiting her nephew, Elisha Barnum Kimball of East Oakland, California, and spent a couple of days, in October, 1898, with Sarah Louise Kimball at Palo Alto, California. A lovely old lady, with a most wonderful memory. She has given me the accompanying memoranda as to various members of her grandfather, Chester Kimball's family, and also loaned me, for the purpose of making a copy for the Kimball Family News, an article on some members of the family prepared by Mrs. Lydia Avery (Kimball) Finster of Port Huron and Algonac, Mich., (Algonac Oct. 1898) daughter of Chester and Nan-



- cy Ann (Westbrook) Kimball, who left the Kimball House at Algonac, Mich., and grand daughter of Chester and Lucy (Satterlee) Kimball. Miss Marie Antoinette Kimball expects to return to her home in Rochester, N. Y., the latter part of October, 1898. 3, Caira Kimball, etc. 4, George Clinton Kimball, b. April 27, 1838; killed at Detroit, Mich., while on duty as a police officer, October 6, 1883. He m. 1st, Adelaide Kimball, his cousin, and had one son, Chester Kimball, who died at New Buffalo, N. Y.; aged 18. He married 2d, May 1871, Victoria Frances Higgins, and had three children: 1, George Kimball b. April, 1872; a house painter and decorator at Englewood, N. J. 2, Frank Kimball, born February 14, 1876; a sailor; his home at Detroit. 3, Grace Maria Kimball, born October 7, 1877, residing at Detroit.
- v Gurdon Kimball, m. Mary Brown. He was a sea captain, afterwards a dentist in New York City. He was born in 1800. Three children: 1, Lucy Kimball, m. a Taylor, who had an old book store. 2, George Kimball, m. —; he died at Enterprise, Mississippi, leaving children. 3, Mary Kimball, married twice; resided at Mount Clair, N.J.
- vi George Kimball, born 1893. He was with Davy Crockett's band in 1836, and was killed at the massacre of the Alamo. His name is on the monument erected to the memory of the hundred and eighty-five Americans killed there. He is said to have married a wealthy Spanish lady, who, after his death, had twin Kimball boys, of whom nothing is known.
- vii Betsey (Elizabeth) Kimball, b. 1806; living in October, 1898, at Algonac, Mich.; m. Michael Jackson, and had six children: 1, Lucy Jackson. b. 1836; living, unmarried, at Algonac. 2, George Jackson, dead. 3, Capt. Charles Jackson, house painter; m. Nellie Pangburn; residing at Algonac, Mich. They have six children: i, George Jackson, of Bay City, Mich., who was mayor of the city when he was twenty-seven years of age. ii, William Jackson, m. Martha Allen, and had a son, Curtis Jackson. iii, Captain Curtis Jackson, m. Maggie DeBow; living at Algonac. They had one daughter who died. iv, Elizabeth Jackson, unmarried, Algonac. v, Mary Jackson, married John Randall; living at Algonac. vi, Nellie Jackson. 4, Charlotte Jackson, m. James Galloway. She died, leaving no children. 5, Gurdon Kimball, Jackson, lumberman, of Bay City, Mich.; m. Cornelia Swartout, and has two sons in business at Bay City; a daughter died young. He and his brother Charles' son George, own a large line of tow-boats at Bay City. 6, Henry Jackson, house painter; m. Sarah —; live at Algonac, Mich. They have four children: 1, Jennie Jackson, m. an engineer on boats at Algonac, Mich., and has one son. 2, Clinton Jackson. 3, Mary Jackson. 4, Beatrice Jackson.
- viii Chester Kimball went with his brother Charles to Michigan in 1830, and settled near Marine City, afterwards lived at Algonac, Mich., where he kept the Kimball House, a famous summer resort, and where he died March 17, 1897. He was a prominent man of St. Clair County, Mich., for many years and held many public offices. He married Nancy Ann Westbrook, daughter of Andrew Westbrook of St. Clair County, Mich. Mr. Westbrook was a man of prominence and wealth, with whom General Cass always visited, when travelling up the St. Clair river on gubernatorial

business. A short sketch of Chester Kimball was prepared by his third daughter, Mrs. Lydia Avery (Kimball) Finster, for the St. Clair County Pioneers Society, and afterwards incorporated in the records of the Michigan State Historical Society. His children: i, Nancy Kimball, m., first, an Englishman; secondly, a Mr. McCormick, and had three children, all dead. 2, Eliza Kimball, accidentally burned to death when two years old. 3, Lydia Avery Kimball, m. Dr. Finster, who died. She resides at 149 Gordon Street, Port Huron, Mich., but is since the death of her father at the Kimball House at Algonac. They had six children: i, Edward Finster, who died in 1898. ii, Alice Finster. iii, Frederick Finster. iv, Nancy Finster, a fine musician and teacher, at Port Huron, Mich. v, Arthur Finster, who has gone to Klondyke. vi, Chester Finster, of Port Huron and Algonac. 4, Adelaide Kimball, m. George Clinton Kimball of Detroit, Mich., as his first wife, and had a son, Chester Kimball, a sailor, who died, aged 18 years, at Buffalo, N. Y. 5, Alice Kimball, m. 1st. an Allen; 2d, Stephen A. Warner. Resides at Algonac, Mich. Has a son, Albert Allen, Algonac, Mich.

Page 344—George Washington Kimball⁷ (George W.⁶ Solomon⁵ Solomon⁴ Robert³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Kimball's Island, Me., Oct. 10, 1805; d. Nov. 18, 1879; m. Caroline Mirriam Barret. He resided in Frankfort and Camden, Maine.

CHILDREN.

1 Adelia Barrett⁸ b. Camden, Maine, Feb. 25, 1839.

ii Edgar Hecla⁸, b. Frankfort, May 15, 1845.

Edgar Hecla Kimball⁸ (George W.⁷ George W.⁶ Solomon⁵ Solomon⁴ Robert³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Frankfort, Maine, May 15, 1845; m. Delia

Filkins, Nov. 22, 1874 Resided near Antioch, California.

CHILDREN.

i Edward Junior⁹, b. Antioch, Cal., Sept. 21, 1875. Enlisted in First California Regiment, Co. A, June 1898, and sailed for Manila July 24, 1898

ii Sarah Maria⁹, Antioch, Cal., March 16, 1884.

iii Caroline Louisa⁹, b. Antioch, Cal., March 16, 1888.

Adelia Barret Kimball⁸. (George W.⁷ George W.⁶ Solomon⁵ Solomon⁴ Robert³ Benjamin² Richard¹) b. Camden, Maine, Feb. 25, 1839; m. Sept. 28, 1863, John Schott.

CHILDREN.

i Louise Amazeen Schott⁹, b. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5, 1861.

ii George Ludwig Schott⁹, b. near Antioch, Cal., June 28, 1867.

iii Franklin Tuthill Schott, b. near Antioch, Cal., March 30, 1873. He is a member of the class 1899, Stanford, University.

MISS SARAH KIMBALL'S SCHOOL.

By Elizabeth Smith Caldwell, from Old Ipswich Memoirs.

My first teacher was Miss SARAH KIMBALL. She kept school in the Engine House, which stood on Elm street, at the rear of the Unitarian Meeting-house, now the Town Hall. On the first floor was the huge engine with its, big ropes and rows of buckets, all ready to answer the cry of fire. The children were not allowed to touch anything pertaining to it.

A narrow flight of stairs led to a room above the engine. As the building was only a story and a half high, the ceiling on two sides of the upper room slanted very low. There was a broad unpainted board inserted in the wall on three sides of the room, on which the firemen sat, when they held a meeting. It was too high for the little children, and they sat upon low benches in front of it, and the books and slates were placed on the higher bench be

hind. The children's seats had no backs, and they leaned, therefore, against the edge of this narrow board in the wall.

I remember my first day at the school. It was in 1837. It was long years ago in seems. I had a new Worcester's Primer, a new slate and a long ill-shaped pencil. It was before the days of beauty in pencils. Indeed we had never heard even of the softer "soapstone" grade. Two older scholars led me into the room, and said: "See, Miss Kimball, you have a new scholar." She looked upon me and smiled; and bade them take off my bonnet and little plaid shawl. Each scholar's wraps were hung over his seat. There were about twenty boys and girls in the room. The girls wore their hair cut short in the neck; and a little braid each side of the forehead tied with narrow ribbon, the color of which was adapted to the complexion. All wore, too, the very homely pantalettes, which came to the low shoes. But, if they were very homely, they were the fashion; and "the fashion" always looks well.

Little Caroline Lord came in,—frail and transparent as I remember her. She went immediately to Miss Kimball, and asked: "May I say the Prayer tonight?" "Yes," was the kindly response, "you are the first to ask this morning." Miss Kimball went to her desk and struck the bell. The scholars took their seats at once and hushed to silence. She took her great Bible and read us a story. We all sat still—even spell-bound. You might have heard a pin drop. Wherein her power lay, I have never known; but no other stories ever had such wonderful interest as those read by Sarah Kimball from that great Book. That morning it was David and Goliath: we actually saw the Giant, towering high, in the valley, and David, ruddy and supple, twirling his sling, and running

like an athlete towards him. That scene was evermore a fact to us.

One morning she unfolded in her magnetic way, the strange dying of Ananias and his wife Sapphira. Our little nerves quivered. A lie did seem dreadful, though we were all too young to know what a lie really meant.

I remember one of the little boys, now of reputation as a scholar, preacher and writer—John Calvin Kimball—went to Miss Kimball and said:

"Lend me, please, your Bible to carry home?"

"Why, Johnnie, child, your mother has a Bible."

"Yes'm, but it isn't like your's; the stories are left out!"

"Well, said the good woman, with a quiet smile: "if you will be sure to fetch it back in the morning, you may have it." And the child took home that large old Book—so heavy he could hardly carry it.

(Rev. John Calvin Kimball, now of Hartford, Conn. See page 482, Fam. Hist. Ed. News.)

After the morning Bible story and the teacher's brief prayer, the simple routine of the day began. Most of the children read in the Primer. One at a time they stood at the teacher's knee: she pointed at the letter, and the little student repeated it after her. Sometimes there was a picture by the side of the word which indicated what it was. One day little Mary Evans was spelling in this manner. She lived in the chamber tenement of the ancient Knowlton mansion, which then stood a few feet south of the Town Hall; and her parents soon moved to Salem. She was spelling H-E-N, and when Miss Kimball's pointer rested on the picture of a hen, the child very promptly vociferated *chickabiddy*, and we all laughed.

There was a class in Worcester's Second Book, a small number in The Young Reader, and two or three had

attained to Peter Parley's Geography.

When the children became restless, she would strike her little bell, and we would all sit in order. Then she would say—we will sing:

Haste thee, Winter, haste away!
Far too long hath been thy stay.

Another very bright and inspiring song we sang and marched about the room—keeping step:

Children go, to and fro,
In a merry, pretty row.

Sometimes she quieted the restlessness by telling us how grown-up people did in a sick room: They spoke very softly; they stepped very lightly; and she would add—"We will make this room like a sick room." The curtains would then be dropped, and in the darkened room all restlessness would be quieted. Having diverted the children, she went on with the lessons.

Usually, however, when we were called to order, it was to hear the story of some little boy or girl she had known. And there would be the moral to the incident. I can, even now, hear her say: "If you want others to be kind to you, speak pleasantly to them."

Once in a while a venturesome boy would go too near the river for his safety. To make him cautious she told the story of her little niece, Priscilla Kimball:

Little Priscilla lived in the house next south of the Stone Bridge, on the river bank. She was playing at sunset outside the door. Her mother was getting tea. She baked a cake before the fire, which blazed in the large fireplace, and laid the table. The family were all ready to sit at the table; but Priscilla did not answer to the call. The father and mother instead of eating their supper began to search for their little girl, for she was only two years old. The neighbors came to help, for it grew dark and darker, but they could not find her. Then they raked the river. The dear little body that only a few hours before was full

of life and beauty, was gathered up but she could never speak to her sorrowing father and mother again.

(See Fam. Hist., pages 477-8. Little Priscilla, b. March, 1818, drowned Sept. 27, 1819; and her brother Calvin drowned in the same river July 22, 1822.—Ed. News.)

After we were through with our lessons, the girls and some of the boys, had sewing and knitting. We sewed pitchwork, hemmed pocket handkerchiefs. Miss Kimball basted the work and took the first stitches.

Sometimes she punished. She had a whalebone a few inches long. She snapped it upon the ears. She had a *Fool's Cap*, which she put over the head, like a bag, and buttoned it at the neck. It was a disgrace to wear it. I do not remember that any girl wore it.

When it was time for school to close, Miss Kimball struck the bell, and we put our books away. We sang:

Thus far the Lord hath led me on,
Thus far His power prolongs my days,
And every evening shall make known
Some fresh memorial of His grace.

Then the child who had made the request first in the morning, and who was then seated on the cricket at Miss Kimball's feet, knelt and repeated the Lord's prayer.

Miss Kimball has many years been resting in the old High street burying ground. But her memory is fresh in the many hearts that rise up and call her blessed. She was tall and her face was plain, but she was a most natural teacher. We doubt if with all the school room developments and improvements of later years, little children are any happier than were we in Miss Kimball's healthful atmosphere.

(Who was this teacher Sarah Kimball? Little Priscilla was the daughter of Benjamin⁷. He had but one brother, Elias, and his daughter Sarah was not born until 1838. Page 478. Who was Sarah, daughter of Abraham⁶, page 263?—Ed. News.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWIN A. KIMBALL.—PAGE 903.

Edwin A. Kimball, an inventor and mechanical expert and formerly superintendent of the mechanical department of the university of Illinois and the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind in Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 4106 Ellis avenue. A week ago he took a severe cold, which developed into pleuro-pneumonia, and caused his death. Interment will be at Danville, Ill.

Mr. Kimball was born in 1834 in Orange, N. H. After leaving college he went to Boston and entered the shops of the Spencer Repeating Rifle Company. His inventive skill won him rapid promotion and he became foreman and then superintendent of the works. He went into the army at the breaking out of the civil war, but was recalled, as his skill was of more value in the shop than in the field.

He removed to Danville, Ill., in 1873, and became an instructor in the mechanical department of the University of Illinois, where he remained for 12 years. During the last two years of his life he was connected with the Western Electrical Company.

He survived his wife two years. He left three children—Edwin and Conrad Kimball and Mrs. Edward Goldschmidt.

We take the above from the Chicago press dispatches dated November 14. The NEWS has room this month for no such mention as the subject merits. We had little thought ever to be called to write a memorial sketch of this our uncle, the early companion of our boyhood days, but will try to do so for the January number of the NEWS. The subject is one which may possess more than merely family interest.

The article by Capt. F. M. Kimball in this number has some interesting points. It largely refers to the Perry family, and it is curious to note how it is traced back through and beyond Richard Kimball. Then the families become separated and after a few generations are again united. There are of course many similar cases, generally unknown.

MARRIED

Edward Carleton Kimball and Miss Emma Mabel Varney, both of Lynn, Mass., were married April 20, 1898. It was a pink and white wedding and was a very attractive local event. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Cheney, in the South Street Methodist Church. The whole affair was characterized by all the niceties of a refined and cultivated society, without a sign of vulgar ostentation. Master Howard H., the young brother of the groom was page and carried the silver salver in which rested two rings, and was accompanied by a little flower girl. The groom is the eldest son of Rufus Henry Kimball, wholesale dry goods dealer at Boston. (Fam. Hist., p. 938.)

At New Ireland, P. O., October 26, 1898, Miss May Marshall, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Marshall, and Jonas Osgood Kimball. The occasion was a very happy one, and after the ceremony at Christ's Church the invited guests to the number of ninety assembled at the home of the bride's parents. The bride is the popular organist of Christ's Church, and the bridegroom is the fourth child and the oldest son of Aaron Thomas Kimball. (Fam. Hist., p. 837.)

CORRECTIONS.

Page 155—(Kimball News) Rollin Hibbard Kimball married July 8, 1852 (not 1862 as printed.) Paroled May 1, 1865 (not May 10).

William A. Pegues (farmer) resides in Chesterfield Co., S. C. (not N. C.)

Eliza McIntosh died January 19, 1886 (not 1888).

Ellenor McIntosh, born August 8, 1879 (not 1879).

Colonel Daniel Burns Dyer of Augusta, Ga., has had more honors thrust upon him. He is now added to the Governor's staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

A Sketch of One Branch of the Perry Family.

To the end that the Perry line may be traced back to more remote generations and beyond the limit reached in the Perry name, the writer followed connecting lines which led him back to about the year 1565, among the hills of northern England, where was found a sturdy youth named Henry Scott, and a winsome lass by the name of Martha Whotlock. In after years they married and set up housekeeping among their country folk and amid the scenes of their childhood. Their lives were uneventful. Among their many children was one, the beautiful daughter Ursula², who was destined to be the ancestor of an almost innumerable progeny inhabiting this western continent. She won the heart of a stalwart son of Briton.

RICHARD KIMBALL² who was born in Rattleaden, county of Suffolk, England, in 1595. With his wife Ursula and several small children he emigrated to America, coming over in the good ship "Elizabeth" in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where he experienced the hardships incident to the early settlements of America. He raised a family of eleven children and died in June 1675. His wife did not long survive him, but died the following March, 1676. Their tenth child was

BENJAMIN KIMBALL³ (Richard² Henry Scott¹). He was born in Ipswich, in 1637; died July 11, 1695. Married in April, 1661, Mercy, daughter of Robert Hazeltine. He followed the occupation of wheelwright and farmer, and accumulated quite an estate for those times. In 1683 and 1684 he and his brother Richard were soldiers under Capt. Appleton, and served in King Phillip's war. He was cornet of horse troops and known as "Cornet Kimball." The graves of Benjamin and Mercy Kimball are still to be found in the old cemetery at Bradford, Mass. They

had eleven children, of whom the eighth was

ABRAHAM KIMBALL⁴ (Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹), was born March 24, 1677-78 in Bradford, Mass., where he died Feb. 26, 1707-08. He married in 1700, Mary Green, and lived in Bradford. Owned a portion of the saw-mill in Haverhill, Mass., left him by his father. He died when only a young man. His widow remarried in 1708-09. They had three children of whom

MEHITABLE KIMBALL⁵ (Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹) was the youngest. She was born March 22, 1705-06; married Obediah Perry of Rowley, Mass., son of Wm. Perry and Hester Hassel, daughter of Richard Hassel. William Perry's ancestors came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Obediah won distinction as a Captain in the French war and was awarded a large tract of land in New Hampshire, afterward known as the town of Perry. Obediah and wife Mehitable were the parents of twelve children, i. e., Abraham, Ephraim, Obediah, Ebenezer, Isaac, Joshua, William, David, Benjamin, Francis, Joseph, and Jerusha. Capt Obediah and seven of his sons lost their lives in the French War, either being killed in battle or dying from disease and exposure. One of the sons was with Maj. Rogers fighting the Indians. One was shot at St. Johns, Canada. The five remaining children, Isaac, Benjamin, Francis, Joseph and Jerusha settled in Waterborough, Maine. Of these

BENJAMIN PERRY⁶ (Mehitable⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹) (Obediah, William) born in Aug. 1742; died in Cabot, Vermont, March 22, 1829. He married Susannah Potter who was born July 1748, died August 21, 1789, in Waterborough, Maine. A plain gravestone erected by her son Anthony in 1842 marks her grave and that of her youngest child. Benjamin was a captain in the Revolutionary war and

his old sword is still in possession of his descendants in Vermont. He settled in Waterborough, Maine, after the French War and resided there for over fifty years, save the time he was in the Revolution, owning a large and valuable farm. Late in life he moved to Cabot, Vermont; where he spent the remainder of his days, and where he died and was buried. The children were:

- I—Mary Perry, born Nov. 30, 1764, in Hampstead, N. H.
- II—Joshua Perry, born June 27, 1767, in Hampstead, N. H.
- III—Mehitable Perry, born July 20, 1769 in Waterborough, Maine.
- IV—John Hazen Perry, born May 2, 1772, in Waterborough, Maine.
- V—Anthony Perry, born April 7, 1774, in Waterborough, Maine.
- VI—Nathaniel Perry, born Nov. 22, 1781, in Waterborough, Maine.
- VII—Hannah Perry, born August 20, 1784, in Waterborough, Maine.
- VIII—Martha Perry, born July, 1787; died Feb. 17, 1790.

(V) ANTHONY PERRY⁷ (Benjamin⁶ [Mehitable Kimball⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obediah, William¹) was born in Waterborough, Me., April 7, 1774. When a young man he settled in Cabot, Vt., and married Submit Whentley of Brookfield, Vt., March 17, 1799, who died Jan. 18, 1847. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Wheatley of Brookfield, Vt. He afterwards married Susan Lane who died Sept. 24, 1862. Anthony Perry was a highly respected citizen. He held many town offices, was a captain of the state militia; recruited a company for the war of 1812, and was a man of military bearing. He died Nov. 25, 1854. His children were all born in Cabot, Vt., to wit:

- I—Nathaniel Wheatley Perry, born May 21, 1801; died Nov. 28, 1887, in Burlington, Vermont.
- II—Elijah Perry, born Dec. 9, 1803; died Oct. 11, 1806.

III—Anthony Potter Perry, born July 25, 1805; died Feb. 8, 1875.

IV—Mary Vinal Perry, born April 16, 1807; died Nov. 7, 1894.

V—Elijah Perry, born March 30, 1809; died Sept. 26, 1864.

VI—Susannah Perry, born Sept. 30, 1811; died Dec. 22, 1891.

VII—Charles C. Perry, born Aug. 13, 1813; died June 4, 1881.

VIII—Allen Perry, born Oct. 29, 1815; died Nov. 24, 1889.

IX—Eliza Augusta Perry, born Oct. 25, 1820; died Dec. 24, 1829.

(I) NATHANIEL WHEATLEY PERRY⁸ [Anthony⁷ Benjamin⁶ Mehitable⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obediah² William¹), was born in Cabot, Vt., May 24, 1801; married Clarissa Collins of Williamstown, Vt.; died in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 28, 1887. He was a physician and practised successfully his profession for many years in Williamstown, Vt. During the war of the rebellion he was a surgeon in the army, stationed in the U. S. General Hospital at Burlington. Dr. Perry was a very honorable christian man, a lifelong member of the Congregational Church. He was as attentive in the practice of his profession among the poor as among the rich. He died at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife survived him several years. His children were:

- I—Helen Maria Perry⁹, married A.K. Ballard of Burlington, Vermont. He was a manufacturer of pottery. Died about 1870. They had several children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Ballard still resides in Burlington.
- II—Martha Jane Perry, married Theodore Prentiss, a lawyer. Resides in Watertown, Wis. They have two children.
- III—Clementine Submit Perry⁹, born Williamstown, Vermont, 1836; died in Burlington at the age of about forty years.

IV—Collins Perry⁹, died in boyhood, in Williamstown, Vermont.

(3) ANTHONY POTTER PERRY⁸ ([Anthony⁷ Benjamin⁶ Mehitabel⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obediah² William¹), was born July 25, 1805, in Cabot; married December 14, 1831, Lucy Walbridge, who was born February 15, 1807, and who died July 29, 1890. Anthony Potter died February 18, 1875. He was a thrifty farmer, and lived in Cabot all his life—a Congregationalist. Their children were:

I—Laura Ann Perry⁹, born September 25, 1832, in Cabot; married February 8, 1853, Franklin A. Senter, who was a carpenter and who resided in Manchester, N.H.

II—Emily V. Perry⁹, born February 11, 1834; married September, 1852, to Ezekiel P. Read. She died February 12, 1879. No children.

III—Anthony A. Perry⁹ born April 21, 1837; married November 1, 1862, Julia A. Gunn of Cabot, who died December 12, 1892. Married 2d, Mattie A. Midgett, who died February 25, 1897. Anthony A. is a farmer and resides in Walden Vermont.

IV—Cornelia E. Perry⁹, born March 17, 1840; married November 1, 1862, John Austin, who is a farmer and resides in Amoskeag, N.H.

V—Jewett W. Perry⁹, born in Cabot, April 15, 1842. He entered the service of his country in the war of the rebellion in a N.H. Cavalry regiment. He died in the U. S. General Hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, in July, 1865, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. A monument which marks his grave, was erected to his memory: a brave soldier.

(I) The children of LAURA ANN and FRANKLIN A. SENTER.

I—Nellie A. Senter¹⁰, born February 27, 1854; married February 8, 1877, to S.W. Barlow; occupation,

blacksmith. Residence, Reed's Ferry, N. H. They have two children: Laura Ann¹¹, born Sept. 12, 1877; Franklin W.¹¹, born February 7, 1879.

II—Florence M. Senter¹⁰, born Jan. 6, 1857; married Guy Brown Dec. 24, 1890. She was a teacher for many years. Mr. Brown is an electrician. Residence, Manchester, N. H. They have two children: Nellie E.¹¹, born May 9, 1893; Louise C.¹¹, born January 31, 1895.

III—Alice L. Senter¹⁰, born November 29, 1865; died March 29, 1868.

IV—Minnie A. Senter¹⁰, born Feb. 8, 1868; died March 7, 1872.

V—Emma L. Senter¹⁰, born July 10, 1872; died May 29, 1878.

VI—Arthur Perry Senter¹⁰, born November 22, 1875. He graduated from the high school; is a promising young man, and has been employed for the last four years on the "Daily Mirror" of Manchester.

(III) Children of ANTHONY A. and JULIA A. PERRY.

I—Walter Jewett Perry¹⁰, born January 14, 1865; married Eva J. Waldo of Cabot, Vermont, January 1, 1890. They have two children: Ralph Waldo¹¹, born January 7, 1891; Lila Julia¹¹, born November 5, 1895. Residence, Walden, Vt.

(IV) Children of CORNELIA E. and JOHN AUSTIN⁹.

I—Leslie Perry¹⁰, born January 5, 1864, in Cabot; married Ruth Wheeler, August 8, 1893. He is a musician and resides in Barre, Vt.

II—Charles Hiram¹⁰, born in Cabot, July 18, 1866; married Nellie Adams, June 30, 1888. He is a farmer and resides in East Cabot, Vt. They have two children: Mary¹¹, born June 7, 1892; Marcia¹¹, born May 19, 1894.

III—Phillip Anthony¹⁰, b. Nov. 11, 1873. He married Gertrude Van Betz, August 1, 1895. They have one child; Consuelo¹¹, born May 30, 1896. He is a dentist and resides in Stamford, Conn.

(IV) MARY VINAL PERRY⁸ ([Anthony⁷ Benjamin⁶ Mehitabel⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obediah² William) She was born in Cabot, Vt., April 16, 1807; married Joseph Hoyt, December 19, 1832, who was born April 14, 1806, and died August 2, 1870 at Cameron, Mo. She died in Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 7, 1894. Joseph Hoyt was a prosperous farmer and lived in Cabot until 1868, when the family moved to Missouri. He and his wife were both earnest Christian people and active in church work. He was a deacon in the Congregational church for many years. Mrs. Hoyt was a very intellectual woman, a great reader, and possessed rare christian virtues.

CHILDREN.

I—Alvina Nealy⁹, (adopted), born August 31, 1831; died Feb., 1883. She married David Nevens. They had seven children, viz: George¹⁰, Abbie¹⁰, May¹⁰, Nellie¹⁰, Fred¹⁰, Frank¹⁰, and Grace. Several of them died in childhood.

II—Lucy Bigelow⁹, born January 17, 1834; died at Cameron, Mo., Sept 24, 1872. She married Arthur C. Burbank of Limerick, Maine., in 1859. They were both successful teachers for many years. Prof. Burbank died at Gallheim, Mo., June 2, 1892. Child: Linnie¹⁰, born May 11, 1862; married Samuel C. Scott of Pittsburg, Pa., Oct., 1886. Children: Thurlstane¹¹, Arthur B.¹¹, John¹¹, and Lucien¹¹.

III—Enoch Smith⁹, born March 26, 1836; was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and died in the U. S. General Hospital in Montpelier, Vermont, Oct 1, 1865. He had an honorable record as a soldier.

IV—Susannah S.⁹, born April 11, 1839; married F. M. Kimball, (See 1865 Kimball History.) September 27, 1863. He was a soldier in the war and was discharged from the service with the rank of Captain, Jan. 1, 1869, after a continuous service of over seven years. He was twice wounded in battle. Now resides in Topeka, Kansas. Business, secretary of the Etna Loan Company. Children: 1, Carl Willis¹⁰, born August 26, 1867, in Lawrenceville, Virginia. Educated at St. James Military Academy, Macon, Missouri. Married December 31, 1896, Jennie Shepherd of Willsboro, N. Y. He is in business with Austin Kimball & Co., fruit dealers, New York City. Child: Richard Shepherd¹¹ (See No. 11, K.F.N.), born December 10, 1897. 2, Mary Gertrude¹⁰, born May 9, 1870; died December 11, 1870. 3, Claude Frederick¹⁰ born May 27, 1873. Educated at Wesleyan College, Cameron, Missouri. 4, Maud Louise¹⁰, born December 22, 1877. Educated at College Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, Kansas, and resides with her parents.

V—Wheatley Perry⁹, born September 29, 1840; died May 11, 1859. He was a young man of promise.

VI—Abigail Smith⁹, born August 7, 1842; died December 23, 1892; married Amasa W. Carpenter of Cabot, Vermont, March 2, 1866. He was a soldier in the late war, and died June 14, 1892. They resided for the most part in Cameron, Mo. Children: 1, Horace¹⁰, born in 1868 and died when about eight years of age. 2, Alfred W.¹⁰ born March, 1870; died April 7, 1897. 3, Frank Nelson¹⁰, born 1876; resides in Kansas City, Missouri. 4, Evelyn¹⁰, born April 16, 1879.

VII—Joseph Tristram⁹, born July 24, 1850; was a farmer and stockman

for many years in Nebraska. Now resides in Denver, Colorado.

VIII—Frank Perry⁹, born June 27, 1853; married at Cameron, Mo., Annie Payne, September 27, 1873. He is a railroad engineer. Resides at Thomaston, Michigan. Children: Fred¹⁰ and Kate.

(V) ELIJAH PERRY⁸ [Anthony⁷ Benjamin⁶ Mehitabel⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obediah² William¹, born in Cabot, Vt., March 30, 1809; married Abigail F. Hoyt, November 24, 1836. She died of consumption December 2, 1846. Their married life was very happy. Married 2d, Martha B. Coburn, June 2, 1847. In early life he became a clerk in the mercantile firm of Scott and Palmer of Cabot, Vt. A few years later he and his brother-in-law, Joseph Hoyt bought out the business, and the firm of E. Perry & Co. continued for many years, adding to it other business enterprises, flouring mill, saw mill, etc. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and an earnest worker in the Church and Sunday School. Was highly respected by everyone. He died comparatively a young man, September 26, 1864. His widow, Martha B. died November 24, 1893.

CHILDREN.

I—Charles Henry⁹, born July 4, 1840; received an Academic education, and was employed during the vacations in his father's store. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Fourth Vt. Regt., September 1, 1861. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and fell in battle, while fighting for his country, at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864, and was buried on the battlefield.

II—William Allen⁹ (a) born March 30, 1845; received a good education, imbibed a spirit of patriotism, and like his brother, entered the army in defense of his country.

He was a member of the First Vermont Brigade Band. Remained with the army until September, 1863, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He returned to Cabot, Vt., and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1867, then emigrated west and pursued the same business at Plover and Steven's Point, Wis., until his death, which occurred April 24, 1880. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married in 1866, Emma Leonard of Royalton, Vt. They had three children; Abbie N¹⁰, Fred W.¹⁰, and Leonard¹⁰. Abbie married in December, 1891. Howard M. Whiting of Des Moines Iowa. They reside in Portland, Oregon. Fred is also married and resides in Des Moines, Iowa. He is manager of a weekly newspaper called "The Record". Leonard is married and lives in Portland, Oregon. He is a printer by trade. The widow of William Allen married Edward Cowles and also resides in Portland.

III—Joseph Francis⁹ (b) born March 30, 1845, being the twin brother William Allen. When not in school, he was employed in his father's store. At the death of his father, he and his brother William conducted the business for several years, the partnership dissolving in 1867. He sold out in 1870, and removed to Red Wing, Minn. In August, 1873 he again engaged in mercantile business with his brother at Stevens Point Wisconsin, which continued for several years. He then went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he now resides. Is book-keeper and cashier for a large mortgage and brokerage firm. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married on December 22,

Lizzie P. Swett of Limerick, Me., a lady of rare worth. Children: Elkanah Swett¹⁰ and George Francis¹⁰, twins, born March 15, 1878; died in infancy. Chester Swett¹⁰, born November 11, 1879. He lives with his parents, and is a very bright and promising young man.

IV—Abbie M.⁹, born in Cabot Vermont, September 23, 1848. Was a very lovely child. Died November 9, 1862. Her death was a great blow to her parents.

(VI) SUSANNAH PERRY³ (Anthony⁷ Benjamin¹ Mehitable Kimball⁵ Abraham¹ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹) Ursula² Martha Whotlock¹) born April 30, 1811, in Cabot, Vt.; married October 9, 1832, Ames Walbridge, born May 15, 1810; died July 29, 1843. She died December 22, 1891. She resided all of her life in the town of her birth, and was a devoted christian mother.

CHILDREN.

I—John W. Walbridge⁹, born October 28, 1833; married Mary Jane Stone of Cabot, June 9, 1861, who died about 1880; married 2d, Mary Marlin Hubbell, August 3, 1881, who died April 1, 1884; married 3d, Etta Gilkerson of Greensboro, Vt., Jan. 24, 1885. He is a prosperous farmer and resides in Cabot. Children: 1, Edward Payson¹⁰, born February 17, 1865; married October 4, 1892, Linnie D. Foster, who was born November 9, 1870. Children: Maidena Elsie¹¹, born December 13, 1893, and Morris Edward¹¹ born July 8, 1896. Edward Payson¹⁰ is a thrifty young farmer, and in connection with his father-in-law Mr. Foster, has become quite celebrated as a manufacturer of a fine quality of maple sugar. Resides, Cabot. 2, Fred W.¹⁰, born Dec. 1, 1866; married March 7, 1894, Nellie D. Hale of Cabot, who was born July 18, 1874. He died June

16, 1897. 3, Carrie¹⁰, born June 7, 1882; died April 1, 1884. 4, Harry¹⁰ born October 17, 1886.

II—Mary Vinal Walbridge⁹, born Jan. 28, 1834; died December 19, 1869; married Geo. T. Hazen of Hartford, Vt., March 16, 1860, and resided in Hartford until her death. Children: 1, Charles Herbert¹⁰, born July 18, 1861. He married Ada Shattuck of East Landaff, N. H., May 5, 1884. Children: Ralph William¹¹ born June 19, 1836. Allen Eugene¹¹, born Dec. 7, 1890. Residence Hartford. Hattie Jane¹⁰, born July 13, 1862, in Hartford; died August 1890. 3, Allen Walbridge¹⁰, born Oct. 3, 1865; married Fannie Calista Harvey, of Cabot, November 6, 1881. Children: Louise Mary¹¹, born October 15, 1891. Paul Harvey¹¹ born May 2, 1897; both in Saratoga, N. Y.

III—Don Carlos Walbridge⁹, born Feb. 8, 1838; enlisted in the Seventh Vermont Regiment, and died in Pensacola, Florida, Nov. 27, 1862. He was a brave soldier and gave his life for his country.

IV—Susan Amelia Walbridge⁹, born April 12, 1840; died April 2, 1866.

V—Allen A. Walbridge⁹, born April 2, 1843. Received a commercial education, went west in the spring of 1866, and engaged in mercantile business in Madison, Wis. After a few years he removed to Beloit, Wis., where he still resides following mercantile pursuits. He has always been an active business man, finding some time, however, to give to the cause of temperance and other social and moral reforms. He married Sarah Jane Harvey of Cabot, November 17, 1869, who died January 27, 1890; married 2d, Mrs. Sarah Ruth Strobe, January 8, 1894, of Madison, Wis.. Children: 1, Mary

Minnie¹⁰, born Sept. 6, 1870; married Dr. F. W. Adamson of Milwaukee, Sept. 13, 1894, and died December 2, 1895, leaving a young child. She was an excellent young lady, and her death was a very sad affliction to her many friends. 2, Fannie Rose¹⁰, born July, 29, 1872; graduated from the State University at Madison, and has been a teacher for several years in the High School at Beloit with marked success. 3, Carrie Susan¹⁰ born Sept. 30, 1873; graduated from the Madison High School and has been a successful teacher for several years. 4, Allen Harvey¹⁰ born March 6, 1876. 5, Ernest Lucien¹⁰, born June 17, 1877. Received a good business education, and for several years has been a traveling salesman for the firm of G. F. Harvey & Co., of Saratoga, N. Y.

Mrs. Walbridge also descended from the Perrys. Her grandfather on her mother's side being Calvin Perry, and lived in Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and died in 1811. His wife was a Miss Felton from Boston, who died soon after her husband. They left two children, Theodotia, born 1803, the mother of Mrs. Walbridge; and Calvin, born about 1810. Calvin died in Texas, date unknown. His father, Calvin, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Walbridge, was one of twelve children of Phineas Perry and Hester Gates. They lived in northern N. Y. The names of the twelve children were Justus, Daniel, Thomas, Hannah, William, Luther, Luke, Lucretia, Calvin, Martha, Heman and Phineas. I very gladly leave it for some one else to trace this branch of the Perry family.

(VII) CHARLES C. PERRY⁸ ([An-

thony⁷ Benjamin⁶ Mehitable⁵ Kimball⁴ Abraham³ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obadiah² William¹) born August 13, 1813, in Cabot; married June 7, 1840, Abigail Washburn Walbridge, who was born April 7, 1817. He died June 4, 1881, and his wife died December 2, 1884. They resided in Cabot all their married life. A kind neighbor and a christian man.

CHILDREN.

I—Helen Maria Perry⁹, born November 30, 1841; married G. Cordova Hatch, November 28, 1867; died, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, May 13, 1896. Mr. Hatch is a merchant. Residence Cabot. Child: Charles Perry¹⁰, born March 19, 1875.

II—Ames Boyd Perry⁹ born June 2, 1845; married September 8, 1874, Elizabeth Jane Gilchrist, who was born September 29, 1851, in Melndoe Falls, Vt. Mr. Perry is a prosperous merchant, and was postmaster several terms. Resides in Melndoe Falls. Children: Mabelle Louise¹⁰, born November 27, 1875, a very interesting and intelligent young lady. Virginia Elizabeth¹⁰, born April 2, 1889.

III—Mary Louise Perry⁹, born April 20, 1849; married October 4, 1870, Charles James Bell of Walden, Vt, who was born March 10, 1845. He is an extensive farmer, and engages largely in the manufacture of maple sugar and dairy products. He is president of the National Grauge; served several terms as State Senator; also as Railroad Commissioner, and is at present a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Mrs. Bell is a noble christian woman, and their home is a happy one. Children: 1, Adine Merrill¹⁰, born May 15, 1874. Has been teaching several years with signal success.

2, Jennie Bell¹⁰, born June 29, 1876. She is her father's secretary and treasurer of the creamery plant. The Bell farm is in Waldon, Vt.; post-office, East Hardwick.

(VIII) ALLEN PERRY⁶ ([Anthony⁷ Benjamin⁶ Melitable⁵ Abraham⁴ Benjamin³ Richard² Henry Scott¹] Obadiah⁵ William⁴) born in Cabot, October 29, 1815; married November 19, 1846, Almira O. Philpot, of Limerick, Maine, who was born March 12, 1820. Her mother was Martha Perry, a descendant of Obadiah Perry⁵. Mr. Perry died November 24, 1889. He was a useful and influential citizen and held many town offices in Cabot. He was town clerk for many years, and his worthy and efficient wife rendered him great assistance in the performance of the duties of that office. Since his death Mrs. Perry has resided among her people in Limerick, Maine, where she still makes her home. No children. Both members of the Methodist Church.

(VI) NATHANIEL PERRY⁷, another son of Capt. Benjamin⁷ settled at Cabot, Vt., and left many descendants and I would nominate Mrs. Harriett Perry Goodwin of Minneapolis, Minn., as a suitable person with time and ability, to write up that branch of the family

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Chicago Tribute to the Dead

Impressive services were held in Chicago, November 13, at the dedication of a monument to the memory of those of the First Regiment who gave their lives in the late war. Among these was Private Eugene B. Kimball, son of the Chicago banker, Eugene S. Kimball. This young hero left a home possessed of all the comforts that wealth can afford, and as many others did, accepted manfully all the hardships of a soldier's life. He was yet a boy, not entered upon man's estate, but when disease came in the midst of duty, refused to yield, and marched when he should have been in the hospital. He was able to reach home however, under his father's care when the war was over, but it was then too late, and his name was one on the Roll of Honor. The addresses at the shaft on this occasion were by some of Chicago's most eminent men, including Dr. Thomas and Bishop Fallows, and were not only eloquent but affecting.

HILTON HALL.

This is a novel by Mrs. Helen Vilate Kimball Tilton, of Salt Lake City, Utah. It is founded on facts and will be of especial interest to members of the family.

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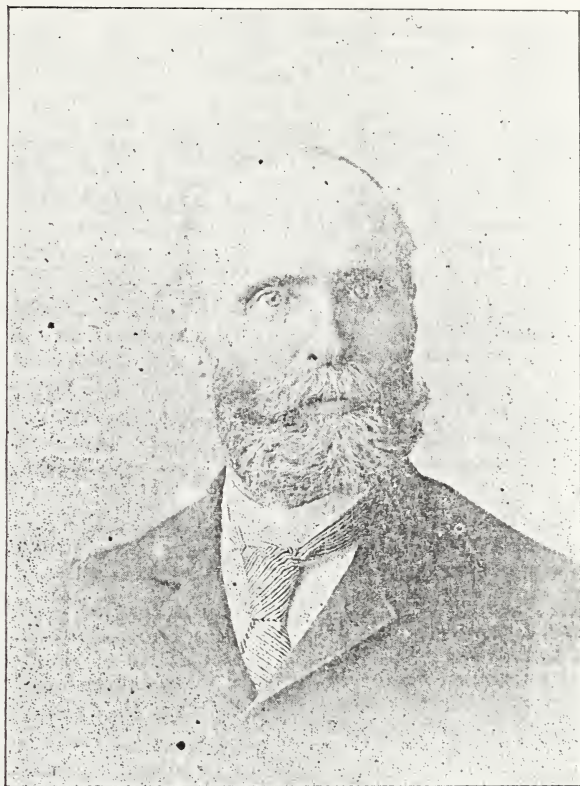
Kimball Family News.

Topeka, Kansas, January, 1899.

Vol. II, No. 1.

Terms 50 cents a year.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.



EDWIN A. KIMBALL.

DIED CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 13, 1898.

(Family History page 903, also Family News, December, 1898.)

Edwin Alonzo Kimball was born in Orange, N. H., November 21, 1834, the youngest of nine children, one of whom died in

THE GARDEN OF EDEN



infancy. His father died when he was less than seven years old. He was thus left to the care of his mother, a daughter of Deacon Benjamin Fowler. She was a woman of remarkable talent and left her impress upon both children and grandchildren.

The Fowler and Kimball families were early united. Joseph Fowler came to America in 1634, and with his father settled in Ipswich, Mass., and after Richard Kimball went from Watertown to Ipswich, sold him forty acres of land and married his daughter, Martha Kimball.

This Orange home was one of those rugged mountain farms where hard work and rigid economy are required to insure a livelihood. The parents had succeeded in educating the eldest son, a deaf mute, a victim of scarlet fever, and four of the older children had left the family home while another four remained. Of these, two were boys of ten and seven years respectively. To manage this rough farm with these two small boys was the problem before this brave mother. But she solved it although new responsibilities were soon added in the care of grandchildren. Lucinda Fowler Kimball was a woman of tireless energy with a mind as active as her little body. She was well read in the standard books of the day, familiar with English poets and given to apt quotations. These often excited an interest in the young people and sent them rummaging in the old attic for books packed away in boxes and trunks for the want of room elsewhere. Her love for the beautiful found its best expression in her flower garden which was always the wonder of the neighborhood. She was a masterful teacher and guide, seldom ever using the rod. She was one of the early reformers in many ways. The children and grandchildren under her care were led and not driven. When they were made to hate slavery and intemperance and all immorality, there was no galling of the silken threads that led them on. There were no stern lectures and forbidding rules. There were pictures and examples held up to view as worthy to be copied and followed, but how or why they appeared was not apparent. This, some of us learned in after years and we have often thought hers a very admirable system of character building.

That country school district was on the watershed between the Connecticut and Merimac rivers. It joined the town of Groton, where so many of Hopkinton Kimballs had settled and from which many went to Elgin Illinois. (See Fam. Hist. p. 171, Samuel and his descendants, including Joseph and his large family, mostly girls, page 323, ancestor of Colonel Dyer, Dr. Alfred K. Hills, and many others.)

It is recalled that in this school not a family indulged in liquor or profanity and every boy in the school was free from these vices.



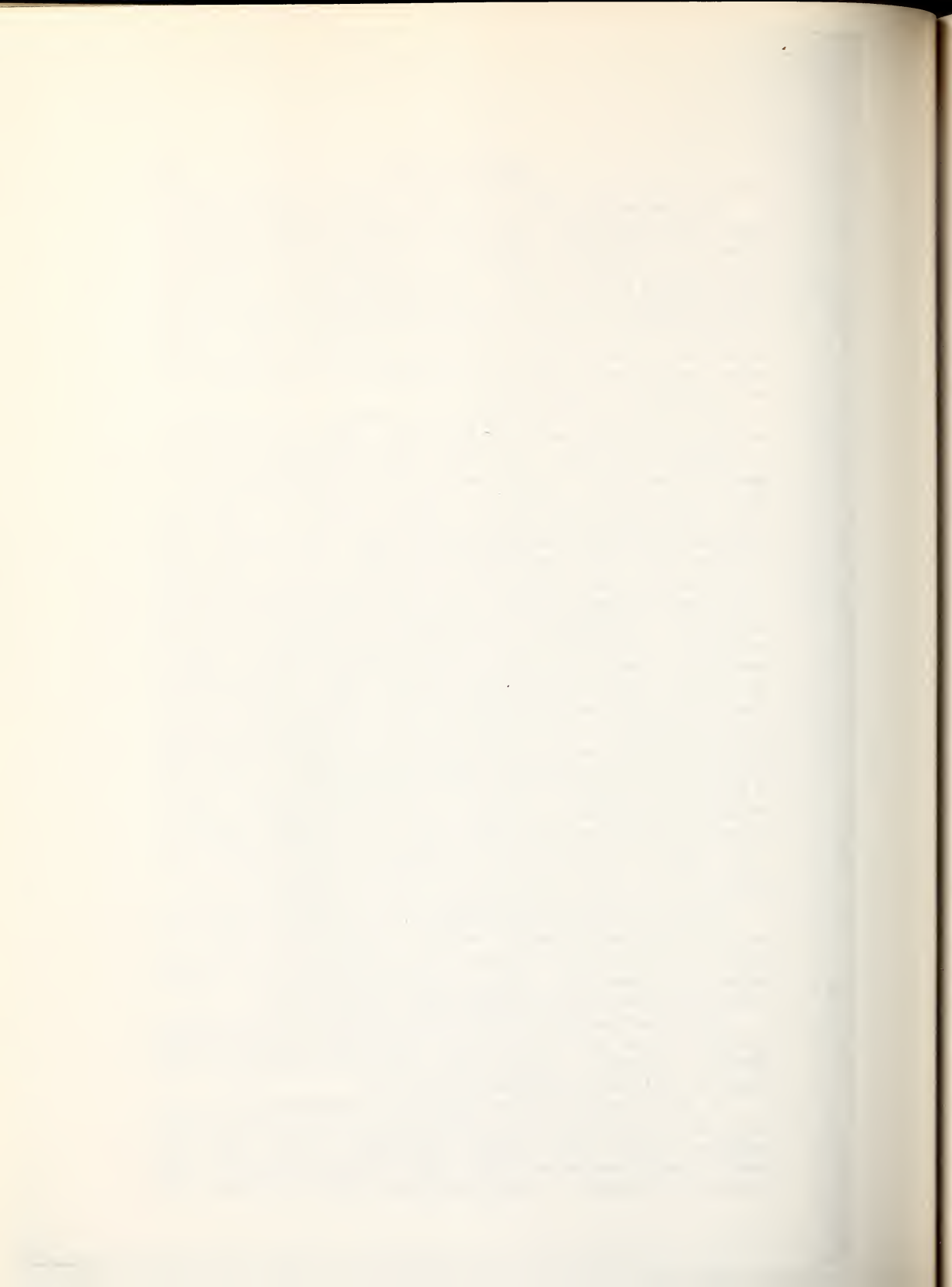
Such were the influences under which Edwin Kimball grew toward manhood. He was by nature ethical, and his environment strengthened his moral convictions. His puritanical inheritance sometimes made him show an intolerance which was really foreign to his nature. Unfortunately he was almost entirely wanting in that tact, so predominant in his mother. While he might refrain from speech he could not conceal his contempt of all that was unmanly. It was this want of tact, that, under other circumstances, might have resulted more seriously in his war experience as related below.

But withal he was a lover of exact justice. An incident in our early school life will illustrate this. He was some twelve or thirteen years old. As above intimated that school was a model of morality. There was not a bad or vicious pupil in it. There had never been a case of serious trouble or disobedience. The teacher, Osborne by name, was new, and as he afterwards explained had been grossly and maliciously misinformed. It was near the close of the first day of the winter term. The writer of this sketch was sitting quietly at his desk close to the opposite wall, when suddenly a heavy ruler struck the partition and fell at his feet. Looking up he was ordered to take it to the teacher's desk. Then others were called up until a line of ten or twelve was formed, the writer at the head and Edwin Kimball at the foot. He was the largest in the line. Commencing at the head each one was then given a few stinging blows on the palm of the hand. Not one had the least idea why it was done. Reaching Edwin, at last, the teacher did not ask for his hand, but did ask if he thought he could obey the rules of the school if he was not feruled. To this Edwin replied in effect, that the pupils of that school had always been obedient; that not one of those he had just punished knew why it was done, and that if they deserved it he did also, and thereupon held out his upward palm. No blow was given and the school was dismissed. Later on that teacher was grieved enough at the mistake he made.

A few years later Edwin Kimball, who had developed more or less of mechanical genius, went to Winchester, Mass., the home of his eldest brother Ozro, (No. 1999, p. 901) where he entered a machine shop. Here he served his time, and acquired much of that skill that afterward served him so well.

About the time he had finished his apprenticeship the Kansas struggle began and he was one of the first to reach Topeka. Here he remained a short time, and there being few openings for his trade he returned to the east.

In 1859 he married Miss Emma M. Alexander of East Canaan, N. H. She was born in Vermont, but had left that state with her mother upon a second marriage. About this time several young women, who have since become well known were becoming prominent. Among these were Gail Hamilton, Har-



riet E. Prescott now Mrs. Spofford, with a warm place in the hearts of Ipswich people, Ellen Louise Chandler, now Mrs. Moulton. Miss Wetherell had published her *Wide Wide World* and Miss Maria Cummins, the *Lamplighter*; and Edna Dean Proctor of New Hampshire had compiled Henry Ward Beecher's *Star Papers*. To these might be added Emma M. Alexander, whose fugitive poems and stories had appeared in the leading journals, but whose light was soon to go out, as well as Anna Douglass Green, (Marian Douglass, *Fam. Hist.* p. 551) and our own Harriet McEwen Kimball (p. 686.)

The marriage of Miss Alexander promised to increase her literary usefulness. Edwin had a good position in Boston. He was a man of fine personal appearance, cultivated and refined. His tastes were literary and musical. He was a member of the Handel and Haydn and other societies. He not only enjoyed but improved the advantages offered by these associations, and this enabled the young wife to also profit by them. But she soon fell a victim to consumption and died at her old home in East Canaan in the fall of 1860. She was an ideal poet. The calmness with which she regarded death is distinctly recalled. She knew it was near, but the changing autumn tints of the mountain forests were as charming as ever, even though typical of her own existence. She had ordered her burial robe in advance, and on one occasion shortly before the end, showing it to a friend, said, "Is it not beautiful?"

A year or two later brought on a somewhat unusual war experience, one incident in which not only throws some light on his own character, but illuminates again the discrimination, if not the sympathetic nature of President Lincoln.

Perhaps the following letter written by Mr. Kimball to Sarah Louise Kimball of San Francisco, only a few months before his death will afford the best introduction to this period. He writes:

I see by the Family History (p. 810) that your father was a hero in the Civil War, and you may wonder why my war record was so short. I will explain briefly. I enlisted at Boston in the Engineer Corps. Sappers and Miners, under Capt. J. B. McPherson (afterwards killed in Tennessee), regular army, all officers graduates of West Point. Before the war there were only two companies, "A" and "B", composed of 150 men each, with 30 sergeants, and 30 corporals. Those two companies were composed of a lot of toughs: drunkards, criminals and others too lazy to work. Congress passed an act increasing the corps by two companies, "C" and "D". The sergeants and corporals of those companies were supposed to be taken from the ranks of enlisted men, but in fact many of the old men from Companies "A" and "B" were put into those places. I was sent to West Point for a time to drill and wait orders. While there I saw in the barracks several soldiers who were under arrest for drunkenness, and had quite an experience with that class of soldiers. We were soon sent to Washington, where one of them was reduced to the ranks for drunkenness, order read by Lieutenant Weitzel, (afterwards General Weitzel) before the whole battalion. On one of our campaigns to Harper's Ferry one of our Sergeants was so drunk we had to



put him into the baggage car with our bridge material—carried him as freight. We put a bridge across the Potomac for Bank's army, 20,000 men, to cross over into Virginia, then returned to Washington, loaded a lot of bridge material, batteaux, boats, etc., upon steamers to go down the river to Fortress Monroe; but previous to that the "Young Napoleon," G. B. McClellan started out on a campaign to meet the enemy somewhere beyond Fairfax Court House; we found some wooden cannon but the enemy had been gone several days, so we marched up the hill and down again. Well one night I was detailed for one of our steamers, and for "Corporal of the Guard" we had Corporal Thompson a drunken Irishman and when we went on guard he could barely walk. It was raining at the time and the deck of the boat was running with water. My detail would come about ten o'clock, it was then about seven o'clock, and I wanted to get a little sleep before my beat came, so I took several bridge planks from a pile on deck and laid them on the floor of the deck to keep me out of the sheet of water flowing over it. The Corporal made me put the plank back on the pile again, saying, "If you always get so good a place as that to sleep on you will be lucky." I was angry all the way through and not in a mood for sleep; when my beat came at ten I was so hot that the persistent rain failed to cool me, and I mused while the fire burned and the rain pattered on my rubber blanket, and I asked myself how I could stand that sort of thing for three years, to be ordered about by men (?) whom I would not look at if I were at home. Before morning I formulated my plan, and when I went to the barracks for my rations I took time to write a note to the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, saying that I enlisted to serve the country and not to have my life wasted through the influence of drunken men, and asked for a transfer into a Volunteer Regiment. The post boy was just going to the city for mail and I gave my letter to him, so I knew there would be no miscarriage. Afterwards we went down the river to Fortress Monroe and up through Hampton to "Cornwallis Plain" before Yorktown, where we camped; soon after the floods came, and we lived and moved in mud. Then an order came from the War Department for me to report at headquarters at once, so I left my beloved comrades and alone wended my way back to the Fortress and via Baltimore by boat to Washington. That was one day after the Merrimac and Monitor had their fight. Through the influence of a congressman and an interview with Lincoln I got my discharge, so now you see why I missed being a hero.

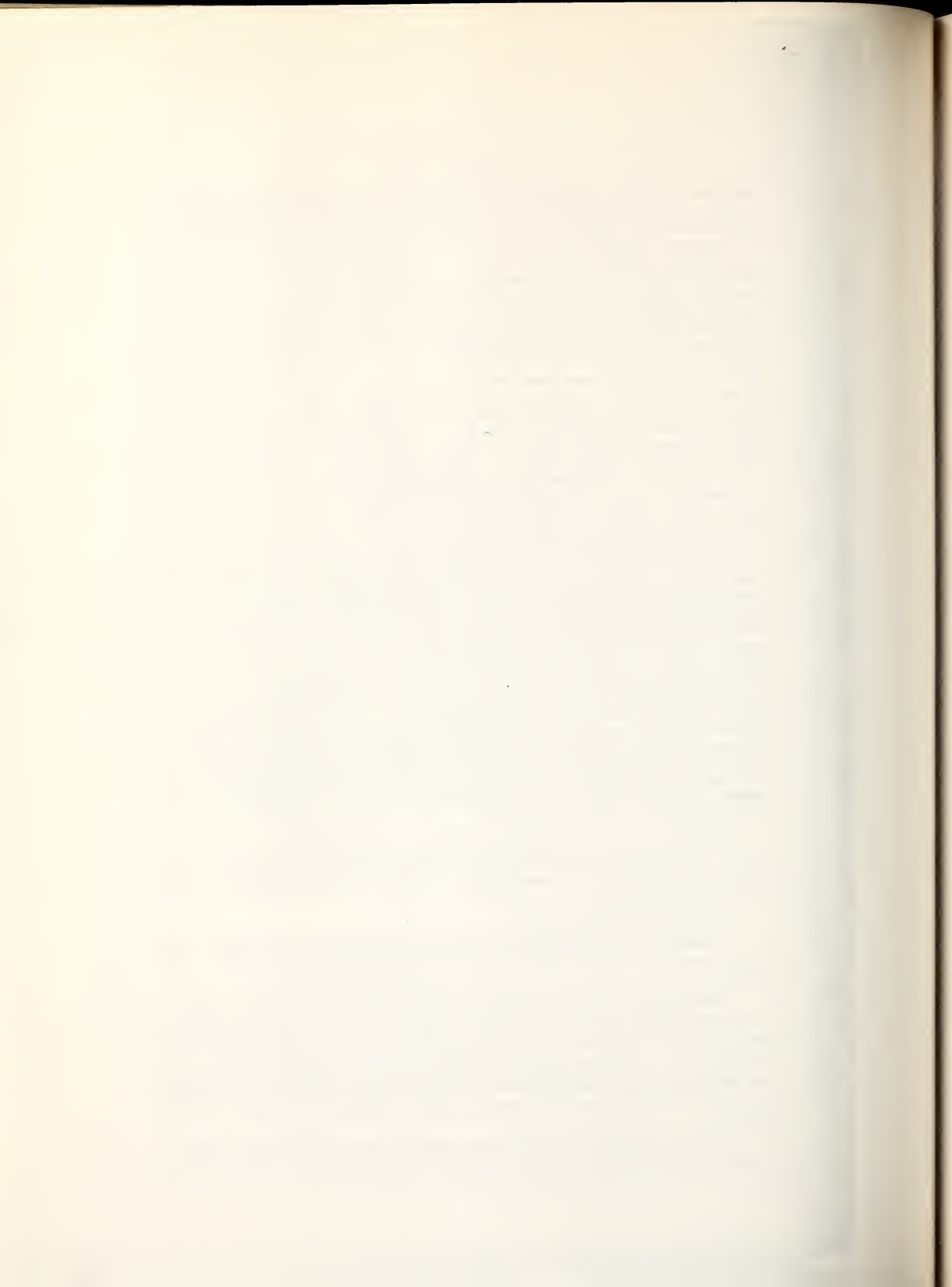
Here is a bare statement of facts. Very little has been said of the real grievances that led to the writing of the letter to Secretary Stanton, and nothing in detail of the interviews with President Lincoln.

In postscript he says:

I inherited from my mother an undying disgust for the drink habit, and a hatred of strong drink, so that surroundings of this sort made it hell for me.

Reference has been made to his want of tact. He had no tact, possibly no desire to conceal this disgust. He could not, at least did not, fail to show the contempt he felt for his carousing comrades. As a private the officers of the company were able to heap upon him impositions that were unendurable. Advantage was taken of this power, and no doubt the position was a "hell" to him.

There must have been something unusual in that letter to Secretary Stanton to elicit a reply. Strange that it was not cast



aside thoughtlessly. The first interview with the stern Secretary led to the conclusion that nothing could be done. He was in the regular army. He did not seek a discharge but a transfer to some volunteer regiment. He did not seek to evade the service or shirk any duty. The Secretary expressed his sympathy and suggested that he see the President. At first the interview with President Lincoln was hardly more promising. He asked what were the views of Mr. Stanton and then remarked that the Secretary knew better than he did as to what could be done without detriment to the service. The President was then asked if the decision was final that he should return to his company. He supposed it was.

"Then," said Edwin, "I may as well be arrested at once as a deserter, for I will never rejoin that company. Death is far preferable." President Lincoln became interested, and asked for his story, the grounds for his complaint, his former business, and how he came to enlist. These were all stated in sufficient detail and another interview appointed. The President called in the aid of the Member of Congress referred to, and made investigation, the result of which was the conclusion that he was of far more service to the country making fire arms than in using them, and so a full discharge was given him, and he returned to become superintendent of the Spencer Arms Company.

After the close of the war his business career was somewhat varied. At one time he was superintendent of the Boston Globe Nail Company, and then of the Winchester Arms Company. At the time of the Turko-Russian war he was contractor for the Peabody-Martini Rifle Company of Providence, R. I., and later became identified with the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of the latter city.

On January 17, 1863, Edwin Kimball and Clara B. Bryant were married in Boston and here two children were born, Edwin Raymond, Nov. 5, 1863, now on the editorial staff of the Chicago Times-Herald, and Clara Maud, born Nov. 5, 1867, married January 14, 1894, Edward Goldschmidt of the Chicago Electric Company. She is a trained musician, having the advantage of European study, and was a teacher in the University of Illinois. Conrad B., the youngest son, was born in Providence, R. I., September 23, 1873, and is now an architect in Chicago. He too has great musical talent and ranks as a superior vocalist. All are graduates of the University of Illinois.

In 1873 Edwin Kimball removed to Danville, Illinois, where two brothers and two sisters had long resided, and where the mother died and was buried. The year following he was made instructor and superintendent of the mechanical department of the University of Illinois, at Champaign. Here he remained twelve years until the place was needed as a reward for political service within his own party. After this he was



appointed superintendent of the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, and after that was connected with the Western Electric Company until his death. Mrs. Kimball died nearly two years before. She was a bright, intelligent woman, a devoted wife and mother, a sincere christian woman whose good works will live long in the memory of others.

Edwin Kimball, as a friend writes, "was made of finer material than most of us, although he had his peculiarities." He was a lifelong student, fond of literature, of music, of art and of science. He loved his home and family and all that was good and true. He certainly did have some "peculiarities." Some puritanical ideas were a part of his inheritance, and some of these became softened with age. More of his mother's tact would often have saved him from annoyance, but his heart was big and in the right place. It had the tender quality of a woman's and never can be forgotten how tender on one occasion as the beautiful life of a precocious loved one slowly slipped away and into the unseen.

No one could have anticipated the death of this strong and healthy man. He had scarcely ever known sickness. In every respect his life had been temperate and no one imagined that many years more were not to be his. He was only one of many who seem to have been suddenly taken off this season by the fatal pneumonia. He was the first of the five brothers to die a natural death. Three before had met their death by accident.



Perhaps the following inscription, found on page 190 of "Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Groton, Massachusetts," may furnish a fit item for the Family News. At any rate I send it for your decision. S. A. G.

Lib. Mass. Hist. Society, Boston.

[Willow Tree and Urn.]

CHARLES HENRY,

SON OF HENRY AND

NANCY KIMBALL,

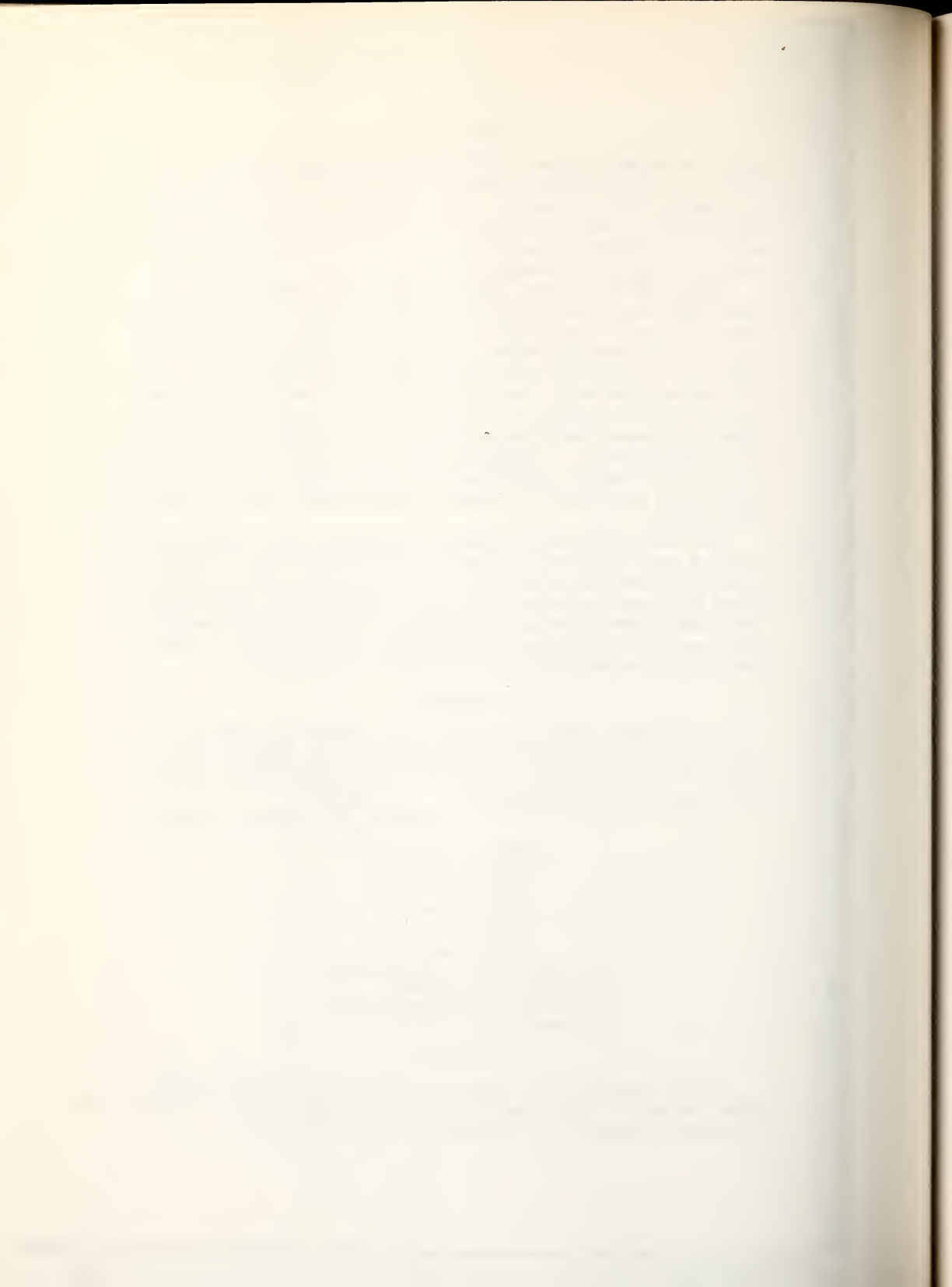
died March 21, 1837,

Æt. 4 ys. and 6 ms.

*This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just come to see how sweet a flower,
In Paradise would bloom.*



Mrs. Annie Kimball Sloane of San Diego, Cal., (p. 1057) who has been giving lessons in music and voice culture in San Francisco, returned to her home for the holidays.



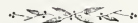
DIED.

CATHERINE M. KIMBALL.

Catharine M. Kimball died in Bloomfield, N. J., Wednesday morning, December 21, 1898. She was the youngest daughter of the late Solomon S. and Emily Ann (Close) Kimball, and leaves behind many friends and relatives.

MRS. SOPHIA KIMBALL COOK.

At Eaton, Province of Quebec, December 23, 1898, Mrs. Sophia Kimball Cook, widow of the late James Cook, aged 73 years, 6 months and 20 days. (See page 521 Fam. Hist.)

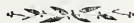
**MARRIED.**

On December 20, 1898, Miss Mary E. Kimball, M.D., of Brookville, Pa., and Dr. Frank Chester Frisbie of Amsterdam, N. Y., were married at the bride's home, and the happy couple will settle down in Vermont for practice of the profession to which both are devoted, and which was the profession of their respective fathers. The News extends all round congratulations. Mrs. Frisbie is a sister of Granville Kimball noticed elsewhere. (See July Kimball News, p. 126.

**Queries and Answers.**

A correspondent writing to the Boston Transcript, which publishes a genealogical column every Wednesday, asks for the ancestry of Robert Kimball who married Susanna Atwood, and whose daughter Susanna married Lieut. Ebenezer Ayer.

See Kimball History, page 61, Robert Kimball² Benjamin² Richard¹. His mother was Mercy Hazeltine, page 45. He was born in Bradford, Mass., March 6, 1675, and died, Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 24, 1743. Susanna Kimball, born May 25, 1707, married Ebenezer Ayer, March 29, 1726.



The Christmas dinner under the auspices of the Kimball Mission, was one of the features of Christmas Eve at the City Hall. There was the usual supply of turkey and cranberry sauce with plenty of mince pie. Mrs. Kimball, who has charge of the mission, said that arrangements had been made to feed three hundred persons. After they had been supplied the residue went to the newsboys of the City Hall Park.—New York Tribune.



Summer Increase Kimball of the U. S. Life Saving Service.

The late storms along the Atlantic Coast have brought into prominence, once more, the Life Saving Service of this nation the like of which is to be found in no other country.

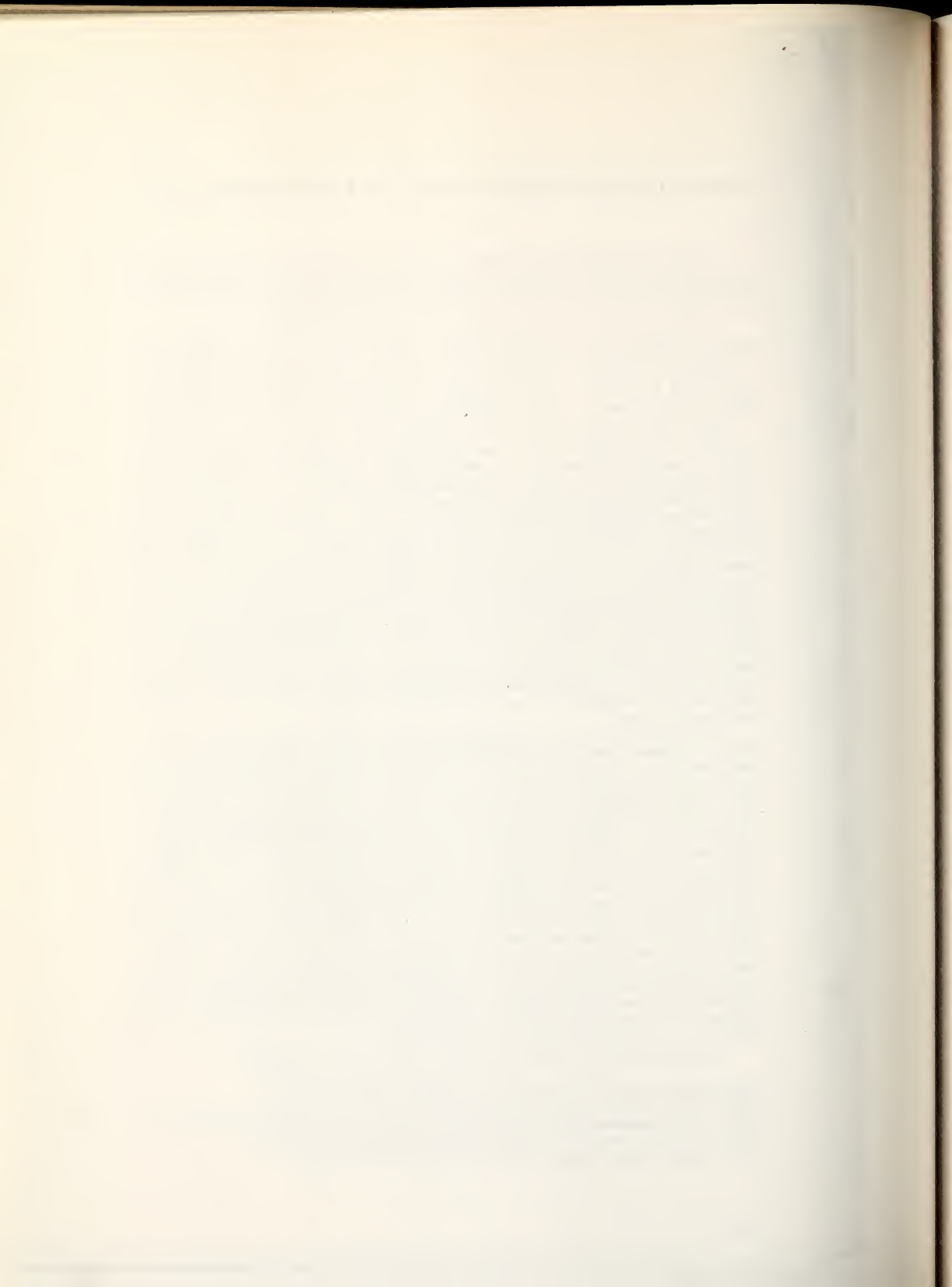
The papers have been filled with accounts of the disasters, and of the value of the service. We note some of them: In "Collier's Weekly" for Dec. 24, there are pages of superbly illustrated matter on the subject, including a lengthy ballad by Julian Hawthorne. We give his introductory note to the same:

The Life-Saving Service of the United States was founded in 1871 by Sumner I. Kimball, at that time head of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department. He secured appropriations from Congress, introduced scientific methods of saving lives and ships, drilled the men, built Stations at points within a few miles of one another from Maine to Florida, and along the shores of the Great Lakes, and effected such improvements that he got the entire country heartily at his back. The amount of property and the number of lives saved, from the outset, was most impressive. In 1874 he prepared a bill to extend the work, to bestow medals upon deserving life-savers, to collect and tabulate statistics of marine disasters, and to determine what points on the coast were specially liable to maritime calamities. He caused life-boats to be selected for particular regions with a view to their fitness for meeting the conditions there existing; he investigated the merits of various inventions in the way of guns for shooting lines to wrecked vessels, and of life-cars and other devices for bringing persons from the wrecks to the shore. Finally the Bureau was separated from the Treasury Department and set up in business for itself.

Our Life-Saving is now unique among nations. The greater part of our coast being practically uninhabited and deserted, and in many places very dangerous to navigators, there was need that it should be sedulously watched. The entire stretch of coasts, about ten thousand miles in extent, is now patrolled daily during the stormy season, and no wreck can occur without being promptly reported, and all possible means taken to minimize loss. The men are perhaps the most thoroughly drilled, intelligent and efficient body in the world, and constant inspection and encouragement of the worthy maintain them at this high level. The Station buildings are commodious and well-kept, and stored with whatever can be of use in the service, or productive of benefit in educating the men. The latter are paid regular salaries by the Government, and in case of their disablement or death, pensions are provided for them or their families. Politics are kept rigorously out of the Bureau; and altogether, its history and statistics are perhaps more gratifying to the national pride and pleasure than those of any other bureau appertaining to our Government. Mr. Kimball has been the right man in the right place, and the Life Savers themselves have magnificently supported him by their achievements in the face of tremendous perils and difficulties.

The following is the closing stanza of the ballad:

And now the gale is overpast, and peaceful soars the morn;
The sliding rollers sink ashore their locks of terror shorn;
They whine around the shattered wreck, like wolves balked off their prey,
Their ruthless maw is all unfed, their victims snatched away.
And many thousand sailor-folk, and other folk likewise,



Have looked on death and 'scaped him since stout Kimball's brave emprise.
 All honor then to Kimball, who made the service be—
 Who fashioned it, and furnished it and matched it 'gainst the sea!
 And honor, gratitude and love to Kimball's trusty men—
 The Life-Savers! Long may they live, and live in fame again!

From the Detroit Free Press:

Our life-saving system has been brought to its present plane of usefulness by the untiring efforts of its general superintendent, Sumner I. Kimball. Prompted by a humane feeling for the good of the mariner, urged by the impulses of philanthropy in the very face of discouragements, the founder of this splendid service has brought about a complete and systematized organization. The United States today stands paramount to all nations as to its elaborate organization of a life-saving service, the wonderful achievements of which have made it renowned throughout the world.

The New York Nation of December 8, says:

The severe storms along the Atlantic coast during the past fortnight have furnished an object-lesson as to the value of civil-service reform. The bright side of the dreadful story has been the uniformity with which every report from whatever quarter has recorded the remarkable efficiency of the Life-Saving Service. From station after station have come thrilling accounts of the courage, persistence, and success with which the men in this service did all that human force could accomplish to save the lives of those who had been wrecked. There was nothing exceptional in all this. It was simply the maintenance of a standard which was established long ago, and which enabled the superintendent of this service to state, in his recent report, that during the last fiscal year more than 3,000 persons were brought safely to shore from more than 400 vessels which had fallen into peril, while only 12 persons on all these vessels were lost. The Life-Saving Service has been for a great many years under the charge of Mr. Sumner I. Kimball, who enforced the principles of civil service law, and who has succeeded through many struggles and with great difficulty, in keeping his force out of the hand of spoilsmen, who have over and over again made desperate efforts to capture it. Its high state of efficiency is the best vindication of the merit system in our Government.

Our readers will be particularly interested in this number Collier's Weekly. Price 10 cents, to be had at news stands or at the office of the publication, New York City.

Gen. S. I. Kimball is nephew of the venerable Mrs. Garvin, the oldest Kimball now living, mentioned in our December number.



Arthur Reed Kimball, (p. 540) has an article in a late number of the New York Independent on Yale College of which he is an alumnus. The New York Independent, by the way, has recently changed its form and is now a weekly magazine, equal to some of the \$3.00 monthlies, while its price is only \$2.00 a year, less than five cents a number.



CORRECTION:—Page 195, December News. Reference should be to November, and not October News.



NOTES AND CORRECTIONS IN FAMILY HISTORY.

[BY S. P. SHARPLES.]

I notice F. M. Kimball seems to have got a little mixed up on page 201 of the KIMBALL NEWS. Henry Scott and Martha Whotlock were of Suffolk County, England, not of northern England. Richard Kimball's wife, who died soon after he did, was Margaret Dow and not Ursula Scott, who was the mother of his children. We have no trace of the date of death of Ursula and I have always thought it strange that not one of her sons named a child for his mother. And among the many thousands of her descendants so far as I have heard there is not a single Ursula. This may have arisen in the first place from the fact that the name was a popular one in the Catholic Church and was not a Bible name. The tradition being that Saint Ursula was a martyred virgin. Hence the Ursuline convents are those devoted to the education of girls.

Page 65—Sarah Kimball m. Caleb Pillsbury Jr.; b. Newbury, Mass., 1717; d. Amesbury, Mass., 1778. Son of Micajah Pillsbury, b. 1761, Amesbury, Mass.; d. Sutton, N. H., 1801; m. 1781, Sarah Sargent. Son, Stephen Pillsbury, b. Amesbury, Mass., 1781; d. Londonderry, N. H., 1851; m. Lavinia Hobart in 1816, daughter of Josiah Hobart of Hingham, Mass. Son, Josiah Pillsbury b. Hebron, N. H.; m. Elnorah Pervere.

Page 317—William Gray Kimball, m. Dec. 4, 1822, Hannah Bradbury, not Bradley. She died Feb. 19, 1863. She was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lunt) Bradbury of Haverhill, Mass. Daniel Bradbury fought in the Revolutionary War. At the expiration of his term of service, which was at the close of the war, he received an honorable discharge from the hand of General Washington. For many years he was with Washington at the time he was president of the United States.

Page 377—Add to the children of Dudley Kimball: Eliza Ann, b. Oct. 22, 1813; d. Aug. 16, 1895; m. April 6, 1837, Nathaniel Very. Child: Nathaniel A. Very; resides Salem, Mass. Also Susan S., b. July 27, 1822; m. March 1842, William T. Richards.

Page 409—Lewis A. was b. March 5, 1809.

Page 409—Harmon was b. Dec. 19, 1813.

Page 464—Chauncey G. Kimball, m. Feb. 13, 1839, Catherine Forbush, b. May 22, 1816; d. ——. She married 2d, Dec. 11, 1867, William Mead.

CHILDREN.

i. Josephine M., b. May 15, 1845; d. June 3, 1869; m. Sept. 26, 1865 Nathaniel Fraser.

ii. W. A. Kimball, b. April 25, 1856. Resides Cato, N. Y.

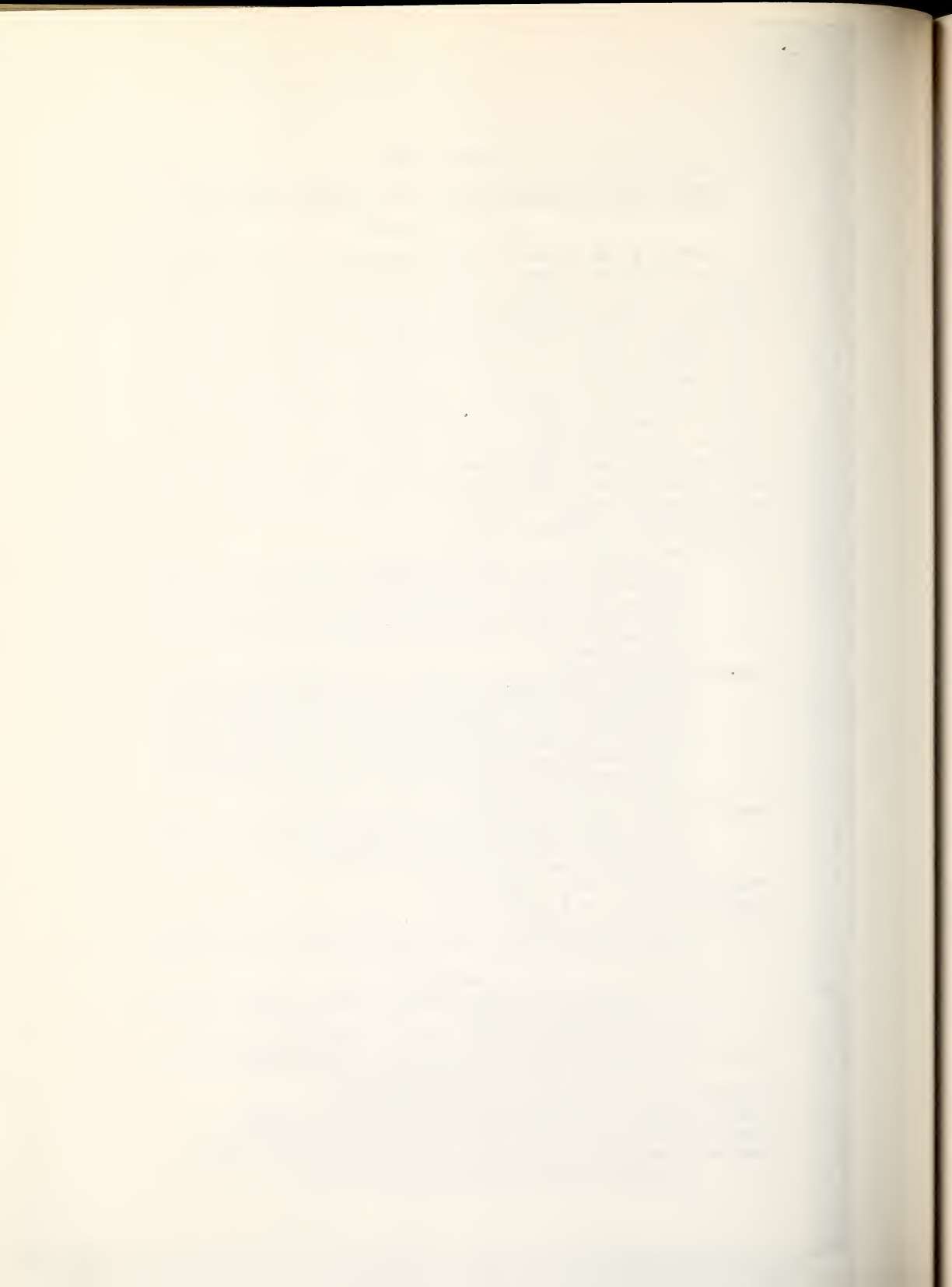
Page 577—Edward Kimball died 1869, not 1879. Betsey (Fowler) Kimball m. 2d, March 4, 1871, Albert Holt of Pembroke, N. H.

Page 592—Henry Holyoke should be Edward Holyoke.

Page 799—Eliza Ann Kimball, b. Sept. 1, 1821; d. 1846, not 1840.

Page 734—Althea A., b. Dec. 28, 1848. Miranda S., b. April 10, 1850.

Page 886—Minnie Louisa Kimball m. — Alcorn and has six children. She lives at Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.



- Page 887—John Gibson Kimball, b. East Concord, not Hopkinton; d. Andover, Mass., July 28, 1895; m. Mary Josephine Perkins, b. May 4, 1838, dau. of Capt. Joseph and Sarah Ann (Bracy) Perkins of Kennebunkport, Maine. Daughter Ada should be Addie. Mr. Kimball adopted a child to whom was given the name of Willis Norton Kimball, b. March 23, 1872. He married Helen Augusta, Lyons. They have two children: Gertrude Josephine, b. Jan. 19, 1891; and Doris May, b. May 5, 1896.
- Page 1011—Althea A. Kimball Murphy now resides at Enid, Oklahoma, where her husband is a wholesale grocer.
- Page 1021—Children of Fred A. Kimball and Nellie Davis.
- i. Anna Beatrice, b. June 12, 1889.
 - ii. Gordon Frederick, b. Nov. 25, 1890.
 - iii. Helen Monernia, b. May 18, 1892.
- Page 1109—Luther W. Kimball and Martha D. Larrabee had a son Edwin, b. April 6, 1840; m. Jennie Walden. He lives at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa, Cal. His son Clarence E. is a draper and is with Bare Brother's furniture dealers, San Francisco, Cal.
- Page 1124—George Ezra Kimball studied medicine and was graduated in N. Y. City in 1851. Resides in Iowa City, Iowa. He has retired from practice and is engaged in nursery business.
- Page 1126—Charles Henry Kimball is in the nursery business at Iowa City, Iowa.

BY SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

- Page 344—(344) George Washington Kimball m. Lucretia Amazeen, a Greek. Their son, G. W. Kimball, Jr., m. Caroline Miriam Barrett.

CHILDREN.

- i. Adelia Barrett Kimball, b. Feb. 25, 1839, Camden, Maine; m. Sept. 28, 1863, John Schott. He died, but she is living at Antioch, Cal. Children: 1. Louisa Amazeen Schott, b. Nov. 5, 1864, San Francisco; living, in 1898, with mother at Antioch, Cal. 2. George Ludwig Schott, b. June 28, 1867, near Antioch, Cal. Franklin Tenthill Schott, b. March 30, 1873, near Antioch; member of the class of '99, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- ii. Edgar Hecla Kimball, b. May 15, 1845, Frankfort, Maine; m. Delia Filkins Nov. 22, 1874. Children: 1. Edward Junior Kimball, b. Sept. 21, 1875, Antioch, Cal. He enlisted in June 1898, in the first Cal. Vol. Regt., Co. A, and sailed for Manila July 24, 1898. 2. Sarah Maria Kimball and Caroline Louisa Kimball, b. March 16, 1884, near Antioch.

Another Kimball cousin is Mrs. M. Alcorn, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz Co., Cal., niece of Mrs. Sophronia (Kimball) Neal, of St. Paul, Minn., (p. 579) and whose father was a cousin of Sam Clifford, all of Sugarball, N. H. (See p. 886, No. 1958, her father.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Page 896—(1938) James Ingalls Kimball¹ (Nelson² James³ James⁴ Jeremiah⁵ David⁶ Benjamin⁷ Richard⁸) b. Apr. 6, 1833; d. Nov. 30, 1893; m. Oct. 16, 1855, Louise Woodard⁹, b. Dec. 29, 1832; d. Oct. 20, 1892. Resided at East Dunham, P. Q.

CHILDREN.

- i. James Burton¹⁰, b. Jan. 12, 1860.
- ii. Harold¹¹, b. Aug. 30, 1861; d. Nov. 1861.
- iii. Hartley Fenwick, b. Sept. 27, 1862.



- iv. Herman Nelson, b. Mch. 20, 1864.
- v. Emma Louise, b. May 22, 1866.
- vi. Jamin Orlin⁹, b. Dec. 10, 1867.

James Burton Kimball born Jan. 12, 1860, at East Dunham, P. Q. Married Dec. 25, 1883, Emma M. Kathan of West Brome, P. Q.; removed to Enosburg Falls, Vt., in 1886, where he now resides, and is senior partner in the firm of Kimball Bro's & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Proprietary Medicines, etc.

CHILDREN.

- i. Harold Burton¹⁰, b. Aug. 29, 1885.
- ii. Wealthy Louise¹⁰, b. April 4, 1888.

Hartley Fenwick Kimball, born at East Dunham, P. Q., Sept. 27, 1862, married June 29, 1887, Margaret R. Gill of Abbotsford, P. Q.; died Aug. 14, 1889. Married 2d, Annie M. Gill of Granby, P. Q. He resided at Lawrenceville, P. Q. about ten years, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. His store and contents were burned by lightning in April, 1894, after which he removed to Granby, P. Q., where he now resides, and is at present traveling salesman for the Granby Rubber Co.

CHILDREN.

- i. Howard¹⁰ Fenwick, b. April 12, 1888.
- ii. Marian Louise, b. Nov. 22, 1894.
- iii. Douglas Gill, b. Feb. 8, 1897.

Herman Nelson Kimball, born March 20, 1864, at East Dunham, P. Q. Married September 15, 1886, Mary J. Wales at East Dunham, P. Q. They lived on the old homestead at East Dunham until 1896, when they removed to Enosburg Falls, Vt., where he is now engaged as a commercial traveller.

CHILDREN.

- i. Lena Mildred¹⁰, b. Sept. 29, 1883.
- ii. Hazel Sophronia¹⁰, b. Dec. 11, 1892.

Emma Louise Kimball, born at East Dunham, P. Q., May 22, 1843. Married Oct. 18, 1892, Lincoln Gleason. They are farmers and reside at East Dunham, P. Q.

CHILD.

- i. Claire Kimball¹⁰, born May 25, 1895.

Jamin Orlin Kimball, born at East Dunham, P. Q., Dec. 10, 1867. Married Sept. 30, 1891, Lina M. Trudeau, of Sheldon, Vt. He came to Enosburg Falls, Vt., in 1889, where he now resides and is a member of the firm of Kimball Bro's & Co.

CHILD.

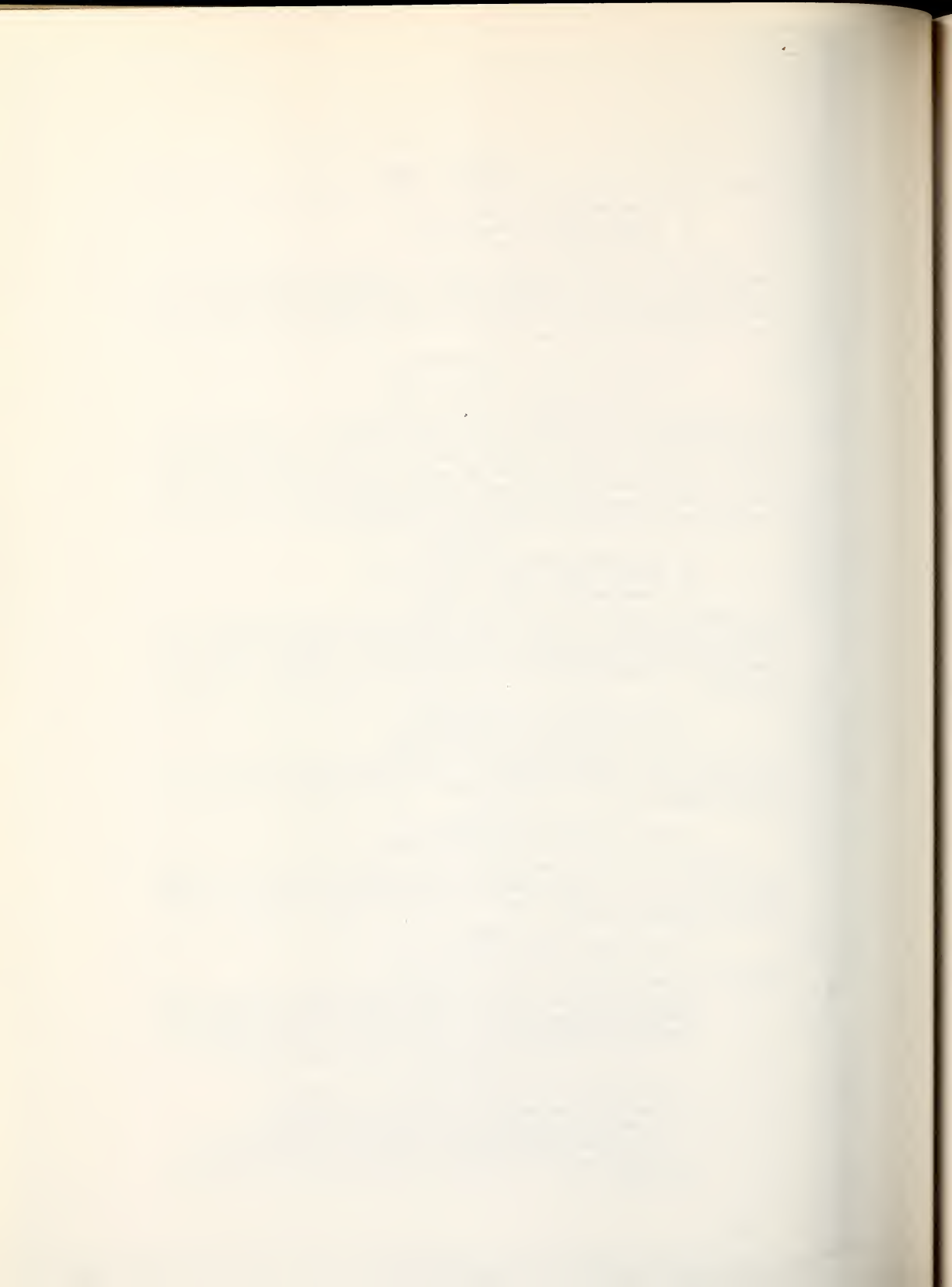
- i. Anna Elizabeth, b. July 21, 1897.

Page 478—Abby Kimball⁸ was born May 13, 1833, Rowley, Mass. Instead of being the fifth she was the eldest child of Elias Kimball and Abigail Hammond Kimball. She married Dec. 25, 1855, James Bradford Bradstreet, son of Nathaniel and Charlotte Bradstreet (Bradford) Bradstreet, born Feb. 21, 1830, Rowley, Mass.

CHILDREN.

- i. John Francis Bradstreet, b. Nov. 1, 1856, Rowley.
- ii. Abby Jane Bradstreet, b. June 2, 1859, Rowley.
- iii. Annie Clayton Bradstreet, b. Sept. 15, 1868 Rowley.
- iv. Harry Hammond Bradstreet, b. Jan. 9, 1875, Salem, Mass.

Mr. Bradstreet's mother is a direct descendant from Geo. W. Bradford.



GRANVILLE KIMBALL.

Before the Late War and Since. His Trip Around the World.

(Kimball Family News, p. 126.)

Granville Kimball does not appear in the Family History. His father is incorrectly given on page 672. The correction is made on page 126 of the family News.

He entered the United States navy Oct. 4, 1878. In that service he circumnavigated the world, traveling 52,896 miles. In brief, he visited Cape Verde and Maderia Islands, off the coast of Africa, around to Cape Good Hope, to Madagasca, the Johana Comoro Isles, Zanzibar, Aden (old) Island of Omas, Basarra, Turkey in Asia, Bombay, Point a Gaul, Ceylon, India, Parang-Malay, Singapore, Borneo, Manila, Hong Kong in China, Yokohama in Japan, Fuesan in Corea, which port they opened to American commerce in 1879, then to the Sandwich or Hawian Islands, then to San Francisco, and home by way of Cape Horn, calling at South American cities on the way and arriving at New York, Sept. 1, 1881. Then for five years he was engaged in the U.S. Coast Survey. In 1886 he left the navy and engaged in contracting business in connection with steam engineering, until the beginning of the late war with Spain. He then offered his services to the Government and on May 14, he was given a commission by President McKinley, as past assistant engineer with the rank of lieutenant, and assigned to the U. S. Steamer Leonidas as chief engineer. On this vessel he served during the short war, which was one of the fleet designed to attack Admiral Camara's if the war had continued.

The Leonidas was conveying the cruiser Maria Teresa which was on its way to the United States when it was abandoned in the great storm of November 1, and afterwards went ashore on Cat Island. Upon arriving at Norfolk, Engineer Kimball ran up to Philadelphia to visit his mother and there met a representative of the Record from which we quote:

Mr. Kimball tells a thrilling story of the storm and its consequences. Towards morning, November 1, the sea was very high and the wind blowing a gale. The Teresa would pitch and roll and dive down into the sea. The heavy sea caused her upper plates to wash loose and the water leaked in without difficulty. She had passed through the fire, her wood work burned out leaving her beams and plates a mass of twisted iron. He thinks Captain Harris did right to abandon the vessel, which he says was practically worthless, and only brought to this country as a matter of sentiment.

On November 16, Engineer Kimball was detached from duty on the Leonidas, at his own request, and returned to his home in Chicago. Here he found his family well, but as he writes, "was surprised and grieved to learn of the death of E. A. Kimball, who had called at our home but a short time before, and no one knew he was ill."



DANIEL KIMBALL.

(Page 458, Family History.)

Daniel Kimball⁷ (Leonard⁶ Aaron⁶ Richard⁴ Richard³, John² Richard¹) born in Grafton, Mass., Oct. 31, 1794; died at Downer Landing, (Hingham, Mass.) June 21, 1874; married Sept. 28, 1825, Louisa Kieth, daughter of Royal and Deborah (Adams) Keith of Grafton.

The following sketch of the life of Daniel Kimball, of Boston, Mass., taken from his journal, is interesting because it shows the early life of a typical New England boy of the early part of the present century, and valuable as an example to the rising generation for what may be accomplished by industry, economy, temperance and strict integrity.

Daniel Kimball was the only son of Leonard and (Patty) Baird Kimball of Grafton. His parents moved to Barre, Mass., soon after his birth and his mother died in that place when he was two years of age. After his father's second marriage his home was first in North Sutton, Mass., and later in the south part of the same town, where his father had a farm and also kept a hotel and a general store. "Bad debts" caused his father to discontinue business and remove to a farm in Greenwich, Mass. Young Daniel was then thirteen years old and the farm a hard, rough one to work. The district school was about two miles distant to which he went two of the winter months of each year. Before going to the school, in the morning, he was obliged to do "chores" about the house and barn, before breakfast, and afterwards to start for school in time to reach it at nine o'clock. At the noon recess he ate the luncheon he had brought with him and at the close of the afternoon school would start on the run for home when he had again to do his "chores." This was his routine of work and all the education he obtained while in Greenwich, with the exception of one or two fail terms at a private school, until he was seventeen years old when he went to work on his grandfather Daniel Baird's farm, in Worcester, for sixty dollars a year and the privilege of attending school in the winter. In his journal he says when the time came for leaving home his clothes were put in a large handkerchief, his every day hat was put inside of his fur hat and both put on his head. He hung the bundle to the end of a stick and with it on his shoulder he bid farewell to parents, brothers and sisters, and left home in his seventeenth year never to return to reside with his parents. He walked the entire distance of thirty-two miles, to Worcester and arrived safely before sunset. He worked on his grandfather's farm, and in his tavern, until the expiration of the year when his father visited him and also for the purpose of collecting money from his employer, the salary due for Daniel's services. Owing to the scarcity of money his father was obliged to take his pay in a yoke of oxen to square the account.

After his year with his grandfather Daniel worked for his uncle, Aaron Kimball, in Grafton, and for his uncle Samuel Wood, who kept a tavern in the same town. His uncles gave him his board for his services and also allowed him to attend school. He also worked for Colonel Cyrus Leland and Joseph Bruce. When he was twenty years of age his father made him a visit and "gave him his time" and now, feeling that he was his own master he began to talk, as well as to think, about doing something besides farming for a living and he began to look for a situation in a country store. In the spring of 1815, peace having been declared with England, his cousin Samuel Wood, (his uncle's son) hired him as head and only clerk in his "old red store" in Grafton, at a salary of one hundred dollars a year. He was quite well contented for several months with this situation when he began to think the ladder to success contained higher steps and he made up his mind to go to Charleston, S. C., and go into the wholesale produce and shoe business. His capital of only thirty-seven dollars would only suffice to pay his passage and expresses to Charleston; so he bought on six months credit, a small stock of butter and shoes.



which were shipped to Charleston on the big "Ant", Captain Sabin, he taking his passage on the same vessel, Oct. 16, 1816. Thus, he says, "I commenced without experience, without capital, and scarcely anyone whom I could call my friend, but I saw no other way but to go forward, for if I ever were to be anything or anybody it must be done with individual efforts." He arrived safely in Charleston where he found a Grafton friend, who gave him the use of his store for his goods. He soon sold his butter, and later the shoes, at a small profit and then sought for a clerkship, which paid him eight dollars a month including his board and lodging in the store where he worked. At the close of the season he returned to Grafton and in the autumn of 1817, formed a copartnership with Paul Farnum and returned with him to Charleston. Their business did not prove profitable. Mr. Farnum relinquished his interest and Mr. Kimball continued; but he confined the business to selling on commission and by making prompt remittances to his consignors, established a good credit. He continued for five years and, although he had gained but a few hundred dollars, he felt happy and encouraged. In 1821 he formed a copartnership with Tristram Tupper, of Charleston, to do a commission boot and shoe business, which was moderately successful and was continued until the summer of 1829 when the partnership was dissolved. Jan. 1, 1830, he formed a partnership with Paul Farnum to do a commission dry goods business in Boston. This continued for six years when Mr. Farnum withdrew and his brother, Peter Farnum, took his place. This partnership continued until July 1838, when it was dissolved. They went through the crisis of 1837 and paid all their debts, in full; although they were obliged to ask a short extension of some of their paper which was paid at maturity.

From 1838 to 1855 Mr. Kimball applied himself industriously to his dry goods commission business; having in the mean time admitted to partnership his son Daniel, and Albert Day. July 1, 1855, he retired from active business on account of his health which had become impaired by long and close application to business. His health was restored, by the relief from care and responsibility, and he made a southern journey with his wife and daughter, visiting his half brother Leonard Kimball of Habolochitto, Mississippi, whom he had not seen for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Kimball was elected a representative to the Massachusetts legislature of 1857 but declined a renomination for a longer term. He had always been a Whig and a Republican but took no active part in politics.

Although Mr. Kimball had retired from active business in 1855 he continued for about ten years to retain a silent interest in the copartnership formed by the successors of his firm. He had for many years been one of the owners of the Fitchburg Woolen Mills and took a deep interest in its success.

The latter part of Mr. Kimball's life was spent in quiet retirement from the bustle of business and yet he kept in touch with current affairs. As a member of the Old South Church, of Boston, and as an earnest and practical christian he was always to be found, when wanted, willing to aid in helping a good cause without ostentatious display. His journals noted down current events and family incidents; among the latter were descriptions of his journeys, by carriage, to visit his aged relatives in Worcester County, Mass.; the visit to his mother's grave, Barre, where he had a new marble headstone erected to replace the old one; and gave a permanent order to have his father's and step-mother's headstones kept in good order in the Greenwich cemetery.

Until 1872 he seldom had been obliged to call on the doctor, but now the infirmities of age compelled him to place himself under a physician's care. The summer of 1873 he received so much benefit from living by the seaside that the following year he hired a cottage at Downer Landing, Hingham Harbor, where he intended passing the summer with his son Herbert, and his family, but soon after removing from Boston a recurrence of his infirmity caused his death on June 21, 1874.



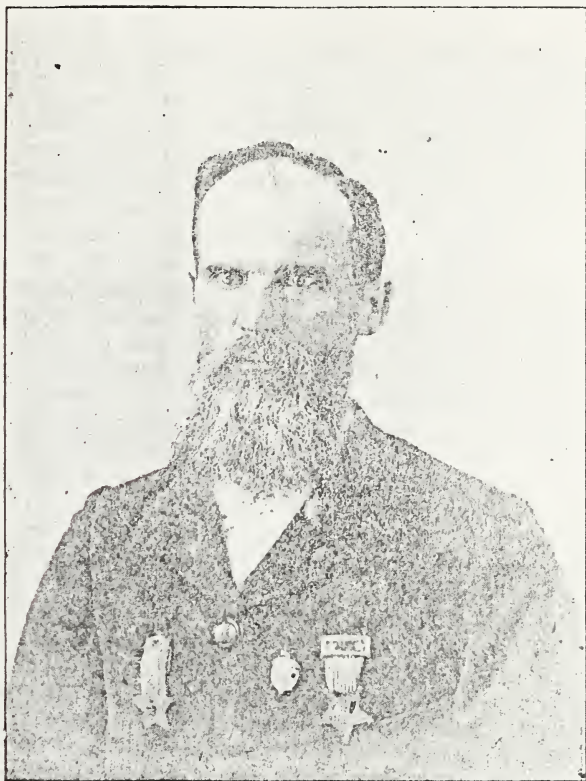
Kimball-Family News

Topeka, Kansas, February, 1899.

Vol. II, No. 2.

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Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter



NELSON FREEMAN KIMBALL.

Commander of the Department of Idaho G. A. R. Born Orange, N. H., April 26, 1843. Fam. Hist. p. 1957.

Nelson F. Kimball, the youngest brother of the editor of the *News* was born on the old homestead farm, as above stated, and there remained until fourteen years of age.

In the spring of 1857 he moved with his parents to Illinois, first to Kendall county and then to Danville, where several oth-



er members of the family then resided. Here he worked some on a farm, and then as a clerk of a coal mining company, of which Major Kirkland, afterwards a member of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan's staff, was the superintendent. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After going through the usual routine of delay and preparation he found himself in Louisville, where he was at the time of the tragic death of Gen. Nelson at the hands of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis at the Galt house.

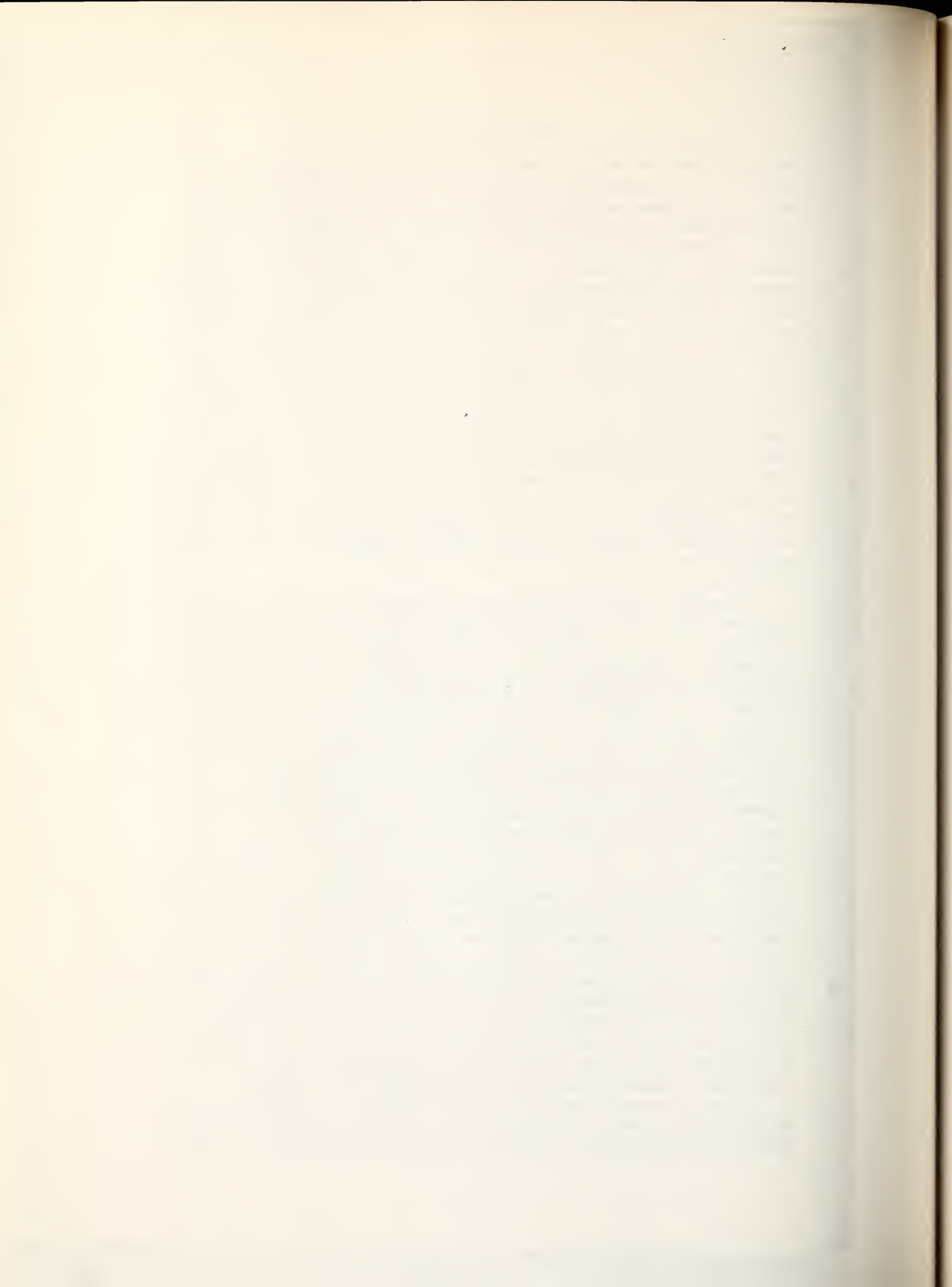
The brigade of which the 125th was a part was commanded by Col. Dan. McCook one of the illustrious fighting McCooks,—and General Sheridan was division commander. The army left Louisville about the first of October, under the command of General Buell to operate against General Bragg. He received his baptism of fire on the eighth at the battle of Perryville. The army then marched to Nashville, where McCook's brigade was assigned to garrison duty, and Nelson was therefore not engaged in the sanguinary battle of Stone River. It was not until August, 1863, that they left Nashville to join the main army then commanded by General Rosecrans. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Sept. 17, 19 and 20, and afterwards in the struggle at Missionary Ridge and then followed the retreating enemy to Ringold. "From this point" he writes, "the division of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, to which we had been assigned, upon the reorganization after Chickamauga was ordered to join the Fourth Corps in a forced march to Knoxville to the relief of General Burnside. Leaving camp preparatory to the battle of Mission Ridge, we were required to leave overcoats and blankets behind, but we were liberally supplied with ammunition before starting on the march—100 rounds to the man—and in point of pounds and ounces it meant much compared with the ammunition in use at the present time. It was about Christmas time when we returned to Chattanooga and all in all it was perhaps the most trying month of our entire service. Clad only in summer apparel, without overcoat, or blanket, or tent for shelter or protection against storm or cold, making forced marches without regular rations, sleeping on the wet or frozen ground, marching all day in the rain and mud, laid the foundation for disease and death. I remember well one night wading through the water going to the designated camping ground, spending a night in an attempt to sleep with no tent, no blanket, no overcoat and in the early morning, when returning to the road to resume the march, instead of wading through the water I walked safely over it on the ice. After our return to Chattanooga, about Christmas, we remained in winter quarters until the opening of the campaign about the first of May, 1864. From this time until Sept. 1, it was a series of skirmishing, fighting and flanking, with hardly twenty-four hours at any one time during the four



months when we were beyond the reach of the artillery of the enemy and no considerable part of the time out of range of musketry. The most severe engagements of the campaign in which I participated were at Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. After the latter battle we took about 3,000 prisoners, captured there, under guard to Atlanta. From this point we were hurried back to Huntsville and Athens, Alabama, to intercept cavalry raids but heavy rains, muddy roads and swollen streams prevented the accomplishment of great results. The road back to Atlanta had to be again marched but this time without fighting. As we approached Atlanta, the preparations for the march to the sea having been completed, and everything not required sent north, the line of communication was cut and the railroad completely destroyed. We reached Atlanta just in time to draw some much needed clothing and join Sherman in his march to the sea, made famous in song and story. On this campaign the weather was perfect, the marches easy, the roads of the best, water plentiful, and forage abundant, from which the army was expected to subsist, and not until we approached the outer works of Savannah was our progress impeded to any considerable extent.

"Early in January, 1865, the campaign through the Carolinas and the closing one of the war began. This was in midwinter, and while the rigors of the northern winters were not experienced, the rains that fell were as wet and the mud as muddy as elsewhere, and subsistence not so plentiful as in the former campaign. At Bentonville, March 17 and 18, was our last fight. A few days later, March 25, while out with the regiment guarding a forage train, a body of confederate cavalry made a sudden dash and succeeded in capturing myself and one or two others. After being captured I was taken to Richmond, which I reached late Saturday night and spent the remaining hours in Libby prison; partook of a frugal Sunday morning breakfast and soon after the dinner hour, but without dinner, together with about a thousand others, went on board boats in waiting, the white flag of truce was hoisted and we steamed away down the river for our lines where we were turned loose. The next day Grant's troops entered Richmond while we took passage under our own flag for Annapolis, Md. Here we were treated to a bath and new clothes, and a few days later started for St. Louis. This prevented us from taking part in the march from Raleigh to Richmond and Washington and caused us to miss the grand review at the capitol and the final mustering out of our regiment at Chicago, but I was discharged in Springfield July 3, reaching home in Danville early in the morning of the fourth.

"I was promoted to the exalted position of corporal in the spring of 1863, and during the summer of 1864, while on the Atlanta campaign, was promoted sergeant for meritorious service.



Was never wounded nor in hospital. Nearly always ready for duty and rations. Never did anything to distinguish myself but always tried to do my duty and generally succeeded"

Nelson Kimball has natural business capacity. It was shown very early in life. After his return from the war he became connected with his uncles, Henry M. Kimball and Col. Wm. P. Chandler, in Danville. (See Fam. Hist. pp. 902-903.) When the latter was appointed U. S. Surveyor General of Idaho in 1878, Nelson accompanied him to the territory where he has since resided. For some years he was transcribing clerk, and afterwards chief clerk in the surveyor's office, resigning after about eight years public service. On October 2, 1882, he married Miss Sallie French a teacher in Boise City, daughter of Dr. French of Iowa. They have one child, Gilbert French Kimball, born Nov. 25, 1885. He now resides in Weiser where he was formerly engaged in milling, but is now in the ice business. He has been interested in mining and at one time controlled Huntington Ferry on Snake River.

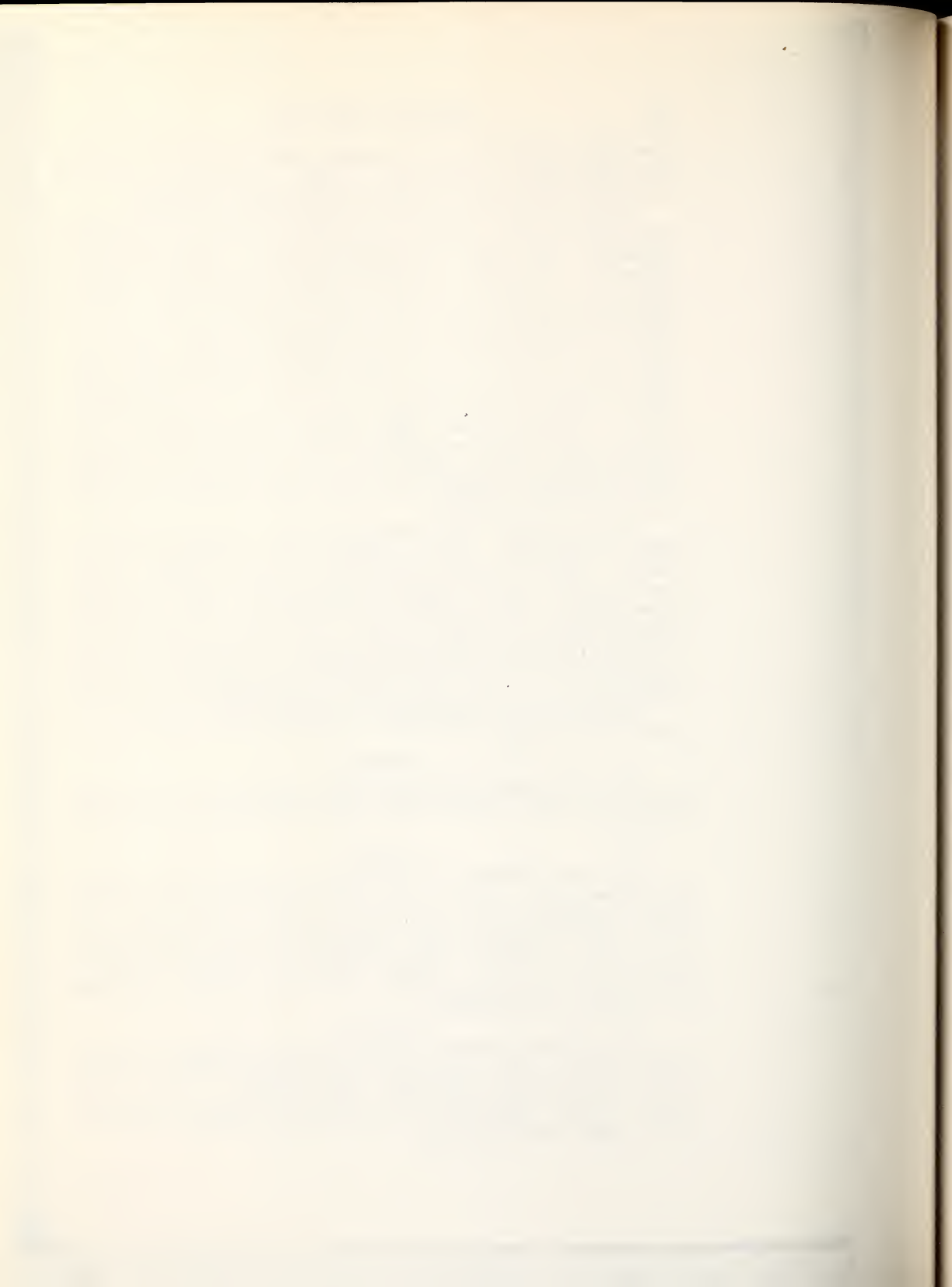
From a sketch in the National Tribune of Dec. 8, 1898, we take the following: "He has always been public-spirited and liberal. He was a charter member of the first and only G.A.R. Post in Boise, where his membership remains. He was generous in assisting to build the Post hall. He has been constant in Grand Army work, filling nearly every office in his Post; and in the Department has served as Assistant Quartermaster-General and one term as Senior Vice Department Commander. He was Aid on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Weissert in 1893".

He was elected commander of the Idaho Department G.A.R. at its last meeting.

The California Genealogical Society now has 51 members, and Sarah Louise Kimball has been re-elected corresponding secretary.

The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has 130 members. At the January meeting Ellwood Davis Kimball of Wichita, was elected one of the vice-presidents, and Gustavus Franklin Kimball of Topeka, one of the board of managers. Capt. Frederick Marius Kimball of Topeka, is also a member, and there are at least a score more of Kansas Kimballs who ought to be members.

Arthur Warren Kimball, son of Howard Kimball of Indianapolis, read the class poem at the graduating exercises of his class of ninety-nine, January 27. (Not in History. See FAMILY NEWS, August, 1898, page 139. His father's number should be 2423a, page 1033 of History.



A Hills Family Reunion.

The reunions of the Hills Family are unusually interesting. The family dates back in this country like that of the Fowlers, to 1638, when Joseph Hills emigrated from Malden, Essex County, England, to Charlestown, Mass. His descendants are now very numerous, both as Hills and Hill. Among the notable reunions of the family was that held in July at the country home of Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills, at Hudson, N. H.



"ALVIRNE," COUNTRY HOME OF DR. ALFRED KIMBALL HILLS."

We have often referred to the notable Elgin family of Kimballs that went out from Hopkinton, N. H., and Groton, N. H. The leader of this movement was Joseph Kimball, who died unfortunately almost as soon as the settlement was made, as recorded on page 323 of the Family History. But he left two sons and six daughters all of whom became heads of families, many members of which have since become widely known.

The wife of Joseph Kimball was Nancy Currier, who lived fifty-three years a widow, and celebrated her one hundred and first birthday a short time before her death in 1888.

On another page of this issue the Rev. John C. Kimball pays a deserved tribute to the Kimball mothers and mentions as a notable fact they have been superior women. The point is well taken. It was the daughter of this Kimball mother, who also bore her name, Nancy Currier, who married Alden Hills of Hudson, N. H. She is still living at the age of 85, active and entertaining, possessing all her faculties, and with a fair prospect of attaining an age equal to that of her mother, notwithstanding she is reported on page 601 of the Family History as having died in Hudson. The mention of this family on that page is very incomplete.

Alfred Kimball Hills, at whose home near Nashua Junction, at which this last reunion was given, but which we are not at-



tempting to report although replete with historic interest, has attained a wide celebrity in the medical world, and is associate editor of the New York Medical Times, and was the trusted physician of the late Frances E. Willard.

Prof. Joseph A. Hills occupies an enviable position in Boston, and the younger brother, Arthur T. Hills, is a practising physician in New York City.

Col. Daniel Burns Dyer, of Augusta, Ga., whose portrait was given in the second number of the News, with a sketch of his life, is first cousin of these Hills, his mother having been Elizabeth Howe, one of the six daughters of Joseph Kimball, and who married George R. Dyer of Illinois. Fam. Hist. pp. 600-603.

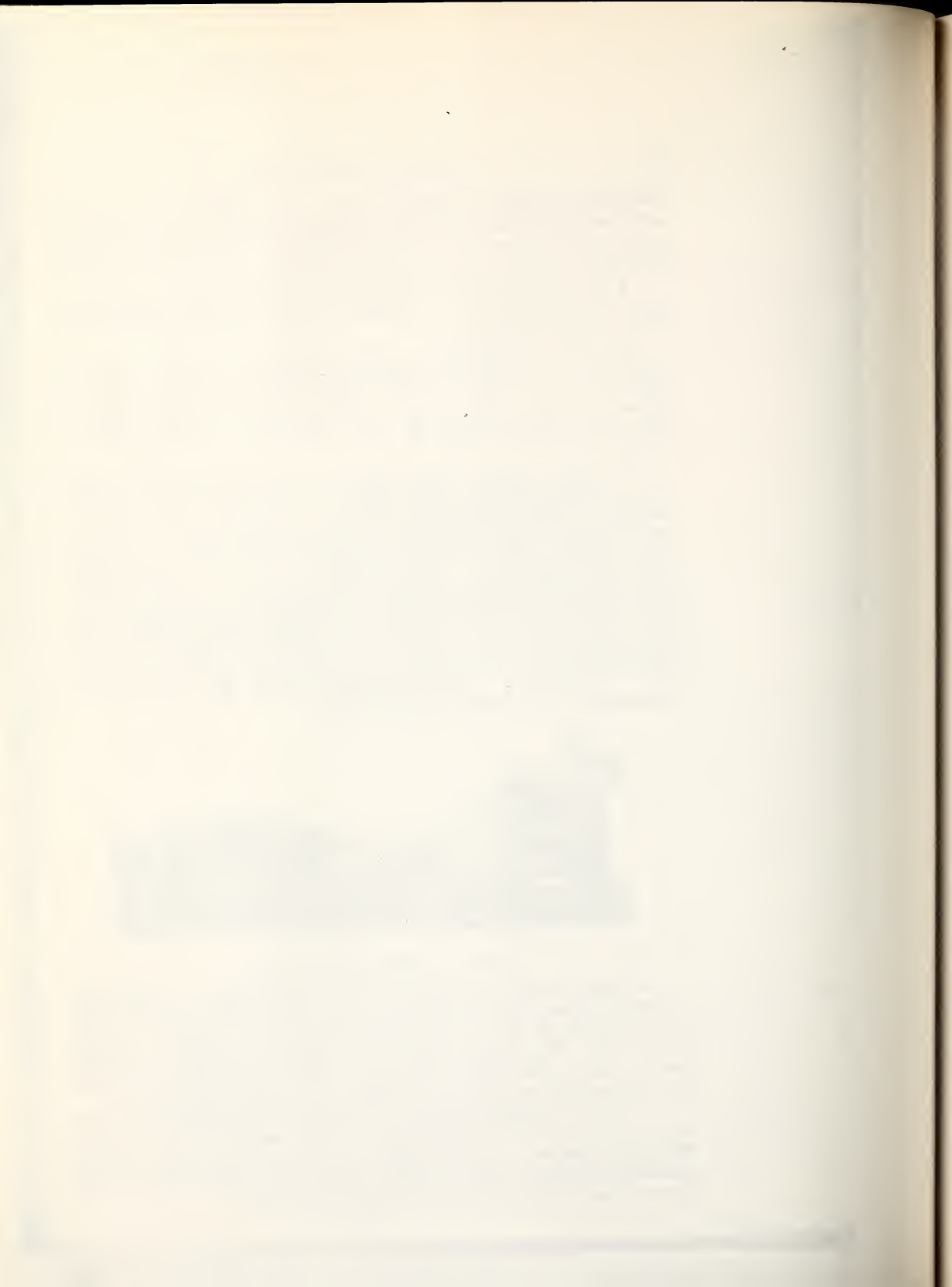
We have a three column report of the Hills Family reunion as given in the Nashua Telegraph. The history of this particular part of New Hampshire possesses more than local interest, inasmuch as it was claimed by Massachusetts and a long contest resulted. This contest was finally settled in a somewhat arbitrary manner by King Charles who gave to New Hampshire even more than she asked. Joseph Hills had compiled the old colony laws and for this service the Massachusetts Bay colony gave him a large tract of land. In 1688 this land passed by will to his descendants, and here one of his sons, James, settled in 1732. The present family descended from him, and the old homestead still remains in the family.



THE OLD HILLS HOMESTEAD.

Among those present at the Hills reunion may be named the venerable Deacon Rei Hills, who married Charlotte Lucy Kimball of Windham, N. H., who became the parents of Ellen L. Hills and Annie Elizabeth Hills whose portraits are given opposite page 542 in the Family History. They are highly educated having studied in the best American and European schools.

It may be noticed that this Charlotte Kimball Hills was the sister of Leonard A. Morrison's mother, and of Arthur Reed Kimball's father. All the children of Joab Kimball seem to have possessed strong mental qualities which have not deteriorated in the least. (Fam. Hist. p. 294 and 533 to 542.)



DIED.

In Medford, Mass., Dec. 12, 1898, Elsie, wife of Henry Woodbury Kimball, aged 66 years, 10 months, 7 days. (p. 634.)

In Appleton, Wis., Feb. 7, 1899, Sabin Clark Kimball of old age. (See p. 874.)

At Lodi, Wis., Feb. 14, 1899, George Fry Kimball of pneumonia, brother of above Sabin Clark Kimball. (p. 570.)

At Austin, Minn., January 16, 1899, Aaron Kimball of cancer of the bowels. He was born in New York City, March 16, 1836, and had occupied a prominent place in the history of Iowa and Minnesota. A sketch of his life will be given in the next issue of the News. (p. 1029.)

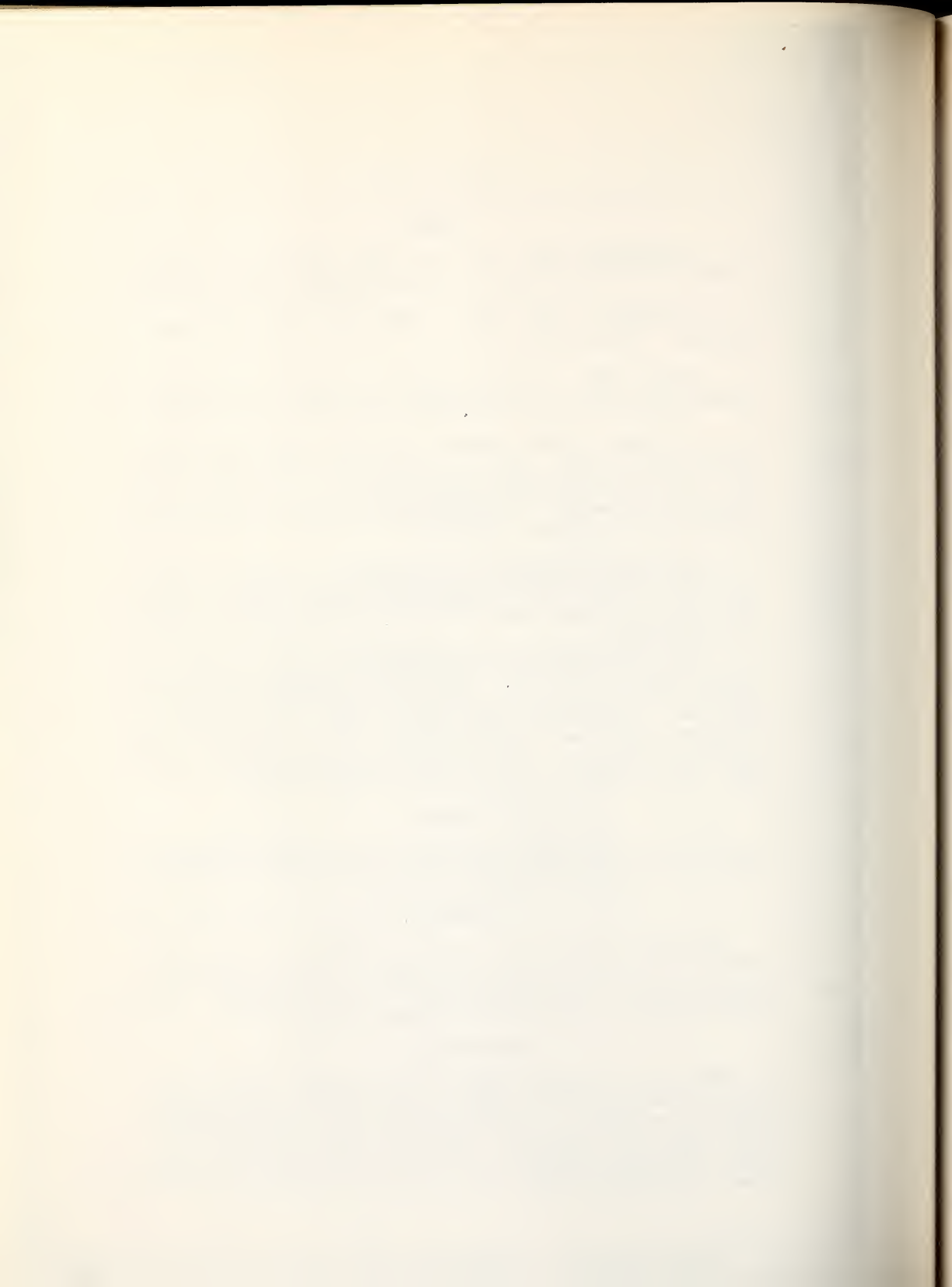
Jared Kirtlin Kimball died in (Clarks) Nebraska, January 12, 1899. He was born in Middletown, Conn., June 10, 1828. He leaves a wife and seven children, four sons and three daughters, all grown.

The information is sent by his daughter, Mrs. Margaret K. Ross of Clarks, Nebraska. Jared Kirtlin Kimball is not mentioned in the Family History and the above is all the information we have. It is desirable that names of father and grandfather be given, name of wife, date of births, deaths, marriages, with names of children. In these matters one can hardly be too definite. We can omit, but cannot supply unknown data.

Rev. C. A. Kimball is pastor of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church at Edwardsville, Ill.

Mrs. Ben. Kimball of St. Louis is mentioned in the papers of that city as prominent in social circles. Among others also are the names of Miss Florence and Miss Mary Kimball. Mr. Ben Kimball is a leading insurance man of that city.

Mrs. Lottie Kimball Carter of Friendship, N. Y., writes that she has joined the Daughters of the American Revolution, as she has a right to do as the grand daughter of Mellen Kimball. (Page 309, Fam. Hist.) She was also interested in the Perry Genealogy as printed in the December News, as her husband is of Perry descent.



Our Blind Preacher.

On page 262 of the family History is given a short sketch of Caleb Kimball, the blind preacher. He was born in Ipswich June 3, 1798, and died, Medway, Mass., June 19, 1879. In 1854 he married Martha Mary Guild of, Walpole who died in Medway, Dec. 10, 1898, exactly 95 years and 3 months of age.

The Independent says:

"She was one of the few real daughters of the Revolution alive. She was identified with the Newton chapter of that organization which presented her on the 30th of October, 1897, a gold spoon in behalf of the national society. Her 95th birthday occurred the 10th of September last which by the assistance of relatives and friends she celebrated. Despite her great age she retained all her mental faculties, was as bright in conversation, as well posted on current events as the college woman today. She retained her great memory to the last, the events of her childhood being fresh in mind as those of a previous day. She was a source of inspiration to all who knew her and many will remember for time to come "Aunt Martha" as she was familiarly called. Funeral services were held from her late home on Tuesday morning and the body was carried to Norwood for burial.

The death of this venerable Kimball widow inspires the following interesting sketch of the blind preacher husband by one who knew him well.

The departure of Martha M. G. Kimball, registered in the Independent of Dec. 16, recalls the face and the voice of her late husband, widely known, years ago, as "the Blind Preacher."

The Rev. Caleb Kimball was a native of Ipswich, born June 3, 1798—one hundred years ago. He bore his father's name Caleb. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hammond. The old home was on High Street. And High street has been the birthplace and residence of many notable old-time people.

Why he became blind we do not know; for we were too young when we knew him to ask curious questions. But his closed and covered eyes made him of attractive interest to the children of other days.

He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1826; studied at Andover in 1829; was ordained evangelist in 1832.

Sixty years ago Evangelists were interesting and quite prominent pulpit men. Some of them were most effective. The compiler of the old time "Village Hymns," was one of this class; and for two or three years was very prominent in the religious world. The Village Hymns were in constant use at the vestry meetings of the South Church a half century ago:

After his ordination, Mr. Kimball preached two years at Harwich totally blind; and two years more at Biddeford, Maine; and then ever after, he was a speaker wherever he was invited, especially to children.



We remember that he came to Ipswich in the summer of, perhaps, 1840. Mrs. Caroline Fitz and other ladies of the South Church held meetings during the summer season to interest children with stories and teachings, for books were not common then for little ones. At one meeting heathen gods were exhibited, and Mrs. Fritz told of the lives of the far-away children.

Mr. Kimball was invited to speak at one of these meetings, and it was held in the parlor of Mrs. Daniel Cogswell,—the Cogswell house and store, then nearly opposite the residence of Mrs. Heard. The children who were too young to go alone on that auspicious day, were accompanied by mothers and grandmothers. The parlors were crowded to overflowing. Mr. Kimball soon appeared, his eyes covered with a green silk band. A man of small stature, but full of living energy, and an apprehension of what to say and how to say it.

Doubtless the large majority of those present that afternoon are now in their graves, but those who remain will remember the quaint address of the blind man on the difference between rude and polite children: The rude child saying "y-e-r-s," to his mother, and the polite one saying "yes, ma'am." The blind man's "y-e-r-s," caused a burst of merriment from children and grandmothers; and was re-echoed again and again when meeting was done.

Caleb Kimball wrote religious books for young folks; and they sold very widely. Two of them passed through forty-four editions.

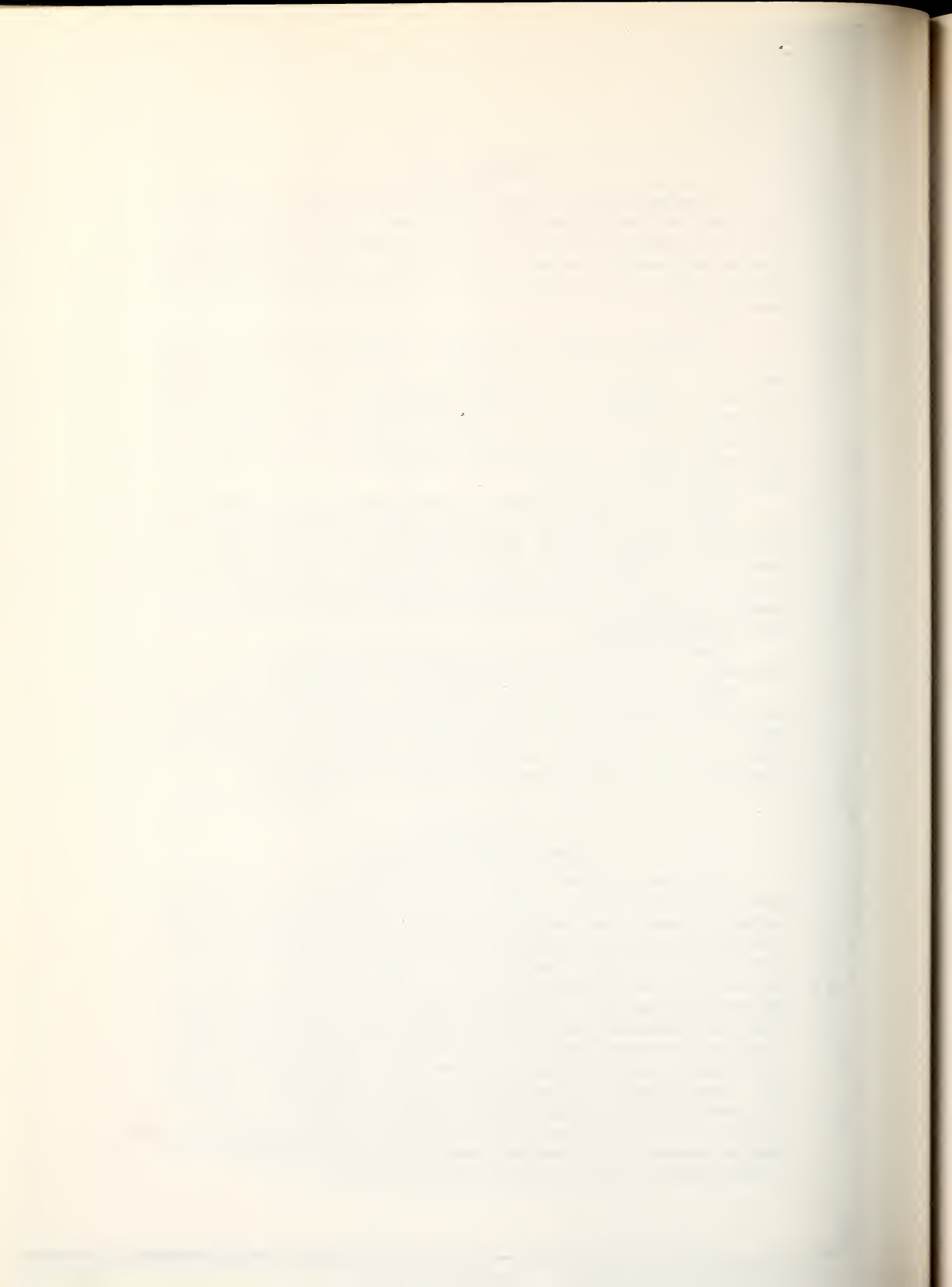
Of his old age we have no knowledge. He passed away years ago; and we think his dust lies at the foot of the hill in our High street Burying Yard. And his name is one that will now and again come up fresh either in memory or record. He will always be known as one who had spiritual intuition which, is, perhaps, more than physical vision.

DILLINGHAM FOSTER.



Won a Merited Honor.

Miss Alice L. Kimball of Newburyport, daughter of Mr. George H. Kimball, residing on Broad Street, a student at the Ann Arbor (Mich.) medical university, and a native of this town, received the great honor of being appointed a nurse in the Red Cross hospital service and has reported at Washington for duty. There were 100 or more applications for the position and it will be very gratifying to her Ipswich friends to learn that she carried off the honor. She should feel proud of her patriotic ancestry. Her great grandfather was in the revolutionary war and two of her uncles served throughout the rebellion while on the maternal side her grandfather, Mr. Thomas L. Jewett of this town, served with distinction in the civil war. Miss Kimball is thoroughly fitted for her new duties. She spent two years in the Newburyport high school, graduated at the Salem normal school, and for three years by close application as a medical student has mastered the professional work in which she is bound to succeed.—Rowley, Mass., Record. See Fam. Hist. pp. 802-803.



Ipswich Notes.

There are enough Kimballs still remaining about Ipswich, Mass., to furnish the local papers numerous items of personal mention.

Robert S. Kimball is member of town committee for 1899.

Fred A. Kimball is delegate to a councillor convention.

Miss Frances Kimball of Pigeon Cove visits her aunt Mrs. Howe, and Miss Lucy Kimball goes on a month's visit to friends in Maine.

Miss Susie Kimball is teaching school; Phillip Kimball is building and improving, and Kenneth Kimball of the 8th Mass. Regiment, after a sixty days furlough, goes to Americus, Ga., to join his regiment.

Daniel Webster Kimball deals in provisions and shows a wonderful beet big enough for an item in the newspaper.

R. G. Kimball advertises to do house and sign and carriage painting, and is an artist on wall decorations, while R. S. Kimball acts as a floor director at a somewhat high up private party with an orchestra all the way from Boston.

**Supplemental Notes to Family History.**

Page 727—The widow of William Newell Kimball married Franklin Dunnell (no date given). She was Mary Ann Archer, born in Carlyle, England, July 12, 1822. Her father was for thirteen years a British soldier, and her mother belonged to the noble Leslie family of Scotland. She came to the United States in 1824, and in 1841 married William Newell Kimball of Webster, Mass., where he died in 1851. The family was a notable one as may be seen from the Family History. The portrait of William is shown on page 403, and his father Samuel was a soldier under Washington at Valley Forge. (p. 216)

Two of their children are still living. Mrs. Jennie S. Harrington of Homer, Nebraska, and William Archer Kimball of Bendena, Kansas. (p. 1006) The latter was a soldier in the Union Army, under his uncle Thomas Dudley Kimball. (p. 728) After the death of William Newell Kimball in 1851, his widow married Franklin Dunnell and they had two children, George F., now of Effingham, Kansas, and Fred L., of Sioux City, Iowa. She died at her home near Homer, Dec. 29, 1898, leaving a husband and the four children above named. She was a patient sufferer for several years, having received a paralytic stroke in 1891, from which time she was nearly helpless.

Mrs. Mary E. Kimball of Oxford, Mass., died in December last, as we learn incidentally but have no particulars. (See Fam. Hist. p. 727.)



Chief Justice Russel S. Taft.

Governor Smith of Vermont, upon the resignation of Judge Ross has promoted Associate Judge R. S. Taft to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Of this advancement of Judge Taft the Vermont papers speak in most favorable terms.

Russell S. Taft was born in Williston, Vt., Jan. 28, 1835, the son of Elijah and Orinda (Kimball) Taft. The Family History contains no mention of the family, but the NEWS expects to furnish it at some future time.

He resides in Burlington, and from the daily NEWS of that city for January 26, we find a sketch from which we take the following:

"Judge Taft was educated in the common schools and in different academies. He chose law as his profession, was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in November, 1856. He was a selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864, and an alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869. He was state's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a state senator from the same county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; register of the probate court in the district Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; and lieutenant-governor of the state in 1872-4. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the legislature and was elected assistant judge of the supreme court. He has since been biennially unanimously re-elected and since 1890 has been first assistant. Judge Taft is especially conversant with Vermont decisions, and in disposing of cases is much more inclined to apply to them the law as it is in Vermont than the law as it may be in other jurisdictions. He is of literary tastes; a collector of early specimens of the art of printing, interested in historical matters, a vice president of the Antiquarian society of Vermont, in the organization of which he took an active part; and a resident member of the New England Historical, Genealogical society.

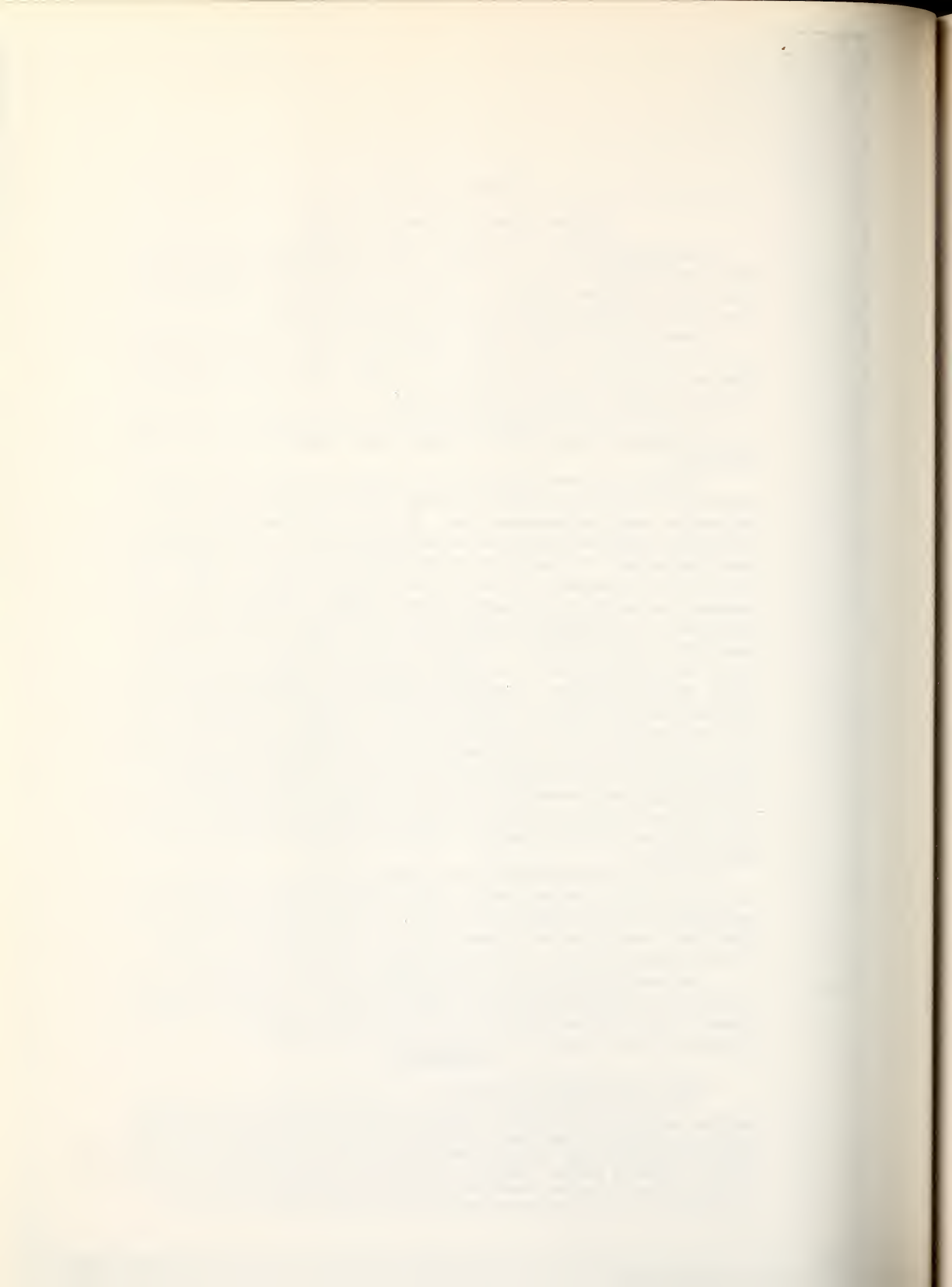
In 1880 he delivered the address at the semi-centennial celebration of the Boxer Engine company, wrote a sketch of the Vermont supreme court published in the Green Bag in 1893-4, and at the last meeting of the Vermont Bar association read a paper termed "A Legal Medley," which ex-Senator Edmunds said was extremely interesting, valuable and witty."

He married, June 27, 1876, Jane Marlette, a native of Illinois, a descendant of the French Huguenot, Gedeon Merlett, a Staten Island immigrant of 1662, and has one son, Russell Wales Taft, born May 4, 1878, a graduate of the University of Vermont, now a law student.



The Chicago Record says:

"The second regiment of volunteer engineers, which is now laying out the camp for the returned soldiers at Montauk Point, boasts the only Mormon chaplain in the army. He is E. C. Kimball of Utah, a close friend of Col. Willard Young, the regimental commander, who was a son of the famous Brigham Young. Chaplain Kimball does not preach Mormonism to the soldiers, but gives them talks on Sunday mornings based on good moral lines. He is 32 years old and prominent in the Mormon church.



Some Valuable Suggestions.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Dec. 27, 1898.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL.

DEAR COUSIN:—I have just been reading the twelve numbers of Volume I, of the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS. The only fault I have to find with the numbers I have looked over is that they are so interesting—more so than any novel I have read for a long while—that I cannot lay them down to take up my pressing work.

With all the Kimballs there are in the present generation, I can hardly conceive how you can have otherwise than a most liberal support for your work. Possibly it has been because the publication is in Kansas. For several years that has been New England's Nazereth from which it was a question whether any good thing could come; and about the last place from which the good in the antiquarian line could rise. But I see now that while we at the east can furnish the antiquities of the family, it needed your western enterprise to give them expression. But as soon as it becomes known that genealogical enthusiasm and ability do not depend on longitude or locality, it seems to me you will have an ample return alike of praise and pennies.

In my own case I greet you all the more cordially because Ipswich, Mass., the original home of the Kimballs, is my native place, and very singularly the native place of all my American ancestors, alike on the paternal and the maternal side, and it makes me feel quite grandfatherly to reach half way across the continent to greet you younger folks in the younger places, and gives me the sense of personal importance which "the oldest inhabitant" always feels, in this case if not the oldest in years, yet in residence.

I still retain the old family homestead in Ipswich, not Richard's, but of three generations back, and go there often enough to keep in touch with the inhabitants and interests of the place. You will be glad to know that it is a lovely old town, one that the Kimballs would all enjoy visiting, and that they may feel proud of as the family's early home. Sometime, if you would like, I will give your readers an account of it, with perhaps pictures of streets, localities, and buildings associated with Richard and his earliest descendants. We have a Historical Society there, and have just purchased and dedicated one of the town's old houses to its use, filling it with interesting relics. I was asked to give one of the addresses on the occasion, and, if I can find a copy, will mail to you.

That suggests a suggestion I would like to make to you. I see allusions in the News to various publications by members of the family. Could you not sometime give a list of the princi-



pal ones with the addresses of their authors? I would like to exchange—not that mine are of any surpassing value, but that they may illustrate family traits; and perhaps others may have the same kind of interest.

Still further, it may be well sometime to have in some accessible place, a collection of such writings from the earliest date, and with it such other relics and memorials of the family as from time to time can be got together. Antiquities are among the few things which increase in value with years, and though what is modern now, may seem trivial and hardly worth preserving from the dust, in two hundred years from now they will be as precious as the ancient ones are today. Unless it be in Washington, D. C., or some large central locality, why would not Ipswich, the early home of the family, be appropriate for such a collection.

I am glad to see that the FAMILY NEWS does not exclude from its attention the women who have been connected with our stock, either those who have married out of it to take other names, or married into it to take the Kimball name. Without any disparagement of the paternal blood, not the least precious part of what is in our veins today has come from the mothers. It has been the rare good fortune of the Kimballs from the beginning that they have asked a very superior class of women to be their wives, and that this class of women have so uniformly answered "yes." I am happy to say my individual case is no exception; and going back five generations to Moses³, the third from Richard¹, there is nothing of which I am more proud than that his wife, Susannah Goodhue, was the niece of the Goodhue who was one of the famous five in Ipswich who, a hundred years before Declaration of Independence, asserted the great principle of no taxation without representation. That fact with what it means for my blood is worth to me more than all the heraldic emblems ever certified to by the College of Heraldry. And surely in any honest account of the Kimball stock we ought to give full credit to what it has thus received from the women who have dropped at the marriage altar their own names to add to ours all they stood for.

I have a score of other thoughts that the reading of your Vol. I has suggested, but I will not burden you with them now. I can see in all directions wide fields of interest and usefulness opening for such a publication as yours, if it can only have the proper financial support. I began years ago a private study of my own ancestry reaching back to Richard. Your work, if I could have had it then, would have aided me mightily in a general survey of the field, as that of Mr. Sharples and Mr. Morrison has since. But in my study I picked up many anecdotes and incidents illustrative of family traits and of colonial times, which would have made the published genealogy too large and

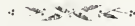


costly, if put in it, but some of which might now go appropriately into the FAMILY NEWS. Then, too, as a Darwinian and Evolutionist I am greatly interested in Heredity; and I can see that eventually a work such as yours can be made will be of immense help in the study of its human manifestations.

So in wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year, I wish you in publishing the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS the amplest success.

(REV.) JOHN C. KIMBALL.

[The readers of the NEWS will unite in hoping to hear again from this family cousin. He is known to possess a fund of information to be as prolific in ideas as he is able to give them expression. The NEWS may not be able to give as much as it did last year, but it will aim to give the best, and hopes to again hear from the writer above.]



A Kimball Warship.

Col. Luther Caldwell sends the following very readable item from Washington. These old Ipswich notes are universally interesting.

CALDWELL CRESENT, LYNN, MASS.

1759 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

Jan. 30, 1899.

To the Editor of the KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS:

I learn from the Ipswich Independent that you publish a KIMBALL NEWS, which is news to me. I am a Kimball, or my mother was whose name was Mary Kimball, daughter of Abraham Kimball, ship carpenter, and sister of Abraham Kimball, Jr. We belong to the Ipswich Turkey Hill tribe of Kimballs, ship-builders, and farmers, tall, broad shouldered, immense feet and hands, and fluent talkers, grey blue eyes, and characters unimpeached and unimpeachable. Hard workers, and during the Revolutionary war built a vessel up at Turkey Hill, three miles away from tide water. She was named "The Huckleberry," because built in a field or pasture of that name and bearing huckleberries. She was put on wheels and hauled to salt water by a "bee" wherein all the neighboring farmers came together with yokes of oxen to do the hauling. From this incident we heard for a generation or so about "Turkey Hill Navy Yard." The Kimballs have moved away or died away from the old farm, but the Loomis family who married Kimballs still hold the fort at "Turkey Hill."

I hope I may live to see the family reunion proposed. I send by mail to you a book of mine, entitled "Anne Bradstreet, the Puritan Poetess."

Very respectfully,

LUTHER CALDWELL.



Dr. Arthur Kimball.

(SEE FAMILY HISTORY PAGE 120.)

Dr. Arthur Kimball⁸ (Edmund⁷ Edmund⁶ Thomas⁵ Edmund⁴ Thomas³ Richard² Richard¹). His father, a graduate of Harvard, who studied law with Daniel Webster, had an idea that the family name was Kemble, and so Dr. Arthur his son was known as Dr. Kemble, and this spelling is preserved in the following sketch from a Boston paper dated October 29, 1898.

"Dr. Arthur Kemble, one of the best known physicians of Salem died this morning after a long illness.

Arthur Kemble was born in Wenham on May 8, 1839. He was educated at Amherst College and the Harvard medical school. He also studied in Europe.

Dr. Kemble was a surgeon in the navy for some time during the civil war, and since graduating at the medical school has practised in Salem, where he has ranked as one of the most skillful surgeons and physicians in the vicinity. He was instrumental in establishing the Salem Hospital 20 or more years ago, and has been prominently connected with it ever since. He was for several years an examining surgeon for pensions.

Dr. Kemble married a daughter of the late Judge Perkins, who survives him. They have no children. The doctor was famous as a witness in court. He understood medical jurisprudence about as well as most of the lawyers.

An instance of his character that is related of him is deserving of publication at this time. One inclement night, several years ago, when in the height of a very large practice, he was summoned from his bed to answer a call in Hamilton. He knew well that he could not expect any financial return from those who had asked for his services, but he went as willingly as though he were to make a visit to his nearest and richest friend. After a dreary drive he reached the house. There he found two children sick with the diphtheria. He quickly saw that one was beyond all earthly help, but a chance remained for the other. Instantly he proceeded to perform the very critical operation, tracheotomy. The surgeon, with his own lips, sucked the diphtheric membrane from the throat, and the life of the poor man's child was saved.

Such an act on the part of the physician was extremely hazardous, and none knew the fearful chances he was taking better than himself, and yet he willingly accepted the great risk.

As a result he became very sick and his life was for a time despaired of, but he finally recovered, and he was spared to become the great physician that he has been. Many other instances of personal heroism could be readily cited.

He was a member of the Salem Cadet Veteran Association, and for a long time its surgeon, and a member for over 25 years, of Essex Lodge, F. & A. M.

He leaves four brothers, Capt. Frank Kemble and Capt. Edmund Kemble of New York, ex-Alderman Edward Kemble of Salem and Walter Kemble of Wenham, and three sisters, Mrs. Mary B. Robbins and Miss Annie A. Kemble of Wenham, and Mrs. John Robinson of Salem. His mother died in Wenham, Feb. 26, 1888, aged 78 years.

The funeral of Dr. Kemble was held from the family residence, on Federal street. It was conducted by the Rev. Henry Benninger of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. B. Franks of Grace Church. The casket was literally covered with floral offerings. After the services at the house the remains were conveyed to Forest Hills crematory for cremation, which was accomplished in the afternoon.



Rambles About Old Ipswich.

A book is soon to be issued to the public from the Independent Press, entitled "Rambles About Old Ipswich." It includes a short sketch of the town, as one would see it as he steps upon the platform of the B. & M. R. R. depot, and rambles through its historic thoroughfares. The book is illustrated with sixty fine half-tones of all the churches and old houses, also of many of the most beautiful summer and permanent residences of the town together with several views taken from the upper and lower rivers with all their bridges. Most of the pictures were taken especially for this work by Geo. W. Dexter. The text is written by Rev. T. Frank Waters, and the entire arrangement of the book is the work of Lewis R. Hovey, editor of the Independent. The book is bound in Avon green covers and tied with a silk cord, with a special cover illustration from the pen of Prof. Arthur W. Dow. It is not only a guide, but because of its nicety of appearance and the artistieness of its entirety this work will make a becoming present for any to give to their friends. The printing is of itself a work of art, and the very finest which has ever been attempted in Ipswich.—Beverly Times.

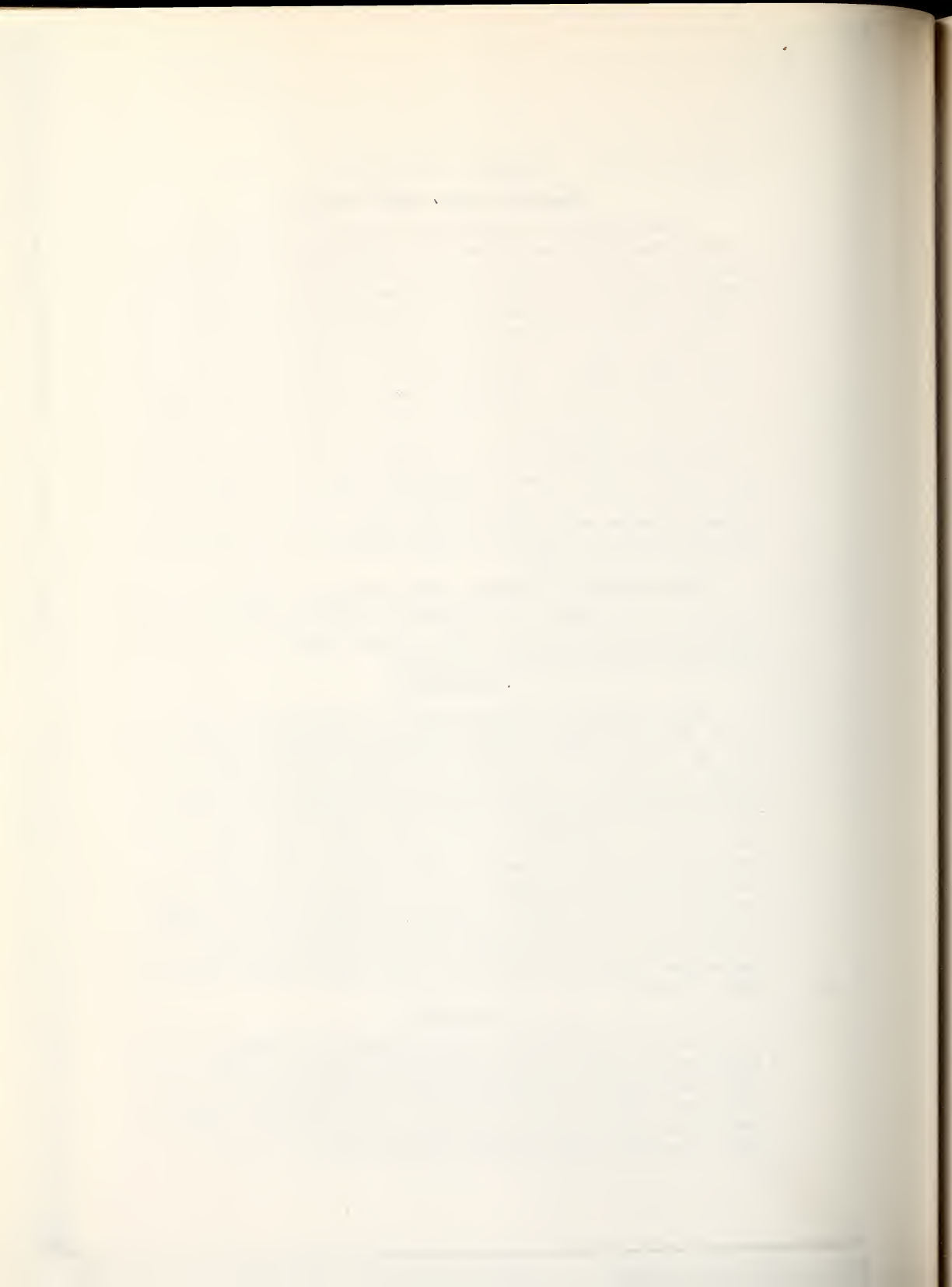
This souvenir of Ipswich will possess rare interest to all readers of the News. It is published under the auspices of the Ipswich Historical society, and is sent post-paid for 75 cents, by the Independent Press, Ipswich, Mass.



The Augusta, Ga., News tells in a column article how Col. D. B. Dyer managed to induce President McKinley to visit that city on his late southern trip, after it had been decided that it could not be done. According to the program the proper connection could not be made, and Augusta was left out. Happening to be in Washington, on his way south from New York, some southern gentlemen meeting him and knowing him to be a railroad man, asked his help. The itinerary of the trip was already made and the manager said it could not be changed. Now nothing suits Col. Dyer better than to do what others say cannot be done. So they went to the Southern Railway office and after a little study Col. Dyer pointed out a change that would save an hours time and take in Augusta. He claimed that hour and got the visit too.



Messrs. J. S. Kimball & Co., shipping merchants of San Francisco met with a severe loss in the wrecking on Dec. 9, of their steam schooner, Protection, heavily loaded with coal, on the way from Seattle to San Francisco. The engineer was knocked overboard, but the rest of the crew, nearly frozen, were rescued after twenty-six hours exposure in open boats.



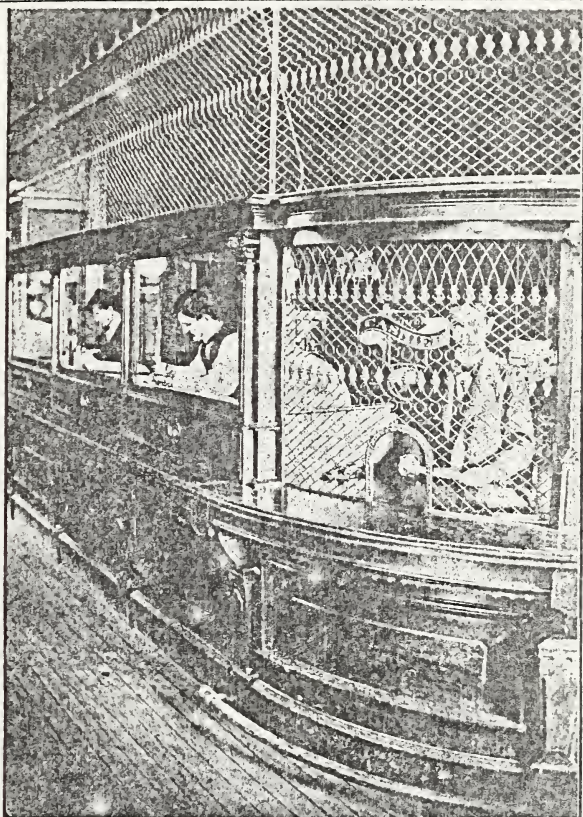
Kimball-Family News

Topeka, Kansas, March, 1899.

Vol. II, No. 3.

Terms 50 cents a year

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.



C. O. ARMSTRONG, p. 973. OWEN A. KIMBALL, p. 684. OTIS H. KIMBALL, p. 683.

A Kimball Bank.

We present above the interior of the Farmers' Bank at Sunbury, Ohio. Page 683, Elias Kimball, born in Lebanon, N.H., July 13, 1815, moved to Ohio in 1837. Most of his life there was spent in the dry goods trade, and there he died in 1872. He was the first president of the bank. He was a grandson of that Joseph Kimball who went from Preston, Conn., to Plainfield, N.H., in 1764, and became a leading citizen of that state. [Fam. Hist.

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p. 197.] This Joseph was grandfather of Elder Roswell Kimball, the Illinois pioneer and great grandfather of Rollin Hibbard Kimball now of Garfield, Ga. [See Fam. News, p. 133, August; pp. 153 to 155, Sept.; p. 171, Oct.; and p. 177 with portrait in November NEWS.] A younger brother of this Roswell Kimball was Lewis Kimball, whose portrait is given opposite page 375 of the Family History with a liberal sketch of his useful life. A few errors in that sketch are elsewhere corrected on another page of this issue of the NEWS.

A younger brother of Elias Kimball is Joseph Henry Kimball, the manager of a creamery in Sunbury, O. [See p. 683.]

The eldest daughter of Elias Kimball was Irene who married 2d in 1876, George Armstrong. The following, then, are the names of those shown at the counter at the bank.

Otis Hinkley Kimball, born June 13, 1855 in Sunbury, Ohio, is the only son of Elias Kimball and his wife Irene A. Ticknor. He was cashier of the bank in 1876, the year of his marriage to Abby Moore, who is descended from New England parentage. He has been president of the bank for ten years.

Owen Adam Kimball, born July 15, 1865, is the oldest son of Joseph H. Kimball. He was a student at Fenton's Business College in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1884. Was five years a partner in a dry goods house. Went as cashier to bank in Jan. 1892.

Charles Otis Armstrong is a grandson of Elias Kimball, being the youngest son Irene (Kimball) Armstrong, born May 15, 1877.

All three born and raised in Sunbury.

On pages 164-5, October NEWS may be found a pathetic mention of the youngest member of J.H. Kimball's family by his mother. Word now comes of his death, Feb. 14, particulars of which we may be able to give next month. He was for years a patient sufferer from spinal disease.

MARRIED.

At the home of Professor and Mrs. Carl C. Plehn, in Berkeley Cal., last Tuesday evening, (Feb. 14, 1899) occurred the marriage) of Miss Mary B.R. Sturtevant, only daughter of Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, and Mr. Edwin Boyce Kimball, (son of the late Dr. Edwin Kimball of Hawards, Cal.) The Rev. Mr. Swan pronounced the words which made the couple one. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are spending their honeymoon in southern California. —S. F. Evening Post, Feb. 20, 1899. Fam Hist. p. 786.)

BORN.

In Chicago, Jan. 23, 1899, Allen Howard Kimball, son of Elmer Allen and Ella Howard Kimball. [See p. 995 Fam. Hist., also p. 88, Fam. News, for 1898.]



Enterprising Kimball Boys.

Enterprising boys make enterprising men. The Oxford, Me., Advertiser of February 10, has the following in proof of the statement.

A few months before Gen. G. L. Beal died (Dec. 11, '96.) he came into our office and told us in substance the following story as to the naming of the Norway village streets and putting up of signs:

"Yes," said the general, "we boys named the streets and put up the signs. That is, the Kimball boys and myself. There are only one or two of the original signs in the village now. The one on Beal's House, 'Cottage Street', I've had painted once or twice when the house has been painted, and that and one other, 'Main Street,' are the only ones I know of. It is pretty close on to forty-five years ago that these signs were painted and put up."

"You see," says the General, "that about the time we organized the Oxford Bear Engine Company we had grown to be a considerable of a village, or at least we young fellows thought we had, and also thought the streets ought to be named so a stranger wouldn't get lost. We were enterprising, you see!"

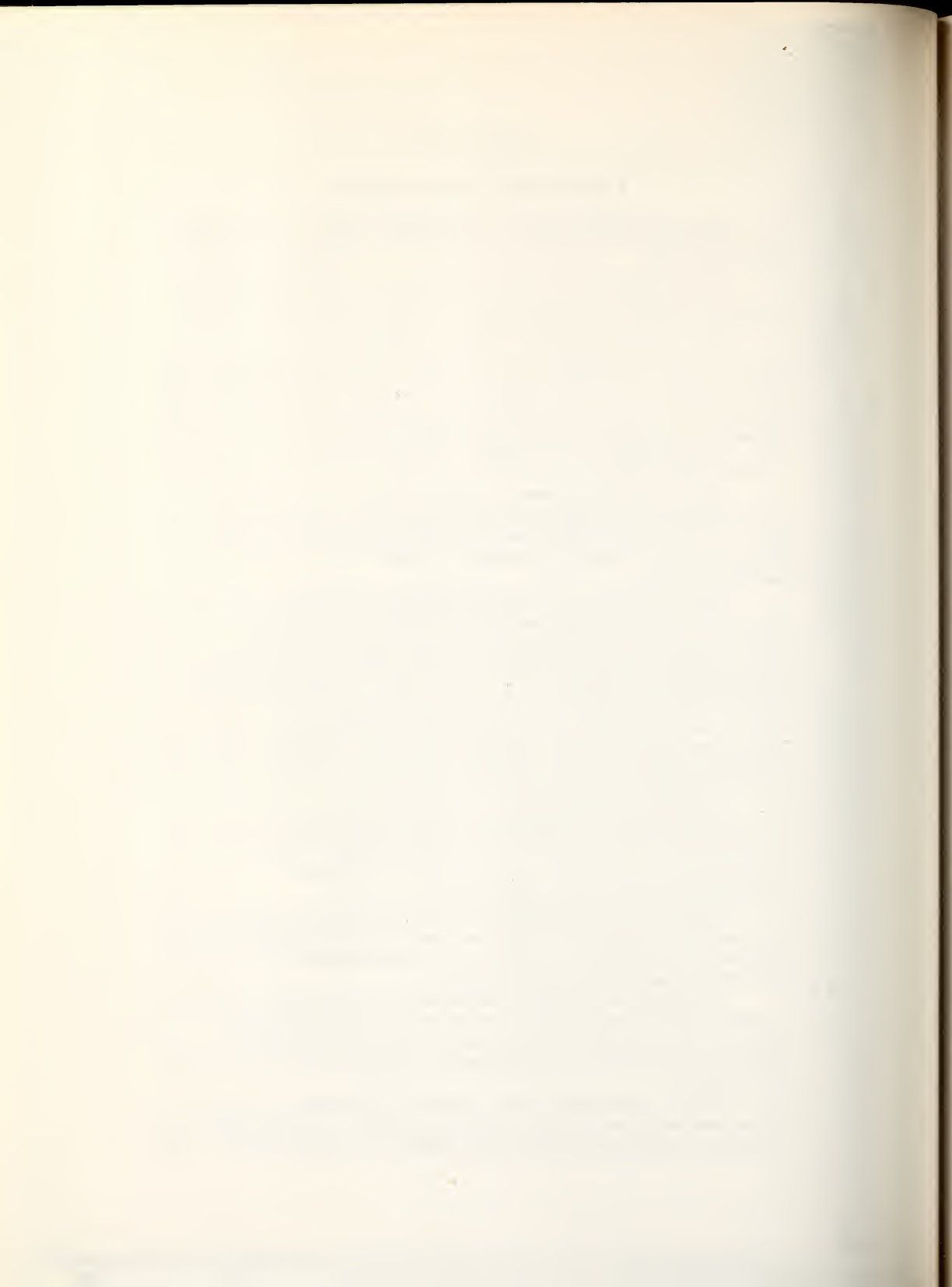
"The attention of the Corporation Assessors was called to this fact, but they said they had no money for such purposes and turned us down. Notwithstanding that, Han, Kimball and I thought differently and we made the signs in Chas. P. Kimball's Carriage Factory at our own expense. Charles gave us the lumber—or we stole or took it—we got it from Charles' pile of lumber, probably with his consent, as I remember he helped us a little. Han, and I did the carpentry work assisted a little by Charles. There were a dozen or more of these signs, if I remember right; John Angus, the man who painted President Frank Pierce's chaise, lettered and painted the signs." (See Family News, Oct. 1898.)

"All this work had to be done in secret as there was some feeling in the village against such aristocratic foolishness as painted signs for the streets, and too, the people wouldn't agree as to what names the streets should have. They'd tried to agree as to what the names of one or two streets should be, but they couldn't do it."

"Chas. P. and Han, Kimball and myself and John Angus agreed on the names of the streets. I think Han, and I got into a dispute over one and we left it to Charles to decide, and he decided against me if I remember correct, and called it 'Brown Street.'"

"The signs were put up in the night and it was the talk of the village for some days thereafter. One of the heavy taxpayers—well I could say who he was, but I won't—thought certainly there would be a rise in his next year's tax to pay for 'them signs', but there never was," added the General.

"That Cottage Street sign on the Beal's House and a Maine Street sign somewhere are the only original ones left. You remember that Fred, and when you have the house painted again just have that sign



tonched up and keep it to remember the boys, who made and gave them to the village."

We promised the General that we would do it and the promise has been kept. Last summer the Main Street sign, which has done duty at the old Shackley Corner for so many years, needed repairing. The repairs have been made and it is hoped it will remain in kind remembrance of the boys who made it and gave to the village nearly a half a century ago.

A GIFT TO THE VILLAGE OF NORWAY BY

GEN. GEORGE L. BEAL.

HON. CHARLES P. KIMBALL.

HON. HANNIBAL L. KIMBALL.

Charles P. Kimball established the Kimball Carriage Company at Chicago. (p. 828.) Hannibal Kimball built the Kimball house, costing over \$600,000, in Atlanta, Ga., and was director general of the International Cotton Exposition in that city. (See Fam. Hist., p. 831-33.)



Will David Answer?

David S. Kimball has been installed as commander of Fairbank's Post, No. 17, G. A. R., at Detroit Michigan. This Post is the largest in the state, numbering 520 members. Mr. Kimball has lived in Detroit twenty years. He was born June 1, 1843, enlisted Aug., 1861, in Adrian, Mich.; was sent in St. Louis where he was assigned to the First Missouri Engineer Corps. We do not find this Kimball cousin in the Family History and solicit information as to his family. It is known that one of the sons of Abraham^s, p. 169, went to Ohio and then to Michigan early in the century, and that many of his descendants have not yet been located. Is this David one of them?



Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball of the United States Navy has been taking a rest visiting friends at his old home in Paris, Maine. It may be remembered that more than a year ago, in command of the torpedo boat flotilla consisting of the Porter, Dupont and Cushing he was sent on a tour of inspection along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and up the Mississippi river. By the time they reached Mobile the Spanish war came on and and they were ordered to the Cuban coast, where not much was found for them to do, but one of his young officers, Ensign Bagley of the Winslow, was the first, early in May, to fall in actual war, although a young officer, son of Gen. Breckenbridge, was washed overboard and drowned a short time before. (See p. 98, June News, also p. 16 January, p. 61, March, and p. 133 August, also Fam. Hist. p. 997.)



Two Easter Poems.

Oh glorious Easter morning
 A fitting symbol found,
 In sprouting buds and grasses
 From out the warm, moist ground.

Oh, blessed Easter morning.
 Our voices loud we raise
 In sweet and joyous anthem,
 To sing our dear Lord's praise.

ELEANOR TAYLOR KIMBALL.



Raise your voices in praise, ye children of men.
 Send forth your glad worship in song
 Let hearts open wide
 This bright Eastertide
 To Him who on Christmas was born.

He came to this world a babe like the rest,
 For cradle a manger had he.
 There the Magi old
 Brought incense and gold
 As He lay on the Virgin's knee.

When the servants of death went forth to obey
 The order of Herod the king,
 The angel of love
 God sent from above
 Enfolded the child with its wing.

He suffered for us the death on the cross,
 The angels were weeping in heav'n,
 But joy follows pain
 So loudly proclaim
 Hail, Easter! For Christ has aris'n.

(Fam. Hist. p. 1057.)

FLORENCE KIMBALL.



Leverett Kimball one of the oldest active business men of Haverhill, Mass., died Oct. 17, 1898, at his home. He had been ill for the past six months with an intestinal complication. He was a native of Bradford and had been engaged in the jewelry business for more than 60 years. The business house to which he succeeded and which he carried on actively for the past half century is one of the oldest in Haverhill. He left a son, Wallace L. Kimball, and a wife. [See page 637, No. 1304.]



Sketch of Aaron Kimball, 2411.

Page 1029 Aaron Kimball⁹ (Thomas De Kays Richard⁸ Richard⁷ Richard⁶ Aaron⁵ Richard⁴ John³ Richard²) was born in New York City, March 16, 1836. He was the second son of Thomas DeKay and Mary Ann (Goings) Kimball. He died at his home near Austin, Minnesota, Jan. 16, 1899. Thomas DeKay Kimball removed to Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Indiana, in 1837, and here Aaron grew to manhood amid the hardships and limitations incident to pioneer life. He was educated at Michigan University and in 1857 went to Howard Co., Iowa, which was his home for nearly thirty years. He commenced life there as a teacher, and soon became deputy treasurer, and in 1858 married Mrs. Irene S. Kelly, widow of Capt. Alexander Kelly of New Bedford, Mass., who died in Cresco, Iowa, in 1870, leaving him one daughter, Mary Irene, now the wife of Hugh S. Campbell, of Austin, Minnesota.

In March, 1872, he married Miss Emma Laird of Indianapolis, who survives him, and by whom he had five children, Lois, wife of Prof. Matthews of Utah University, Misses Ruth and Alice, and two sons who died in infancy.

In 1864 he was elected clerk of the Howard Co. Courts, later was made County Supervisor, and in 1877 was chosen Senator to represent the district composed of Howard, Chickasaw and Bremer Counties.

He was always an active temperance worker and was for years president of the Iowa State Temperance Alliance. He canvassed the state in the work of carrying the prohibition amendments to the constitution, and gave his services, time and money freely, in the effort to forward the cause dear to his heart, and that he believed to be fraught with the greatest benefit to his fellowmen. He was always an ardent and active republican. From 1869 to 1885 he was senior partner of the banking house of Kimball & Farnsworth of Cresco, Iowa, and in the latter year retired from banking business and removed to his large farm at Cedar Bend near Austin, Minnesota. During the first years of his residence in Minnesota he was president of the Mower Co. Agricultural Society was much interested in agricultural pursuits and in thorough bred stock-raising, and was always and everywhere active in whatever would tend to the upbuilding of the community in which he lived and the best interests of his fellow citizens.

He was a member of the Congregational church and was ever ready to serve his church as deacon, Sunday School superintendent, representative at associations and councils, or in any capacity his services were required.



Five years ago his health began to fail, and for three years he has been a great sufferer. Repeated surgical operations were resorted to, and everything that human skill could devise, or love suggest to save or prolong so valuable a life was done, but in vain; the disease eventuated in cancer of the bowels, and January 16, at midnight he was summoned home, leaving a bereaved and sorrowing family to mourn his loss.

Mr. Kimball was a man of many rare qualities of character, and of unswerving integrity; large hearted, genial, of a cheerful and hopeful disposition; he was the life of any circle of which he was a member, and he has left behind him a fragrant memory. In his death there are many mourners; not only the dear inner circle of his home, where he will be so greatly missed, and the sisters and brothers who survive him, but neighbors and townsmen, and all who have come under the influence of his strong personality, feel that a good man, and one who could ill be spared, has been called home, and that earth is poorer and Heaven is richer for his passing.

From the Republican of Decorah, Iowa, where he was well known we take the following:

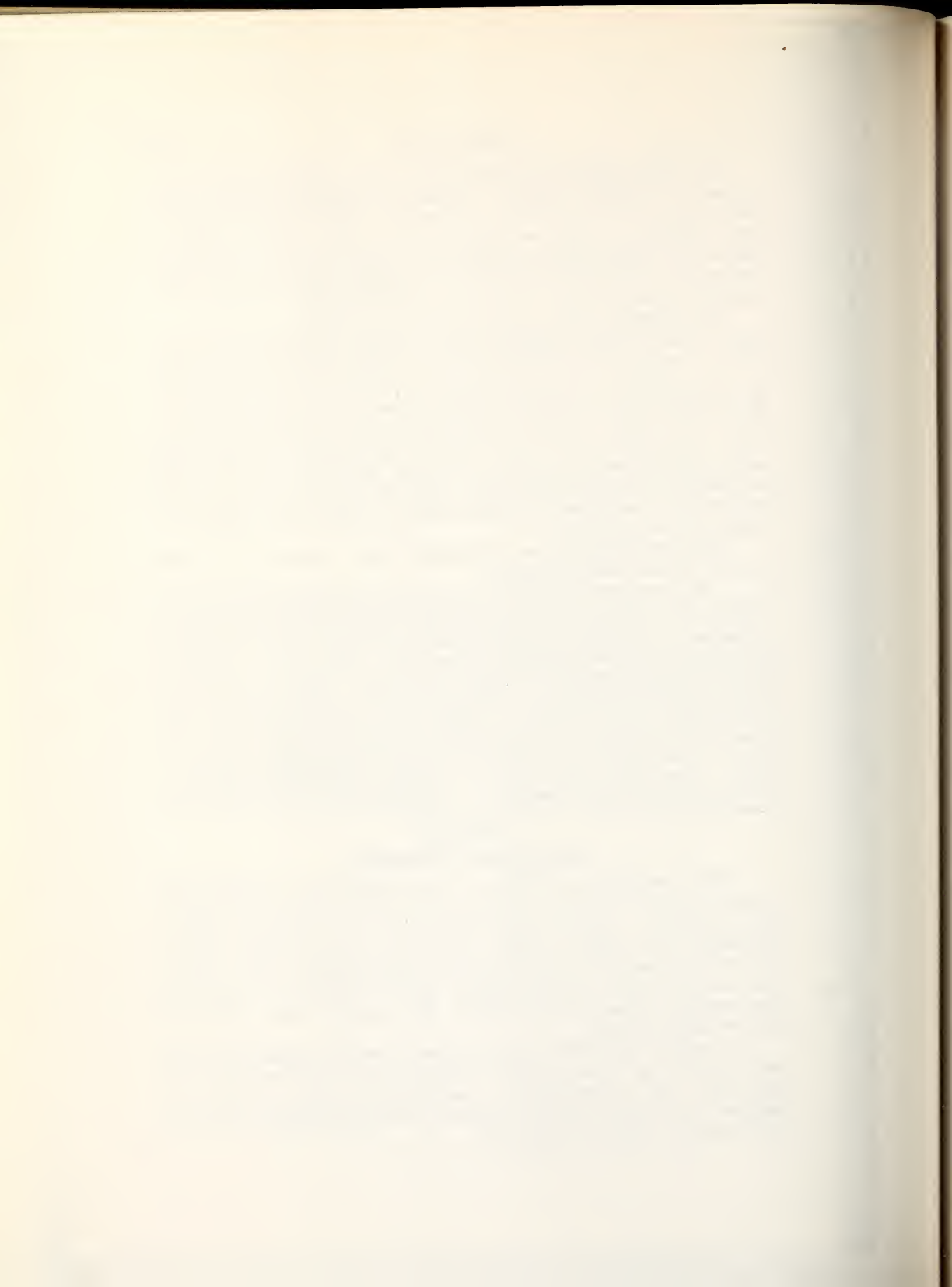
"At Cresco last Friday were interred the remains of Hon. Aaron Kimball, who was at one time the most prominent public citizen of Howard County. Born in New York City in 1836, but removing with his parents to Indiana in childhood, all of his experiences were in the west. He was liberally educated and graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich. His residence in Howard County began in 1857, and in 1864 he was elected Clerk of the Courts; still later he became a County Supervisor, and in 1877 he was chosen Senator for the district composed of Howard, Chickasaw and Bremer Counties. In this position he secured such prominence that he became a Gubernatorial possibility, and in one Republican State Convention he received a very liberal support from the radical prohibition wing of the party. From 1869 to 1885 he was senior partner in the banking house of Kimball and Farnsworth; and in the latter year retired from business and removed to a large farm near Austin, Minnesota."



Quinquennial Reunion.

The Boston Globe of Dec. 8, 1898, reports the quinquennial reunion of past and present teachers and the alumnae of Bradford Academy. Among those present it mentions Mrs. Betsey Kendall. (Fam. Hist. p. 844.) She is the only surviving child of of Prof. Benjamin Greenleaf and Lucretia Kimball. Prof. Greenleaf was for many years preceptor of the Bradford Academy, and was the author of Greenleaf's Arithmetics and other well known school books.

A letter of greeting was also read from Mrs. Charlotte Tenney Kimball the oldest living alumna of the Academy now over 84 years old, regretting her unavoidable absence. She is the widow of the late Daniel B. Kimball, whose portrait in the Family History is opposite page 623.



Supplemental Notes to Family History.

Pages 353 and 938 Family History, and pages 124 and 125 July number Kimball News.

On account of some errors in the additions given on the above pages in the News, and because of some new matter, the following is furnished by George B. Kimball of Jamesport, Mo.

Benjamin Gage Kimball was born November 17, 1814, at Bradford, Mass., emigrated to New York when quite young and there served an apprenticeship as a shoemaker. In 1837 he moved to Missouri and located at Tinney's Grove, Ray County, entering into partnership with Isaiah Mansur and embarking in the mercantile business and continuing therein until A. D. 1842, when he removed to Cravensville (Old Diamond of Mormon fame) in Daviess County, Missouri. On Feb. 14, 1843 he was married to Zerelda Ann Burton, a daughter of George Louis Burton and Ann Kincaid Burton, *nee* Poage. Soon after he formed a mercantile partnership with Wm. Johnson at Cravensville but sold out in 1845 and moved to a farm he had purchased, five miles north of Cravensville. In 1848 he sold this farm and purchased another one mile west, which is still owned by his wife who survives him. During the gold excitement, in 1849, he sold his personal effects and tried his fortunes with varied success until March, 1852, when he returned to the farm managing the same and engaging in the lumber business until his death, which occurred Oct. 22, 1882. He was elected Public Administrator of Daviess County in 1860, which office he held for four years, was a member of the county court of the same county for two or more terms, and at different times was Assessor and Deputy Sheriff.

The descendants of Benjamin Gage Kimball and his wife, Zerelda Ann, with dates and residences are as follows:

- i George Benjamin, born Mar. 2, 1844; married Feb. 19, 1868, to Nancy M. Hill, daughter of Wm. P. and E. Beard Hill. Their children are: 1. Caroline Elizabeth, b. Meh. 2, 1872. Teacher in Albany, Mo. 2. Mary Eliza, b. June 12, 1874, now at Jamesport, Mo. 3. Georgia Ann Virginia, b. July 25, 1876; died Nov. 28, 1878. 4. Zerelda Addie, b. July 7, 1880; now at Jamesport, Mo. The mother died May 12, 1881, and the father was married again, May 7, 1885, to Mrs. Margaret E. Macy, daughter of Wm. and Hannah Cruikshank, b. July 7, 1841, near Glasgow, Scotland, and died at Jamesport, May 10, 1893. George Benjamin, farmer and merchant, now resides at Jamesport, Daviess County, Mo.
- ii James William, b. Dec. 10, 1845; m. Feb. 14, 1877, to Ann Vogel. Their children are as follows: 1. Josephine V., born Sept. 7,



- 1880; now at Jameson, Mo. 2. Wm. Thurston, b. July 23, 1882; d. Meh. 21, 1883. 3. Lula Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1883; now at Jameson, Mo. 4. Alice Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1885; now at Jameson, Mo.
- iii Caroline Elizabeth, b. Aug. 14, 1848; d. January 14, 1870.
- iv Eliza Mansur, b. Feb. 2, 1853; m. Dec. 31, 1772, to Joseph H. Feurt. Their children are: 1. Gage Davis, b. Feb. 14, 1874; now at Jameson, Mo. He was married Dec. 16, 1896 to Nannie Froman. 2. Gertrude H., b. June 27, 1877; now at Jameson, Mo. 3. Joseph H., b. Meh. 28, 1880; d. Meh. 28, 1880. The husband, Joseph H. Feurt died, and on May 18, 1890, Eliza M., the wife was married to Henry Hubbard. Their children are: 4. Capitolo Ruth, b. July 30, 1893; now at Jameson, Mo. 5. Horace H., b. Meh. 28, 1897; now at Jameson, Mo.
- v Alice Ann, born April 7, 1855; married May 22, 1885, and died June 23, 1888. One son b. Aug. 26, 1886; d. Sept. 16, 1886.
- vi Nathaniel Thurston, b. January 25, 1857; m. to Elizabeth Lowry May 9, 1886. Their children are as follows: 1. Ernest L., b. Dec. 9, 1888; now at Jameson, Mo. 2. Orville, b. May 12, 1890; now at Jameson, Mo. 3. Richard, b. Oct. 22, 1892; now at Jameson, Mo.
- vii Harriet Ellen, b. May 9, 1858; died July 18, 1863.
- viii Jefferson Davis, b. July 19, 1861; now a ranchman at Lavina, Fergus County, Montana.

Page 199—Lewis Kimballⁱ, d. March 12, 1895, not 1815. See p. 375.

Page 374—Lucy Allen Kimballⁱ, died March 2, not 21. Lewis Kimballⁱ, married 2nd, Sept. 7, 1858, not 1859.

Page 375—Nellie May Kimball^o, died May 3, 1880, not 1859.

Page 375—Henry Waldo Davis should be Harry Waldo Davis.

Page 971—George H. Longley, of Peterborough, N.H.; died Feb. 17, 1896. He was well known as a correspondent of Concord and Boston newspapers.

Page 1425—Child of Joseph Edwin Kimball^s, should be Samuel Mason Kimball. It is the only name he is ever called. Born on Jan. 8, 1890, not Jan. 9.

Page 1143—(pages 117 and 118, and pages 156 and 157 Kimball News, July and September numbers 1898.) The children of John Kimball are given on page 1143 of the History, and in supplementary notes of the Family News for September, further details are given. John Simpson Kimball son of Charles C., now resides at Seminary Park, California, and is a ship owner and lumber merchant doing business in San Francisco. It was his Company's schooner mentioned in the last number of the News as having been wrecked. His wife, Helen N. White Kimball is not dead as stated in the News on page 157. Their eldest daughter, Alice Naomi, b. Nov. 9, 1869, married about 1897, Charles Campbell, a wealthy planter living in Honolulu.



Truth and Errors Mixed.

On page 231 of the News, January number, we mentioned the death of Jared Kirtlin Kimball, regretting the want of further information as he could not be connected with the family. His daughter, Mrs. Margaret K. Ross, of Clarks, Nebraska, now supplies some missing links, and in connection therewith relates some traditions they have preserved. They have not seen the Family History and are uncertain where they belong. They have the family line, marriages, births, etc., as given in the History from Richard¹, Benjamin², Abraham³, Ephriam⁴, to Asa⁵, as given on page 97. This Asa⁵, as stated in the History was born Sept. 10, 1728, and married Ruth Morgan, and lived in Middleton, Conn. Here Abraham Tyler⁶ was born in 1757, died 1834, married Sarah Babbit. His son Asa⁷ was born 1793, died 1875, married Mary Spencer. They had ten children, only three of whom are living.

Jared Kirtlin Kimball⁸, who died Jan. 12, 1899, was born in Middleton, Conn., as stated in January issue. Married at La Salle, Ill., Jan. 1, 1857, Lucinda Lowell of Vermont stock, whose family dates back as far as that of Richard¹. She is still living.

CHILDREN.

- i Delbert K., b. Jan 26, 1858.
- ii Mary Margaret, b. Jan. 13, 1861.
- iii Louie Agnes, b. April 26, 1866.
- iv Mattie Serena, b. June 29, 1868.
- v Perry Robert, b. Nov. 13, 1870.
- vi Walter Lowell, b. Mar. 22, 1872.
- vii Frank Edward, b. June 22, 1877. All living.

It will be seen that the family tradition is quite authentic so far and as Mrs. Ross is anxious to know if her relationship to the family can be established, she may rest assured of the fact. The matter of doubt resting on another tradition is interesting. It was that a second brother, named Edwin, left England in the ship Elizabeth with Richard, but in a shipwreck he was separated from his brother and was landed on the coast of Ireland, and that he afterwards became the head of another branch of the family.

Readers of the Family History now know that two brothers Richard and Henry, did come over in 1837; that Henry's line has become almost extinct and that nearly or quite all the Kimballs now in the country are direct descendants of Richard.

Mrs. Ross misunderstands a correction in January News, when she gathers that Prof. Sharples holds that Ursula Scott was not the wife of Richard, and says they have tradition to the contrary. Prof. Sharples' point was that Margaret Dow was the wife who survived Richard. Ursula Scott was the first wife and mother of his children.



Preserved by Moses Kimball.

The New York Herald of Sunday Feb. 19, 1899, contains a large engraving of Washington and his family from a painting by the early noted artist, Edwin Savage. The picture was a large one that was well known in the early years of the century, and hung in a New York gallery that was destroyed by fire and for years it was supposed to have perished. It seems however that it was saved and afterwards sent to a Boston gallery, where it was found by the late Moses Kimball in 1840. He was owner of the celebrated Boston Museum. Here it remained for nearly two generations, until discovered and identified by Mr. S. P. Avery, jr., a New York art connoisseur. The rediscovery of the painting is considered a great "find," and the Herald devotes most of a page to the engraving and its History. Moses Kimball was for many years a leading citizen. His museum had a national reputation, while his own personality lent its influence to the social and material progress of all New England, and more or less to the entire nation. The Family History on page 662 mentions him but slightly. A more lengthy sketch, but one still incomplete, was given in the March number of the News, (1898) page 56.

The Boston Globe of Jan. 9, notes the death of Dr. Samuel F. Dike at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Kimball, Bath, Maine. Dr. Dike was at one time an earnest Swedenborgian minister. He was born March 17, 1815. According to the Globe he leaves six children, one daughter, the wife of the Hon. John H. Kimball of Bath, and another Mrs. E. H. Kimball. The latter we do not place. (p. 555.)

We take the following from the Boston Globe, dated Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 27, 1898.

Moses G. Kimball, a well-known resident of this city, died suddenly this evening at his home on Merrimac street. He was a native of Bradford and had resided in this city all his life. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the 19th Massachusetts volunteer militia. Until two years ago, when he suffered a shock, he was employed as a teamster and street car driver. He was attacked with paralysis of the heart early this evening. He left a wife, one brother and a sister. He was aged 67 years. (Fam. Hist. p. 519, No. 1010-ii.)

The Globe of March 3, also says that Dr. Samuel Ayer Kimball of that city, [p. 835] was called to Bath, Me., to see his father, the Hon. John H. Kimball who was seriously ill. [p. 555] We have no further particulars.



Death of Judge Woodbury.

Judge Enoch Webster Woodbury died at his home in Bethel, Maine, January 26, 1899. He was born in Sweden, Me., Jan. 8, 1818. He was largely engaged in mercantile business, but found time to give much attention to public affairs for which he had peculiar talents, although never aspiring to responsible positions. He was one of the founders of the republican party in his state. He served in both houses of the state legislature, served as judge of the Probate, superintendent of Reform School, and for fifty years a justice of the peace, and almost continuously a member of some public board of trustees. He was an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and during the war devoted much of his time to caring for and enlisting union soldiers.

It is seldom that we meet with men of such well balanced character. As a business man, in political life, and as a life-long member of the Congregational Church, with positive views, he always commanded, both the respect and confidence of his acquaintances of all parties and sects.

On July 2, 1849, he married Sally Ludlow Kimball, daughter of Aaron and Phoebe (Chadbourn) Kimball of Bridgton. They had five children. Webster graduated from Bowdoin College and Bangor Theological Seminary, and entered upon the ministry of the Congregational church. He has been settled over several parishes and is now enjoying what has proved to be a long pastorate at Milford, Mass. Francetta married Deacon Josiah U. Purington and lives in Bethel village. Ambrose, died in childhood. Emma Caroline, married Francis S. Chandler and lives in Bethel village. Wesley K., is a successful lawyer at Pottsville, Penn.

In 1866 they were burned out, the destruction being so complete that not even a good suit of clothes was left. That was a severe blow for he not only lost much property, but a valuable library and many other things that he had been accumulating for twenty-five years and could not be replaced.

Mrs. Woodbury died in 1889. Since that time Judge Woodbury had found a pleasant home with his daughter, Mrs. Purington. Judge Woodbury left eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

The Oxford advertiser from which we gather these particulars, says:

The funeral was held at the First Congregational church on Tuesday afternoon. The large building was filled with sympathizing friends, who gathered to pay their last tribute of respects to one so dear to them as a loyal citizen, a kind neighbor and an ardent supporter of all that can develop an enlightened christian life.

The casket was profusely decorated with cut flowers, and a sheaf of wheat lay upon the foot. The pew that used to be occupied by the Judge



in his constant attendance to meeting was decorated with bouquets of pinks and roses and trailing smilax.

The eldest son, Rev Webster Woodbury of Milford, Mass., was unable to be present on account of the severe sickness of his companion. Wesley Woodbury, esq., the other son, of Pottsville, Pa., was present, also a grandson, Walter Chandler, of Norway.

All business and business places were closed from 12 until 1 o'clock p. m., and the schools until 2:30.

Note by Sumner Kimball of Lovell, Maine:—2448.

In the foregoing sketch of Judge E. W. Woodbury and family, mention is made of his marriage with Sally Ludlow Kimball, daughter of Aaron and Phebe (Chadbourne) Kimball, of Bridgton, Me. By reference to our history on page 480, No. 945—Aaron and Phebe (Chadbourne) Kimball—there is but one child given. This should be amended as follows: Phebe Chadbourne Kimball died March 28, 1882.

CHILDREN.

- i Charles, b. —, 1812; d. —, 1872.
- ii Charlotte N. b. Feb. 19, 1815; m. — Powers. Resides in Fryeburg Village, Me.
- iii Sally Ludlow (m. Woodbury) b. March 9, 1818; d. March 29, 1890.
- iv Lyman Nutting b. Feb. 16, 1823; d. March 1893.
- v Wesley, b. —; d. 1854.
- vi Caroline, (m. Vance) b. —, 1827.

(The NEWS would be glad to receive the names of the children of Judge Woodbury, and of his grandchildren, with dates of birth, death, marriage, as well as wives and husbands.)



Messrs. Rankin & Kimball do an extensive lumber business in St. Louis.

R. H. Kimball of Garfield, Ga., writes that his house has been practically a hospital nearly all winter with cases of rheumatism and measles.

Captain Kimball of Islesboro, Maine, was lost on the schooner Lewis, wrecked in the storm on the Massachusetts coast on the last of November.

Rev. Chas. M. Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., was the moral force at the Elliott Club dinner of the Buffalo Association of the Sons of the Revolution, February 28.

The Rev. John C. Kimball of Hartford, Conn., has written, and James H. West & Co., of Boston have printed a little pamphlet, "Our Daily Bread," that is sold for ten cents. It is filled with rich thoughts.



Mr. Moses Chandler,

Whose demise on Jan. 17, 1899, in the town of Fryeburg, Me., was a kin of the Kimballs and was well known to many in his own and adjoining towns. This family of Chandlers of which he was a member were men of note, being well educated they were strong men both mentally and physically, and as such took high rank among their surrounding towns people.

Mr. Chandler's grandfather, on his mother's side, was Prof. Paul Langdon, (see p. 149) husband of Mary Kimball, No. 213-v. His mother being their daughter. This tie of relationship between the Chandlers and Kimballs in his youthful days was much prized and the cause of many a family visit between the cousins and older ones in years past.

Mr. Chandler had always kept these good old time visits in sweet remembrance and took delight in relating of these annual visiting tours between these families when he was but a small boy and allowed to sit up a little later than usual and listen to the many well told stories of the hardships endured by his ancestors and other early pioneers of his own and adjoining towns.

It was through these channels of early information that Mr. Chandler with his strong and retentive memory, and a keen relish for ancestral lore, made him a rare mine of historical facts in after life, all of which he was ready to impart to any one who sought his acquaintance for this purpose. Connected with this family of which he was a member there are those of the Kimball families who have kept in the remembrance this link of relationship and who today feel that they too have been called upon to part with those who in this life held true to that bond of relationship which we so highly prize. S. K.

This family of Chandlers were more nearly related to the Kimballs than even the above sketch would imply. The Chandler Family History we believe to be the only one published that is larger than the Kimball History, and it is only a few pages larger. The families have largely intermarried, more so than either of the Histories show. One feature noticeable about the marriages is that they were not very prolific, or that the lines have run out. Notice on page 272 of Family History, that Phoebe Kimball married Ralph H. Chandler. Of their twelve children not one is reported as the head of a family. Again, page 282. Molly Kimball married Isaac Chandler. Of their nine children not one leaves a descendant. Page 151. Priscilla Kimball married Jonathan Chandler; no children. Page 526, Abba Kimball married John L. Chandler; no children. Page 593, Sarah E. Kimball married Wm. P. Chandler; no children.

Many members of this family are now living in Concord, N. H. (See Fam. News, July, 1898, p. 120.)



David Tenney Kimball's Sons.

One of the strongest characters recorded in the Family History is that of Rev. David Tenney Kimball of Ipswich, Mass., who died there Nov. 2, 1860. The History gives his portrait opposite page 333, and follows with a concise but comprehensive sketch of his life. He had four sons who lived to mature age, and one who died in infancy. These four sons all attained to prominence, and while they have received liberal mention in the history, we have some additional notes furnished by M.V.B. Perley of Portsmouth, N. H. (page 620.)

David Tenney Kimball, jr., the eldest son, born Sept. 7, 1808, who lived for many years in Lowell, and died there March 26, 1886, also studied for the ministry and preached some but was never ordained, being compelled to abandon his chosen profession on account of a bronchial affection. But as a teacher he exerted a wide influence.

The second son, Daniel, born in Ipswich, May 25, 1810, and who died in Woburn, Mass., Nov. 23, 1888, was also college bred, and was for many years an active temperance editor and lecturer and travelled widely in this country and abroad. Of some of his speeches we give the following contemporary press notices:

The Salem Observer said of an address delivered at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Essex County Teachers' Association at Ipswich, Oct. 16, 1846: "It was a well written and valuable lecture. The room was filled to overflowing, and the lecture was listened to with much apparent delight. It was not only a well written lecture, but in the manner of delivery it was superior to that of most lecturers. It was followed by a very spirited and interesting discussion, in which many members took part. We have rarely listened to a lecture which gave such evident satisfaction, or which elicited a more profitable discussion."

The American Republic of Greenfield thus speaks of an address before the Franklin County Temperance Association, at Shelburne Falls, July 4, 1847: "It was of a very high character as a literary composition, and very impressive from its matter and the manner of delivery. We had heard much of Mr. Kimball, but he exceeded our expectations. His array of facts was very imposing and his appeal to young men, and to all classes in behalf of young men, was an effort full of energy, pathos and power."

The Chelsea Union of a speech in Chelsea, 1851, said: "His remarks were thrilling, sound, judicious and decided. There was no misunderstanding his language and we doubt if one left the house without a vivid realization of the ruinous business of the rum-seller. As an effective speaker we think few exceed Mr. Kimball. His whole-hearted earnestness enlists the attention, while his chaste language, beautiful imagery, and touching pictures of real life, agreeably vary the tenor of his discourses."

Augustine Phillips Kimball, (not Augustus as given on page 621), was an active and public spirited merchant in Boston for



many years, then a manufacturer owning the Androscoggin Mills in Brunswick, Me., and finally retiring to a farm in Ipswich, on account of failing health. He died in 1859. He never married.

John Rogers Kimball, the youngest son, except Levi Frisbie, who died in infancy, was born in Ipswich, August 23, 1816, and died in Lexington, Sept. 17, 1883. For more than twenty years he was an enterprising and successful merchant in Boston. In 1866 he retired from business with a competency and established his permanent home in Woburn, where he soon became identified with many public interests. He united with the first Congregational Church, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, pastor, and was afterwards one of its board of deacons, and a most efficient worker in every good cause. He was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of the town, which he represented in the legislature one year during the period of the late war and did good service in that stormy time. In announcing his death, the Woburn Journal said of him:

"Deacon Kimball was a man of marked individuality, influential, of great integrity, commanding the respect of every one. He was active in good works, set a good example—a real christian, charitable, kind and greatly beloved.

David Tenney Kimball was also the father of two daughters. Elizabeth born July 9, 1814, married Eugene Frederick Winsor Gray, a well known Massachusetts editor, and a very earnest Episcopalian, who died in 1861. They have two children living.

Maria Sophia Kimball, born Aug. 16, 1820, who married John Dunning Coburn, who was a partner in business with her brother Augustine. They married March 25, 1849, and he died less than three months later, June 6. About twenty years later, Jan. 28, 1869, she married the Rev. John Quincy Peabody of Ipswich. She has no children, but a memory fragrant of good deeds and devotion to the needy sheds a halo around her declining years.

Of this able and influential branch of the family, some further particulars of the grandchildren would be interesting. But little mention is made of them in the Family History, pages 921 to 924.



All those desiring the first volume of twelve numbers of the Family News for themselves or friends, should order them soon. Eastern dealers in genealogical works gather in such publications and sell them at greatly advanced prices. The older they get the more valuable they are. We already have applications for what are left, but shall retain enough to meet any probable demand from members of the family, but it will be wise to avoid too great a delay. The price is still 50 cents for the twelve numbers complete.



Kimball-Family News

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Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

Kimballs, Chandlers, Eastmans.

A study of inter-family marriages is one of the interesting features of family history. There are few instances more remarkable in this respect than may be found in connection with the three families above named. Many of the most numerous families in America bearing the same name, are often made up of persons who are in no wise related. Their names are simply the same. And this is true in many cases where the ancestors of some were among the earliest immigrants to the new world.

As is now well known this is not true of the Kimballs in the United States, who with rare exceptions trace their lineage back to Richard who came from England in 1634. And when the records are not clear there is little doubt as to the fact of similar descent. The three families named settled largely in Essex county, Massachusetts. From there they moved north and east, some to Maine and some to New Hampshire. In both cases these three families continued to intermarry, but for many years with little intercommunication between those in the two states.

Two prominent storm centers, so to speak, of these movements seem to have been Fryeburg, Maine, and Concord, New Hampshire. A further interesting feature is the fact several other families followed the same lines, and while there were still intermarriages, they were not so frequent as in the cases first mentioned. Among those in the secondary class might be named the Farnums, Abbots, Bradleys, Farringtons and others.

The case of Moses Chandler, a sketch of whose life was given in the last number of the NEWS, is simply one from the Maine end. It is not our purpose here to more than incidentally touch upon the Maine families. Of course neither Concord nor Fryeburg can be considered as any but central points. New settlements were made all around these towns.

In 1721 several citizens of Essex County, Province of Massachusetts Bay petitioned for a grant of land eight miles square, on the Merrimac river, bounded north by the Contoocook river. Among these petitioners were Ebenezer Eastman, John Chandler, David Kimball, (Fam. Hist. p. 89) Samuel Kimball (p. 89), Robert Kimball (? see p. 64). Later on other members of these three families went to Concord and we note some of the

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marriages that followed, a part of them not found in the Family History, and also add some notes that may be of interest.

Capt. John Chandler, father of the Concord settler, lived in Mass. He was a powerful man of great courage. One day he went to Newburyport where three of the king's officers attempted to impress him, laying their hands upon him saying, "the king needs your services." He replied that his family also needed him. "No matter," they replied, "the king needs you and you must go with us." Waiting his opportunity he walked along quietly until they came to an open cellar where a house had been burned; turning suddenly he seized one in each hand and hurled them into the cellar, and then pitched the third one after them.

His son John, the Concord settler, was also an athlete, and on one occasion he sought a contest with a famous wrestler named Wise, who advised him to withdraw his challenge. But Chandler refused and then Wise took hold quickly and threw his man over a wall. Daniel, a son of this John Chandler, married Sarah Eastman, daughter of Ebenezer Eastman, jr. Isaac Chandler, a grandson, born April 18, 1758, married Mary Kimball. (not in history.) Moses, son of Ebenezer m. Elizabeth Kimball.

Page 89—Elizabeth Kimball, b. Concord, N. H., Sept. 23, 1738; m. 1756, Moses Eastman, b. Feb. 28, 1732; d. April 4, 1812.

CHILDREN.

- i Sarah, b. Aug. 8, 1757; m. Jacob Carter.
- ii Susanna, b. Oct. 30, 1759; m. John West.
- iii David, b. Jan. 15, 1763; m. Ruth Carter.
- iv Ebenezer, b. Oct. 19, 1765; m. Esther Farnum.
- v Abiel, b. Oct. 3, 1767; m. Sally Thompson.
- vi Judith, b. Sept. 7, 1769; m. Aaron Austin.
- vii Phineas, b. Jan. 20, 1772; m. Susan Cogswell.
- viii Simeon, b. May 11, 1774; m. Abigail Virgin.
- ix Jemima, b. Oct. 13, 1776; m.
- x Betsey, b. April 2, 1779; m. — Lathrop, of Cleveland, O.
- xi Persis b. May 31, 1781; m. Jacob Trussell, of Canaan.

Jonathan Eastman, grandson of Ebenezer, married Mary Chandler; and Mary, a granddaughter, daughter of Joseph, married Major Asa Kimball. (p. 165) Another grandson, Jacob, son of Nathaniel, born July 9, 1763, married Abigail Kimball. not in history. Jonathan Eastman was a son of Phillip who married Abiah Bradley. He was noted for his activity and bravery. In 1661, when he was fifteen years old Jonathan was sent by his father to drive some hogs and cows to Conway, going by way of Saco, Maine. While in the woods, about half way, a bear came out and stood facing him in the path, but the boy stood his ground and the animal slunk off into the woods. He found an old deserted cabin soon afterwards where he spent the night alone. On another occasion they were out with a surveying party, the only flint to their gun was lost and they had



no way to make a fire. They were on the way to Fryeburg in midwinter and they were near the Keaser pond, in which there were known to be quartz pebbles. Here they cut a hole in the ice, and stripping off his clothes the boy Jonathan dived to the bottom and brought up a pebble with which they struck fire. Jonathan Eastman became one of the leading men of Concord. His son Asa married Mary Kimball. (See Molly K. p. 338.) Another son, Jonathan, married Mary Chandler.

It may be seen by the Family History that the Kimballs and Eastmans have largely intermarried. An interesting mention is made of one of these marriages. We refer to that of Anne, daughter of Reuben Kimball, and Simeon Eastman. The mere fact of marriage is stated on page 164 of the History. Capt. Reuben Kimball, it must be remembered was one of the most prominent citizens of Concord. (See p. 74, FAMILY NEWS.)

When Ann and Simeon were married, her marriage settlement was a barrel of pork, a barrel of beef, a cow and a yoke of oxen. They were to move to Landaff, N. H., and a small flock of sheep was to be added, but because the wolves were so numerous the sheep were not included.

It may be added that Roger Eastman who came from Wales in 1640 and settled in Salisbury, Mass., was the ancestor of most of the Eastmans now in this country.

Capt. Thomas Chandler, one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass., was the founder of the Chandler family. The Capt. John Chandler, who settled in Concord, was the fourth generation from Thomas. The former notable United States Senator, Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, whose daughter married the present Senator Hale of Maine, and Senator W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire descended from Thomas Chandler. Abiel Chandler, son of Daniel, bequeathed the sum of \$50,000 to founding the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College.

Beans and Beans.

We are not able to place Benjamin Kimball, jr., a hatter who lived in Concord, N. H., in the early days of this century. It is related of him that during the ministry of the Rev. Dr. McFarland, he rented from the latter a certain lot for which he was to pay one bushel and a half of white beans annually. The summer of 1817 was not a good one for beans, and Benjamin could not raise them by purchase or otherwise. He did however get together two bushels or more of "ring-streaked or speckled beans" in various colors. These he took to Dr. McFarland, who said, "But you have brought more than the amount." "Yes," was the reply, "but not of white beans. The rest I throw in for being off color."



Amos H. Worthen.

Miss Helen Mar Worthen of Denver, Colo., sends us a memoir of her grandfather, the Hon. A. H. Worthen, formerly state geologist of Illinois, read before the National Academy in 1893, by Charles A. White. He was born Oct. 21, 1813, and died May 6, 1888, in his 75th year. His father was Thomas Worthen of Bradford, Vermont, and his mother Susannah Adams, one of the celebrated Adams family of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Worthen received a good academic but not a collegiate education. On January 14, 1834, he married Sarah B. Kimball of Warren, New Hampshire. The union was a happy one and continued fifty-three years, until her death in 1887, about one year before his own.

Soon after marriage the young couple determined to go west. His eldest brother had gone to Cynthiana, Kentucky, and they followed him. Not satisfied with the country they then moved to Cumminsville, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he taught school one year. They then moved to Warsaw, Illinois, where several of the Kimball family had located, including one of Mrs. Worthen's brothers, with whom he formed a mercantile partnership, which with changes, continued until 1855. But during all this time Mr. Worthen was devoted to scientific pursuits, leaving the business to Mr. Kimball. The difficulties attending scientific study in that period of frontier life may be imagined. Methods of communication were slow and expensive, even postage on letters costing twenty-five cents, and much correspondence with scientists absolutely necessary. Two years, 1842 to 1844, he spent in Charlestown, Mass. In 1851 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was then high authority on the geological features of the Mississippi Valley. The immense coal measures of Illinois were beginning to attract attention. Great railroad systems then crude indeed, were approaching from the east. In 1853, State Geologist Dr. J. G. Norwood called Mr. Worthen to his assistance. In 1855 he was appointed assistant State Geologist to Prof. James Hall of Iowa.

In 1858 Governor Bissell appointed him State Geologist of Illinois, and his record for the following thirty years until his death, has seldom been surpassed. In 1877 the Illinois State Historical Society and Natural History Museum was established and Mr. Worthen was made curator. One characteristic of Prof. Worthen was his devotion to his adopted state. His reputation was such that his services were sought for other fields, but he declined all outside overtures.

Among his published works are eight large quarto volumes of exhaustive survey reports which will remain as standard works in all scientific libraries of this class. Altogether he was



the author of thirty-eight publications, consisting largely of papers and addresses before scientific associations, and most of these are included in the eight large volumes before mentioned.

Prof. Worthen's work was warmly appreciated by the people of Illinois. His one great purpose was to make his labor benefit the people at large—those engaged in farming and mining interests, and this it was that made him popular with the masses.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthen were the parents of seven children, an only daughter dying young. Six sons survived and acted as pall bearers at the father's funeral.

Page 341 Family History, the maiden name of Mrs. Worthen is given as Sally Burnham, daughter of James Shepard Kimball, afterwards of Salt Lake City, Utah, but no mention is made of her marriage. On page 106 of the Family News mention is made of her youngest brother, John Burnham Kimball.

Page 341—James Shepard Kimball, b. Nov. 17, 1785; d. Oct. 5, 1857; m. Ruth Burnham of Exeter, N. H., Feb. 7, 1811. She was born Dec. 3, 1791; d. Aug. 4, 1870.

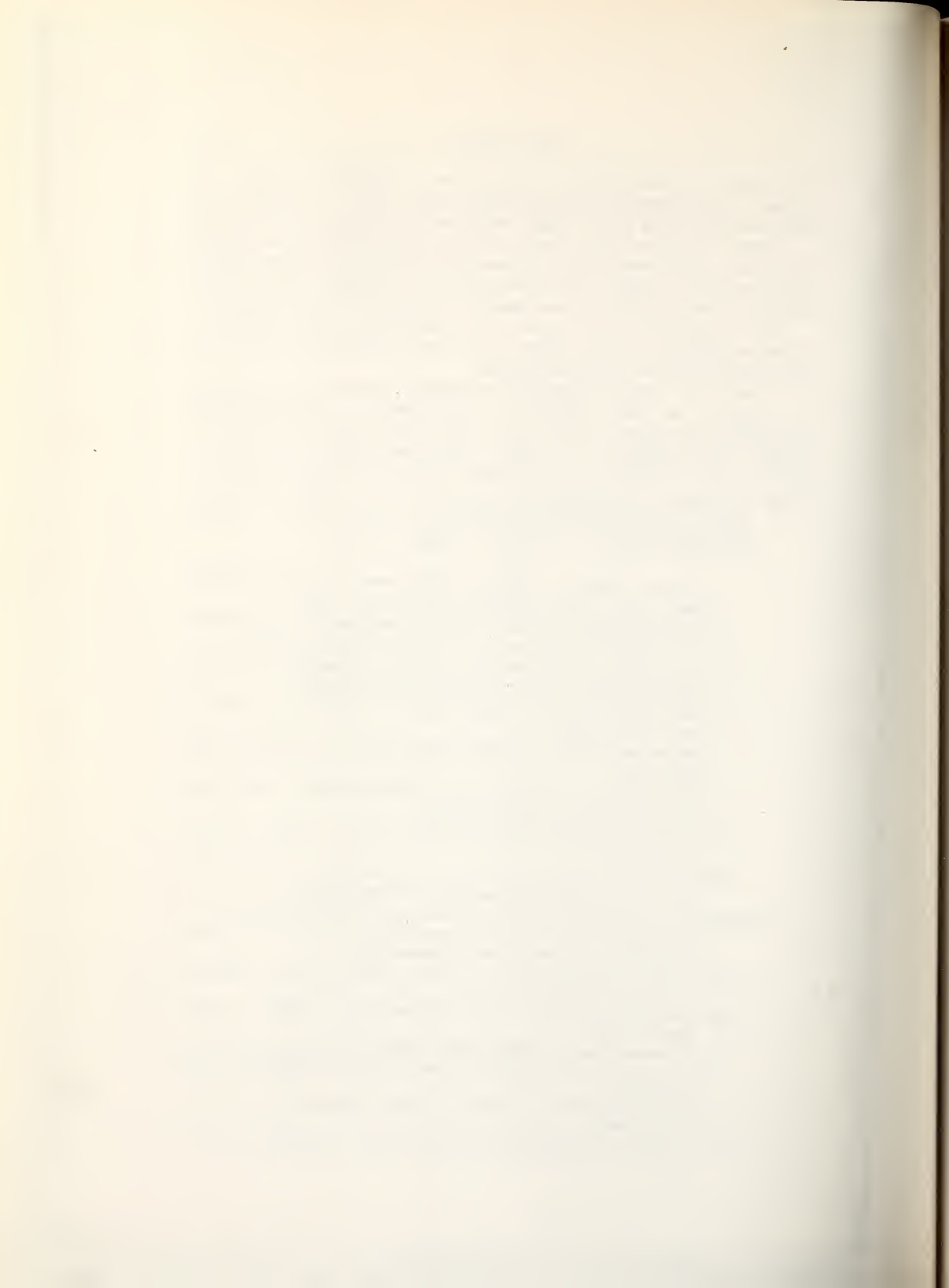
CHILDREN.

- i Hazen, b. Meh. 31, 1812, at Hampstead, N. H.; m. Derinda Clark, May 30, 1841; d. at Napa, Cal., May 9, 1886.
- ii Sarah Burnham, b. Jan. 28, 1814, Hampstead, N. H.; m. Amos H. Worthen, Jan. 14, 1834; d. Jan. 13, 1887, Warsaw, Ills.
- iii James Lawrence, b. January 28, 1816, at Hampstead, N. H.; m. Ann Woodruff; d. Jan. 28, 1852 at San Francisco.
- iv Harriet R., b. Jan. 25, 1818; m. Andrew Burnham; d. July 2, 1885, at Salt Lake.
- v Catherine, b. Feb. 5, 1820, at Hampstead; m. George Bond, May 6, 1849.
- vi John Burnham, b. July 20, 1822, at Hampstead; m. Julia Lawrence; d. Nov. 11, 1871, Salt Lake.
- vii Charles, b. Jan. 20, 1828, Pierpoint, N. H.; d. Aug. 29, 1850, Sacramento, Cal.

Sarah, as well as most of the children, was born in Hampstead, N. H. The family afterwards moved to Warren.

CHILDREN OF AMOS HENRY WORTHEN AND SARAH BURNHAM KIMBALL.

- i Lafayette Shaw, b. Dec. 10, 1834, Warren, N. H.; m. Harriet A. Wood; d. August 17, 1897, Warsaw, Ills.
- ii George Byron, b. June 30, 1837, Warsaw, Ills.; m. Mary L. Deathe (nee Bedell),
- iii Helen Mar, b. Aug. 29, 1839, Warsaw, Ill.; d. Sept. 26, 1840, Warsaw, Ill.
- iv Thomas Albert, b. Sept. 6, 1841, Warsaw, Ill.; m. Martha Tufts.
- v Amos Henry, jr., b. Feb. 21, 1844, Charlestown, Mass.; m. Jane M. Brown.
- vi Charles Kimball, b. Sept. 6, 1850, Warsaw, Ills.; m. Clara Floy Waugh.
- vii John Burnham Kimball, b. Feb. 4, 1855, Warsaw; m. Belle S. Connor.



Some Original Grantees of Rumford, Maine.

In another place of this issue we have referred to the notable union of the Kimball, Chandler and Eastman families, and to their locating in New Hampshire and Maine. We believe that the compilers found it more difficult to fully identify the Maine Kimballs, or some of them at least, than any others. Why this is so is uncertain, but probably the most of the Maine members are as well known as any others, especially those who settled in York and Oxford counties and their descendants. It is interesting sometimes to note how these new settlements came to be made, and by whom. Take for instance the town of Rumford, Maine. The long controversy over the boundaries of Concord and Bow, New Hampshire, was settled in 1774. This controversy resulted from the dispute as to the New Hampshire boundary line. The town of Bow was granted by New Hampshire, that of Concord by Massachusetts, and these townships overlapped each other. The New Hampshire boundary was settled in 1740 by the decision of King Charles I. Then followed the long dispute over the town lines, which was not ended until the year preceeding the opening of the Revolution. The controversy had been very expensive to many citizens of Concord and others interested in that town. So when the difficulty was settled a petition was sent to the General Court of Massachusetts to grant these sufferers a tract of land in Province of Maine, as remuneration. The petition was granted and a tract, afterwards known as Rumford was assigned to about seventy persons as original grantees, among them John and Abiel Chandler, Joseph, Ebenezer, Phillip, Moses and Nathaniel Eastman, Phillip, Asa and Reuben Kimball, all of Concord, and Abraham Kimball of Bradford, and Phineas Kimball of Haverhill. Among the others were Abbots, Farnums, Farringtons, other well known names of Maine citizens. Not all these grantees became citizens of Rumford, as not all who had rights in Concord moved to that town. But many of them did so, or assigned their rights to other members of their respective families. The new town was called Rumford after Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, but which was originally called Rumford.



The last session of Congress voted Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois a pension of \$50 a month. Gen. Palmer is now over eighty years old, and nearly blind. He was a general in the Union Army, governor of Illinois, United States Senator, and late gold standard democratic candidate for President. He was an early anti-slavery man, and after a life in active politics, is a poor man. His present wife was a Mrs. Kimball.



Dr. Dyke and John Hazen Kimball.

In the March issue of the *News* p. 251, mention was made of the death of Dr. Samuel F. Dike at the home of his daughter Mrs. John H. Kimball, Bath, Me. The substance of the item was taken from Boston Globe, which stated that Dr. Dike was at one time a Swedenborgian minister, and that of two daughters left, one, Mrs. E. H. Kimball, we could not place. Mr. John H. Kimball now sends us an obituary of Dr. Dike, from which we give extracts below, and also writes a letter of explanation, which further examination on our part would have made unnecessary. His second wife, Elizabeth, born 1845, is a sister of Anna, born 1855, wife of his eldest son, Edward Hazen. [See pp. 555 and 855] both daughters of Mr. Dike.

It will be noticed that the Hon. John Kimball is a grandson of Deacon John and Anna Ayer Kimball of Concord, N.H., about whom we have considerable to say this month. His father, the Hon. Samuel Ayer Kimball, was born the same year that the Rev. Timothy Walker died, 1782. He was also one of the prominent men of Concord and of the State, but did not come upon the stage of action until the pioneer era had nearly passed. From the Bath Times, Jan 9, 1899:—

Dr Samuel Fuller Dike was born at North Bridgewater, Mass., March 17, 1815. He graduated from Brown University in 1838, an earnest disciple of Swedenborg, went to Boston to study theology with Dr Worcester by whom he was ordained in Philadelphia, June 7, 1840, and subsequently married his daughter.

Although but twenty-five years of age Dr. Dike had already shown abilities as a scholar and attracted the attention of William D. Sewall, who invited him to become the first pastor of the New Church society, then but recently formed in Bath.

This invitation was accepted and on June 13, 1840, Dr. Dike arrived. It is not unusual to find men who have been engaged in the ministry for fifty years, but it is seldom that one can point to that period as spent in a single parish, while it is more than doubtful if the state can show another church of so long standing which had but one pastor for so long a time.

Dr. Dike was installed over the society Oct. 10, 1841. In June 1890, having served for fifty years, Dr. Dike preached his farewell sermon and withdrew much to the regret of his people. Through the generosity of one of his friends and parishners Hon. Arthur Sewall, he was enabled to make a tour of the world, taking one year for his trip.

In 1841 the graded system of schools was introduced and Dr. Dike was chosen the first superintendent, a position he held for over twenty years. The efficiency of his work is clearly shown by the fact that this period is referred to as the one when Bath schools were at their best, and is held up as a standard by which the work of past times should be judged. After his resignation Dr. Dyke was repeatedly urged to return, but other duties prevented.



In 1880 Dr. Dyke went on a trip through Asia Minor, proceeding as far east as Damascus, for the purpose of fitting himself more thoroughly for the professorship of biblical and ecclesiastical history. He was appointed a member of the Peace Congress held in London in July, 1890, but was unable to attend.

Dr. Dyke leaves six children, Mrs. John H. Kimball, Mrs. A. E. Hooper of Newtonville, Mass., Mrs. E. H. Kimball, Dr. John Dyke of Melrose, Mass., Mrs. George H. Dole, and Dr. Thomas W. Dyke of Boston.



Afflicted Cousins.

There is a Kimball home in East Hebron, N. H., whose afflictions call for the keenest sympathy. It is that of the late Jacob D. Kimball. (p. 603 Fam. Hist.) The date of his death is not given. For years the widow has been an invalid, and all through the late long winter she has wavered between life and death, under the care of two daughters, both suffering from ill health themselves. About the middle of February she began to rally, and then on the twentieth came a blow the most shocking. The oldest son, William, had built a little mill in Concord and had begun to see the way to help his suffering mother and patient sisters. On the day mentioned he was work with several other men where the use of dynamite was necessary. While preparing this an explosion took place in which he was instantly killed. No one else was injured, while he was mangled beyond recognition. When the news reached the long time saddened home the mother was thrown into convulsions, and for days made delirious, but she still survives.

This is the first break in the family since the death of the husband and father. But the family has endured more than its share of suffering. An invalid mother, largely under the care of an invalid and sometimes helpless daughter, without the advantage of wealth, found a patient endurance already put to a severe test, and now the death of a helpful son, in this distressing manner, just as new hopes were budding into expectation, comes to her as the last crushing stroke.



W. A. Kimball, now located in Danville, Ill., representing a Kansas City packing company is not found in the Family History. The family is from New York, and members are living in West Virginia and Kansas.



The name of Duran Kimball, page 720, does not appear in the index of the family History.

Page 838, No. 2474, belongs to Frederick and not to Charles.



Notes Supplemental to Family History.

Page 171—584a Stephen Kimball⁶ [Aaron⁶ Aaron¹ David³ Benjamin² Richard¹] b. Hopkinton, N. H., Aug. 9, 1802; died Cleveland, Ohio, June 25, 1879; m. Harriet Ellis Keith, Dec. 2, 1829; b. Newport, R.I., Feb. 12, 1803; d. Holyoke, Mass., May 30, 1868.

CHILDREN.

- i Infant son, b. and d. Nov. 12, 1830.
- ii Harriet Isophene, b. Jan. 16, 1833; d. Jan. 5, 1896, New York City; m. Apr. 23, 1864, Edward E. Brankman, No children.
- iii Rhoda Isadore b. May 28, 1835; d. Jan. 29, 1891; m. I. H. Graves, April 8, 1856. Children: 1. Lillian Florence Graves, b. Mass., Jan. 24, 1857; m. Apr. 18, 1879; 9. H. Chase, Red Bluff, Cal. Children: Edith, Lee and Gladys. 2. Percy Kimball, b. Mass., June 19, 1859; unmarried; residence, Sacramento, Cal. 3 Hattie Estelle, b. Mass., Nov. 18, 1860; m. Henry Eugene, Sacramento, Cal. Children: Harry, Amy, Frank, Florence, Percy and infant. 4 Frank Howard, b. Mass., Aug. 23, 1862; d. Aug. 24, 1863. 5 Edith May, b. Cal., Apr. 7, 1867; d. Oct. 1868. 6 Frank Omar, b. Cal., Mar. 14, 1871; d. Feb. 1873.

Page 652—1346 Joseph L. Kimball⁷ m. June 18, 1844; Harriet Newell Putnam, b. Elmore, Vt., June 18, 1823; d. Sept. 22, 1882, Manhattan, Kas. He was a photographer for many years but spent the last ten or fifteen years of his life on a farm near Manhattan with his children.

CHILDREN.

- i Ella Maria⁸, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1845; d. June 17, 1874; m. Simeon M. Fox of Manhattan. Three children, only one, Charles J. Fox, living.
- ii William Henry⁸ (not Harlan) b. Manchester, N. H., May 16, 1847. Farmer, single; lives near Manhattan, Kansas.
- iii Ellery Channing⁸, b. Concord, N. H., April 5, 1850; m. Dec. 17, 1888, Helen Eva Pillsbury. Have four children, all living. Live near Manhattan. Farmer
- iv Walter Bernard⁸, b. Concord, N. H., Nov. 19, 1851. Single; resided San Francisco, Cal.
- v Helen Maud⁸, b. Concord, N. H., Sept. 8, 1856; m. Dec. 3, 1874, Roswell D. Jacobus, Pompton, N. J. Nine children; seven living; farmer; lives near Manhattan.

Joseph L. (1346) whose record is so imperfect in Family History, was the brother of W. H. Kimball (1347) whose record is so full, and was his partner in photo work, as history states on p. 653. Harriet Newell Putnam, as well as Sarah Collins Putnam [See Number 1342] were of the Gen. Israel Putnam family.



Some Early American Ancestors.

Reginald Foster who first settled in Ipswich, Mass., was the ancestor of most of the New England Fosters.

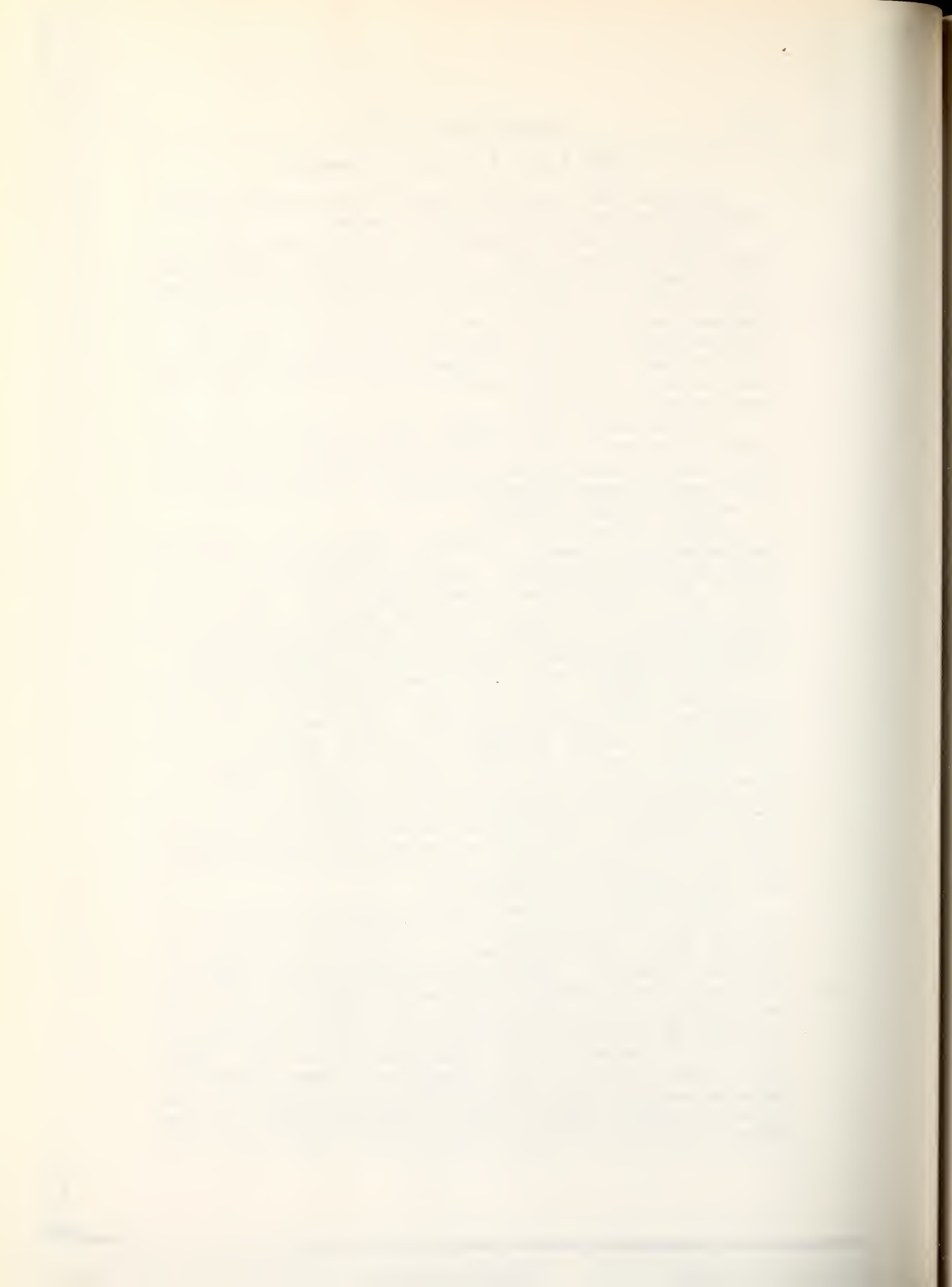
Phillip and Martha Fowler who came from England in 1734 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Their son Joseph married Martha, daughter of Richard Kimball, who came over the same year and they became the head of a large Fowler family. Thomas Scott and his wife Elizabeth, were the ancestors of the New England family of Scots. His sister Ursula was the wife of Richard Kimball and they all came over from Rattlesden, England, in 1634. His father was Henry Scot. Some of his children settled in Connecticut.

John Severans, who married Abigail Kimball, and who came to this country, probably the same year as her father, was the ancestor of most persons of that name. Their daughter Elizabeth married Samuel Eastman, and their grand-daughter was the mother of Daniel Webster.

Robert Day and Moses Pengry (Pingree) were among the earliest settlers of Ipswich, and were ancestors of most New England Days and Pingrees. John Day married Sarah Pengry. Gen. A. W. Greeley of the United Signal Service, and the explorer who narrowly escaped death in the polar regions, descended from the son of Moses and Abigail Kimball, as did many others—the Balch, Jewett, Bailey, Cobb and Nesmith families.

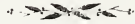
The ancestors of the notable Massachusetts Walker families were John Walker, who settled in Charlestown, 1634, and Augustine who settled there in 1641. They were not only the progenitors of many branches of Walker families, but of an unusual number of other families on the female line. It seems that nearly every prominent New England family is to this day more or less connected with the Walker, either by descent or marriage. Among these would be such names as Abbot, Bradley, Bailey, Davis, Chandler, Coffin, Dow, Farnum, Kimball, Livermore, Eastman, Moody, Parker, Pickering, Rolfe, Thompson (Count Rumford), Webster, etc.

Robert Potter came from Coventry, England, in 1630 and settled in Lynn, Mass. He had a son Anthony who settled in Ipswich in 1648. Thomas Kimball (p. 52 Fam. Hist.) married his daughter Elizabeth. Her brother Anthony² was the father of the Daniel Potter who married Elizabeth Kimball, ninth child of Ephraim³, in 1728. (See p. 53.) They had two sons, Ephraim and Richard and a sister Elizabeth who went from Ipswich in 1771 to Concord, N. H. They also had two sons, Daniel and Anthony, and a daughter Martha, and another Elizabeth, all of whom died young. Richard Potter was born March 17, 1744, and married Lydia Averill, of Topsfield, Mass., in 1766. When they moved to Concord, they had \$130 which was paid on



the farm. Mrs. Potter and child went horseback. Mr. Potter drove a cow, and their household goods were on a barrow drawn by another horse. He served a short term in the Revolution under Gen. Sullivan. He had a leg broken in 1782, but lived in robust health until 1828, his wife Lydia dying in 1824. Two of their grand-daughters were named Lydia Kimball, and the other Alnah Kimball Potter.

Ephraim Potter, the elder brother of Richard, was first a sailor, then a mechanic. He made wooden clocks, and built the four square steeple of the old North meeting house in Concord, the wonder of the time. He married Sarah Cory, and they had nine children. He was a man of superior intelligence, and accumulated good property, but drink, the sailor's besetting sin, caused his family to be left poor. He died in 1806.



E. P. Kimball, editor of the Record, Virden, Ill., is also a postmaster, and his wife is a clerk in the office. This cousin, not mentioned in the Family History, is a son of Henry Martyn Kimball, A. B. Dartmouth College, 1855, formerly editor of the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat, now on the staff of the Northwestern Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. E. P. Kimball (his maternal grandfather was Elihu J. Palmer, brother of Ex-U. S. Senator John M. Palmer), comes from newspaper stock, his grandfather David also having been a newspaper man, a graduate not only from Yale College, but from the old printing office of George Hough of Concord, N. H. (See p. 592, Fam. Hist.)



Notwithstanding the size of the Family History, nearly 1300 pages, and all that has yet been given in the Family News, amounting to nearly half as much more, there are hundreds of families not yet outlined. And there is constant demand for this information by those who wish to join the Sons or Daughters of the Revolution, the colonial and other patriotic societies, and for other purposes. Note some of the cases given in this issue, descendants of Stephen Kimball, p. 171, Family History, and of James Shepard Kimball, page 341. All those having the History and finding the records incomplete are invited to supply all the information possible, following the plan of the History in all minute details as to names in full, dates, etc.



Kimball Family News for 1898, 208 pages, over 400 columns supplemental to the Family History, postpaid 50 cents. Order soon before they are gone. G. F. KIMBALL, Topeka, Kansas.



Queries

The two following graduates of Dartmouth College, (See Family News, Sept. 1898, p. 158) are not mentioned in the Family History. We have as much information as here given. Who can give their ancestry?

Arthur Herbert Kimball, son of Joseph Peck and Melvina (Green) Kimball, born Corinth, Vt., Oct. 23, 1850. Fitted at Barre Academy. Assistant in Barre Academy 1873-4; studied medicine meanwhile with Dr. J. H. Jackson; continued studies Dr. C. P. Frost, (Dartmouth College, 1872) and graduated M.D. in Nov. 1875; spent two months in Bellevue Hospital; practised Cummington, Mass., Jan. 1876, to Nov. 1882; studied at New York Polyclintic Medical School in winter of 1882-3; practised Battle Creek, Mich., April 1883, till decease. Married Sept. 14, 1876, Mrs. Marian Crowell (Baker) Baker, daughter of Obed and Miriam Baker of South Dennis, Mass., who survives him with two sons. Died Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6, 1894, of consumption.

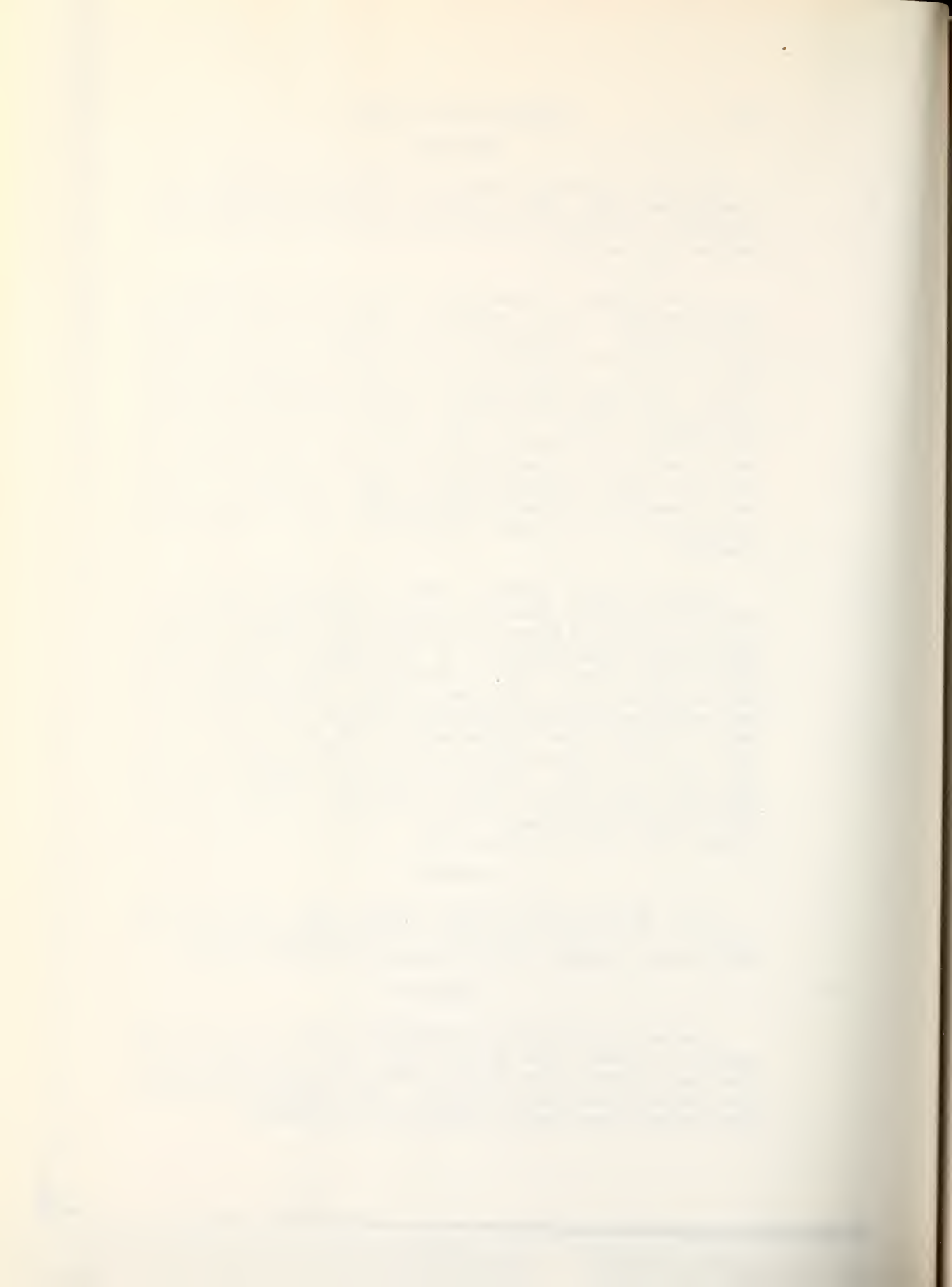
Clarence Eugene Kimball, son of Charles Dexter and Harmenia M. (Colburn) Kimball, born in Townsend, Mass., Dec. 24, 1856. Fitted at Kimball Union Academy, coming to college, (Dartmouth) from Rindge, N. H. Principal of Mystic Bridge (Conn.) High School, 1881-3; studied at College of Physicians and surgeons, N. Y., from Oct. 1, 1883, graduating M. D. in 1886; assistant in Colored Home and Hospital, New York City, 1886-7; resident New York Infant Asylum, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1887-9; in general practice there May 1, 1889, till decease. Married Sept. 14, 1893, Fredrika Creighton, daughter of John Millington and Nancy (Howe) Lockwood of Mt. Vernon, who survives him, without children. Died in Michigan, on a journey, Nov. 29, 1895, of apoplexy.



F. W. Kimball, No. 3 Union Square, New York, and 84 Oxford St. W. London, advertise an Anti-Rheumatic Ring, and print a small pamphlet on rheumatism and similar diseases.



And now comes David S. Kimball the New G. A. R. Commander Fairbank's post, Detroit, Mich. who is not found among the ninety Davids in the History, and revives the old tradition that the family is of Scotch decent. The tradition is an old one and seems to have found a lodging in many quarters.



Deacon John and Anna Ayer Kimball.

Opposite page 159 of the Family History a group of five Kimballs is shown, commencing with Deacon John Kimball of Concord. The group includes Capt. F. M. Kimball of Topeka, and ends with his son Carl Willis, now in New York City.

The April number of the FAMILY NEWS for 1898 was accompanied by a half tone portrait of Anna Ayer, the wife of Deacon John, taken from a family painting, and hence not so good as if taken from life. The same number of the NEWS also contained a supplemental sketch, ending with the statement that after the death of the Rev. Timothy Walker [which occurred Sept. 1, 1782] he was one of the committee to supply the pulpit. This means much more than one would suppose. The Rev. Timothy Walker was one of the great men of the new settlement. He commenced his ministry in 1730. From that time for ninety-five years afterwards, the minister was hired by the town corporation and paid by the parish treasurer. He was a town official to all intents and purposes, and at the death of Mr. Walker, even the funeral charges, amounting to over \$60 were paid by the parish. The committee appointed to act for the corporation in securing a new minister consisted of Timothy Walker, jr., John Kimball, Reuben Kimball [p. 164 Fam. Hist., and Fam. News, p. 74] Seven years later both Deacon John and Reuben were on a committee to build a parsonage, which was sold to the Congregational Church society in 1828, three years after the town corporation went out of the ministerial business.

The Ayer family was descended from John who settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1640, and moved to Ipswich in 1648, and to Haverhill in 1657, where Anna Ayer, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Hazen) Ayer was born. Anna Ayer was not only beautiful, but intelligent. Her mother had a superior education and became Anna's teacher, and she only attended school five weeks to study penmanship. She taught school in Haverhill and ranked high in the profession. It was something in those days to be a good speller, and particularly so for a woman. But Anna Ayer had the honor of being one of the two best spellers. Probably there have been few marriages more congenial than that of Anna Ayer and John Kimball. For more than fifty years they worked together, and they were certainly among those who did effective work in their time toward forming the highest American character. She was not only a helpmeet and co-worker with her husband, but during the last fifteen years of his long and remarkable pastorate she was a valued help to the Rev. Timothy Walker.

John Kimball after he went to Concord soon became one of the leading singers in Mr. Walker's Church. At that time it was the custom to *line* the hymns, that is, the minister would



read a line and then the singers would sing it. This was before Mr. Kimball became deacon. He it was who induced them to dispense with the lining, although it took some effort and a little strategy to secure the reform.

Deacon John Kimball's house stood near the church. Not until 1822 did they have fires to warm the building. Most of the church going people carried with them stones or slabs of marble previously heated, upon which they placed their feet. Others carried small foot stoves made of tin in which was a pan filled with live coals. Under such circumstances Deacon Kimball's house was a favorite resort before services began and during the hour of intermission between morning and afternoon services, for there in the huge open fireplace a blazing fire was kept up.

Anna Ayer Kimball was a good housekeeper. The Kimball house was a hospitable one, not only for the church people but for statesmen. It is related that Gov. Langdon, when he went from his home in Portsmouth up to Concord on state business, was often a guest at Deacon Kimball's. Mrs. Kimball learned that baked pumpkin was a favorite dish with Gov. Langdon. It was a more aristocratic dish than bean porridge, and there was a genteel way of preparing it and Anna Kimball understood it. It required pumpkins with hard shells. A circular hole was cut in the stem end and the seeds and insides scraped out, and then nearly filled with new milk, and the pumpkins put into a very hot oven, and the lid closed. Here they remain twelve hours or more. When removed for the table, the pumpkins were filled up again, one for each guest, who scooped out the inside with a spoon leaving only the shell. A less stylish method was to scrape out the substance into a pan, and then dish it out into wooden bowls. The highly cultivated Anna Ayer served her puddings to Gov. Langdon in the most approved style, and we give the formula for any modern Kimball girls to use at their convenience.

Edward A. Claypool, of 219 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, has issued a two volume work on Scotch-Irish families in America. Among other things this work contains the names and residences of nearly 50,000 families of Scotch ancestry established in this country before 1788, and 10,000 families of the colonial period. It is claimed that more than one-fourth of Washington's generals, more than one half the leading officers, on both sides in the civil war, eleven presidents, more than one half of the most noted editors, nearly all the great inventors, and a very great proportion of the statesmen and jurists of the country have been descendants of the Scottish race, while by intermarriages this blood has been more or less diffused in almost every family in the nation.



The Kimball Elm.

In the December number of the News we copied from "Old Ipswich in Verse and School-Day Memories" an article on "Miss Kimball's School." The same work contains a poem of over two pages on "The Kimball Elm." The poem was written in 1864 by Samuel R. Bond, about the time the tree was cut down. It was preceded by the following introduction:

These lines were suggested by the cutting down of the Old Elm Tree, near the depot in Ipswich; one of the largest and most noted among the many beautiful shade trees of which that picturesque village can boast; and under which the writer was used to sport through all the years of his childhood; to whom it was no common tree,—hardly less, indeed than a Talking Elm.

It was set out by Aaron Kimball, in the year of 1775, on the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, and for many years served as the roof-tree of himself and his descendants. When at length the old homestead was sold, there was a clause in the deed reserving the tree, whenever it should be necessary to cut it down, to the heirs of the grantor.

Projected improvements on the part of the Eastern Railroad Company required the sacrifice of this ornament of the town. Five grandsons and the husband of a granddaughter of him who planted it, came together from different parts of the country to perform the sad but pious office of laying the ax to its aged trunk; and only after more than two days did it yield to their sturdy strokes.

Its dimensions were over one hundred feet in height; twelve and a half feet in circumference at a distance of ten feet from the ground; and eighteen and a half feet across the roots at the surface of the earth.

A large portion of the tree is already being used for ship-timber. It may, therefore, see another generation of usefulness.

This Aaron Kimball we understand to be number 193, recorded on page 139 of the Family History. Three of his children are given as heads of families. (See p. 265, numbers 457, 458, 459. The grandchildren are also there recorded, and on page 483 are the names of several great-grandchildren, most of them born since the old Kimball Elm was cut down.



From San Francisco "Chronicle," March 18, 1899.

The ship Helen N. Kimball was yesterday reported arrived at Panama, and the anxiety of her owners was thereby allayed. The Kimball sailed from Eureka 104 days ago, and the precarious nature of the voyage and her unusually long passage had caused considerable speculation as to her safety.

(The ship Helen N. Kimball was named for the wife of the principal owner, John Simpson Kimball, who was Helen Naomi White. See Fam. Hist. p. 1143. Fam. News pp. 117, 118, 157, 158, 249.)

A new coast steamer for passengers and freight is being built at Puget Sound for the J. S. Kimball Company. She will be ready by October 1, and will accomodate 100 passengers. She will be 225 feet long, 38 feet beam and 16 feet in depth.



Was Abraham at Bunker Hill.

An eastern cousin writes to know if she is eligible to become a daughter of the American Revolution. She names father and grandfather, and says the family story is that an ancestor Abraham fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

This ancestor is found to be Abraham No. 250, p. 169, Family History. It is there stated "It is said that he was in the battle of Bunker Hill." This would not be conclusive. The probabilities are that he was there, but the evidence is not positive, and cannot be obtained, so far as known. The records are not complete. It is known, however, that after the battle of Lexington three companies were formed from Concord and adjoining towns, and they made a part of Col. John Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill. One Abraham Kimball belonged to Capt. Aaron Kinsman's company, who was probably a descendant of Stephen Kinsman and Lucia Kimball [p. 63, Fam. Hist.] This Abraham is reported as having lost a gun. At this time there were three Abraham Kimballs in Concord and neighboring towns. One was the son of David. [see p. 60, Fam. Hist.] He was a little over sixty years old, and therefore not likely to enlist. He lived in Concord. Another lived in Weare, a neighboring town. [p. 196 Fam. Hist.] He was nineteen years old and the next year he enlisted in Capt. Young's company. The other Abraham was from the adjoining town of Hopkinton, son of Aaron [p. 169] He was 33 years old, was the one most likely to enlist, and is therefore supposed to be the one in Capt. Kinsman's company at Bunker Hill. But it is not certain.

The muster rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, Document No. 2, Chapter ix, gives the names of the Concord men who helped make up this regiment under Stark. One Abraham Kimball is there given as a member of Capt. Gordon Hutchins' company. Capt. Kinsman in his report of his losses mentions Abraham Kimball as having lost a gun. In a note, after mentioning Concord men in his Company, it is added, "Most of Capt. Kinsman's company were from 'other towns.'" From this it would seem that there were two Abrahams at Bunker Hill, and the presumption is that one was the number 250, the son of Aaron. Probably the one in Capt. Kinsman's company.

But it is certain that this Abraham was at the battle of Bennington where he was wounded. It is upon this record that his descendants must rely in their applications for admission as Sons or Daughters of the Revolution. [See Fam. Hist. p. 169; Fam. News p. 47; list of New Hampshire soldiers at Bennington by Geo. C. Gilmore, published by John B. Clark, Manchester, N.H., and the official records.

The Kimball Family History, in two volumes, nearly 1,300 pages, price \$6.00 postpaid, by L. A. Morrison, Canobie Lake, N. H.; or S. P. SHARPLES, 13 Broad St., Boston, Mass.



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WHO ARE THE KIMBALLS?

A BIT OF PRESUMABLE FAMILY HISTORY.

By Alice Kimball Hopkins.

(See *Family History*, page 946, No. 2137. v, page 947.)

This question we shall endeavor to answer, and also to trace the name of Kimball to its origin or source, that we may learn its real significance.

Since Adam gave names to the animals, man has never called things amiss, but has always named them in accordance with some inherent quality or principle which they were originally intended to represent, because this was in the mind of the Maker. We believe, with the ancients, that this extends even to the human family; for we find indubitable proof of the same in the Scriptures.

First, we shall do well to recognize the fact that our family patronymic has undergone various modifications in spelling. This is true, at least, of its root or stem, the ancient forms of which we find to be *Kim*, *Kym*, *Cimb*, *Cumr* and *Cimr*; for K and C have a similar sound in this name, while the letters *i*, *y*, and *u* have all the same power in the middle of the syllable. The word *Kym*, we learn, means to *turn*, or *roll round*, and *round*. Hence we see that the termination *-a-ll* may have grown out of the root significance, if it have not another to which we shall allude as we proceed.

Kim, as a patronymic, antedates even the time of Homer, for it was borne by a people or tribe of whom he writes. The Kimmerians or Kimmerioi were the Happy Hyperboreans who were located by all tradition at the extreme north beyond Boreas, in the summer land, where, as the poet tells us, "The fruit falls not, nor ever fails in winter time nor summer, but is yielded all the year." Naturally were the Hyperboreans called the people of the *Great Bear*, because the perfect flower of the previous cycle; for no scholar today questions that man has passed through *one*, if not more, precessional periods on this planet.

Herodotus next makes mention of the Kymry, or Kimmerioi of Homer, and affirms that in his own day they dwelt in the Crimean Peninsula, whence they had come from Media, which he says was not their original home or birthplace.

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"He particularly notes," Prof. Totten says, their prowess, virtue, and many other noble qualities, and seems not a little mystified in regard to them."

"Strabo, Diodorus, and Pliny all speak of them as 'Wanderers.'" while history and scholarship today declare them to be of the most ancient people of Europe.

We next hear of them as the early inhabitants of Britain, where their own traditions affirm that before they came to this land they dwelt in the Summer Country from which they escaped by ship at the time of a great flood. These state that "Hugh, the Mighty, led hither the nation of the Kymry from the north, over the hazy sea [the German Ocean] to the island of Britain, and that none have any title therein but the Kymry, because they first settled upon it."

During the various Roman invasions of Britain, the Kymry displayed great valor in holding their country, but they finally retreated to Northumberland, Cumberland, and Wales, which are still styled the land of the Kymry, and named for them, as Cambria and Cumbria. There today are to be found the descendants of the North and South Kymry.

Thomas Stephens, a distinguished Cambrian scholar in the preface to his "Literature of the Kymry," observes: "On the map of Britain, facing St. George's Channel, is a group of counties called Wales, inhabited by a people distinct from and but very imperfectly understood by those who surround them. Their neighbors style them Welchmen (a Teutonic term, signifying 'strangers'). The proper name of these people is Kymry, and they are the last remnant of the Kimmerioi of Homer."

Mr. Stephens continues: "The history of the Kymry is clear, concise, and authentic, and ascends to a high antiquity. Their language was embodied in verse long before the languages now spoken rose into notice, and their literature, cultivated and abundant, lays claim to being the most ancient in modern Europe."

This people, whose origin is prehistoric, is known in Celtic history as the North and the South Kymry. The latter embrace the inhabitants of Cambria or Wales, while the North Kymry spread along the sea-coast, and comprise the people of ancient Cumbria, now called Cumberland (properly pronounced Kimberland), where they still style themselves Kymry, and give their country a similar name.

But, you will ask, What has this to do with the Kimball family in New England? Simply this: that the Kymry is our own genealogical tree, which has spread its roots broadly and deeply into the soil of the New World.

We have in our possession a statement from the Heraldry office in London affirming our branch of the family of Kimball to have had its origin in the county of Cumberland [ancient



Cumbria], from a parish of the same name upon the Scottish border. In other words, we belong to the North Kymry division of our race who settled the northwest coast of Britain, and whom history traces across the German Ocean from their home in the North. Our ancestors were of that Cumbrian race known as one of the most remarkable in the family of nations.

Alexander Jones, in his "Oration on the Kymry," affirms that "This people have had a country and a language on the island of Britain for twenty-four hundred years, which they maintained in unconquered and unconquerable possession against all invaders. [The preservation of a language in living use among a people from primitive ages to the present era affords strong evidence that they were never conquered.]"

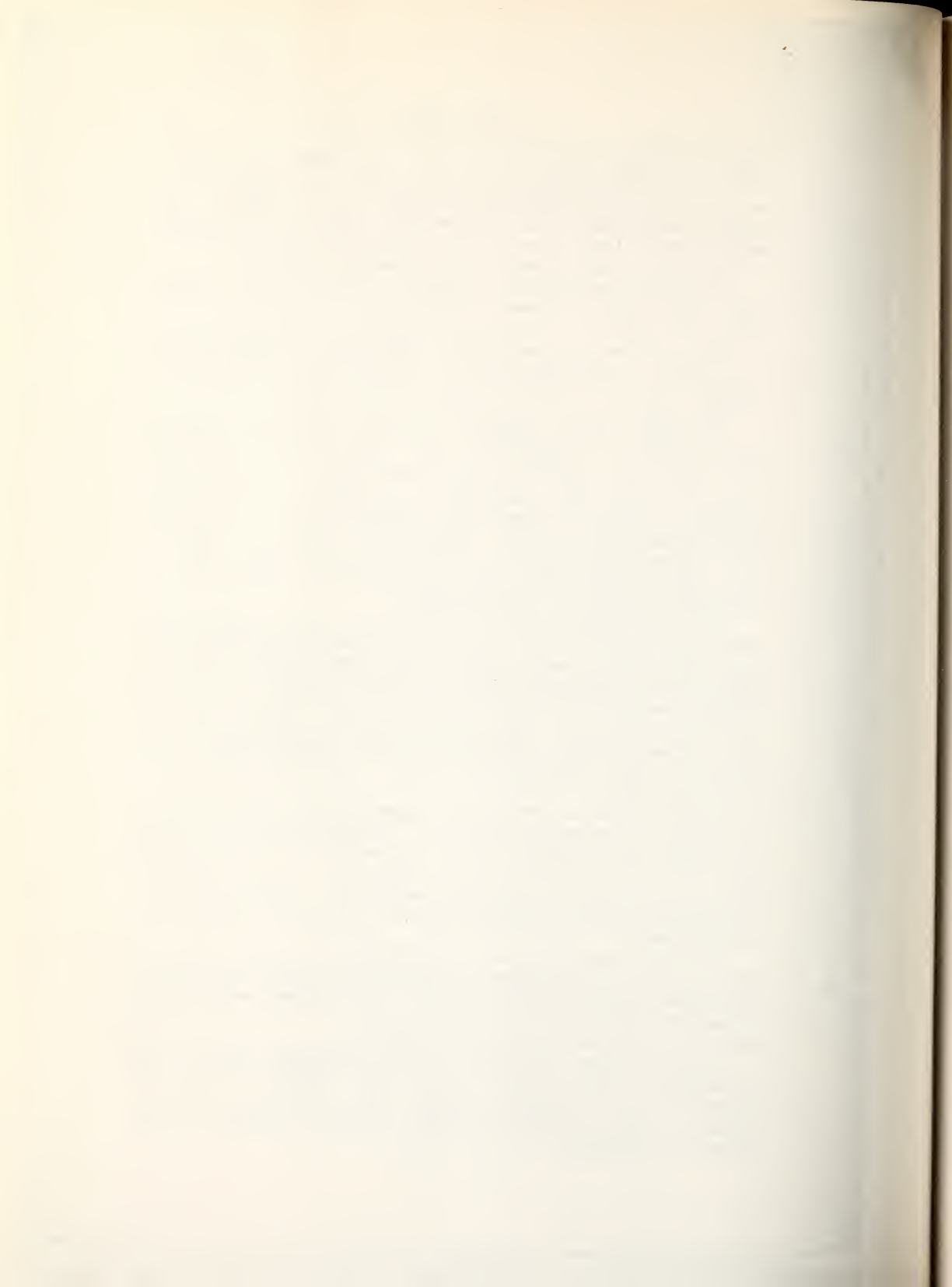
Naturally did our common ancestor, springing from this ancient race of "Wanderers," hear, like Abram of old, the divine call, which ever and anon comes down the ages: "Get thee out of thy country and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house into the land that I will shew thee." The promise to the patriarch, "I will multiply thy seed and make of thee a great people," has as truly been fulfilled in the descendants of Richard Kimball; for numerically we are today one of the leading families of New England.

When we learn, as we do from history, that among those who were the most prominent factors in American Independence the South Kymry were largely represented [seventeen of the signers of the Declaration being of Cambrian birth], we see that the spirit of the fathers still lives in the descendants of this ancient race, who have, in all lands, been the pioneers of civil and religious freedom. Fittingly are they named Kymry, for to turn—to turn about and to overturn,—is peculiarly their mission to the nations.

We would say a word here in regard to the present form of our family patronymic in America. It appears from the records of England that the more *common* ending there has always been *b-l-e*. The termination *b-a-ll* is first met in the Chancery Records between the years 1603 and 1625. (This proves that our presents manner of spelling is not of American origin, as has been claimed.)

Kimball may be regarded as a place-name, since it did not grow up, like the patronymics Williamson, Wilson, and Wilcox, from some paternal William; neither does it belong to the class of names which like Weaver, Webster, and Webb, indicate the employment of the founder of the family."

Two cases are found on record in England which seem to indicate a place-name. In the Civil Records for the year 1408, the will of Alice de Kymber was offered for probate. Again, in 1223, the Bishop of Bath signed a charter to the Church of Kammel.



The letter *b*, we remember, was included in one of the most ancient forms of spelling the word. The present termination *b-a-ll* or *a-ll* seems to have come in somewhere about 1600, since the earliest record of it is found at that time. This suggests that those who first adopted it regarded themselves as the nucleus of the old race (at least of the North Kymric division); and it seems the more probable from the well known fact that this people were never indifferent regarding genealogy; for to be a Kymry was to have ancestors.

However this may be, we believe that the *Kimballs*, wherever found, may claim descent from the Kimmerioi, because originating in the land of the Kymry and still bearing down the ancient name.

Springing from this people of the *Great Bear* (which has far other significance than the ordinary accepted one), it behooves all bearing the old name to work earnestly, and at the same time with faith, toward bringing about realization of the traditional promises which the descendants of the Hyperboreans have always held; namely, the return of a Golden Age, when men shall live together again in love and unity.

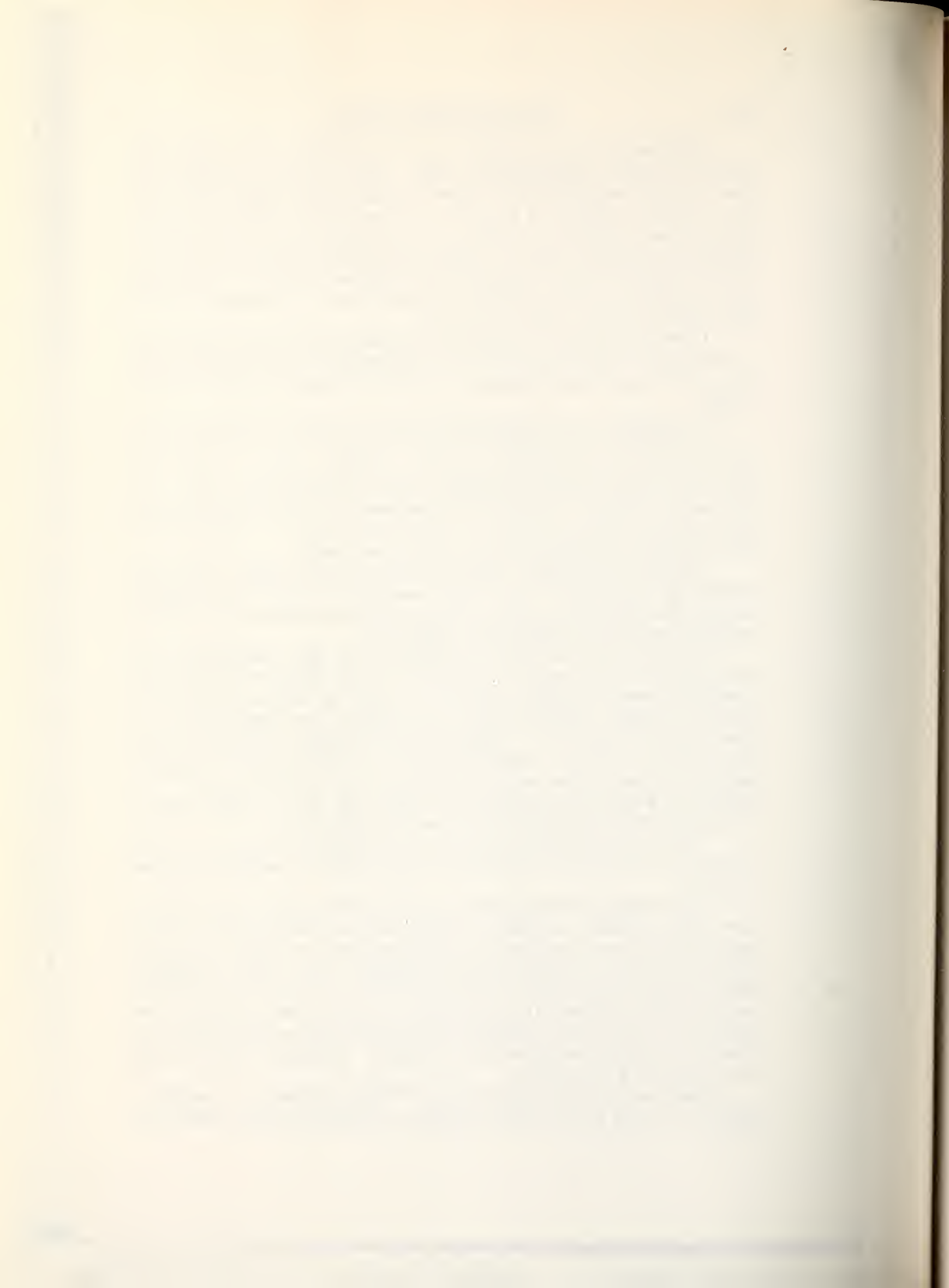
For like the harvest which crowns the year and is followed by the golden days of the Indian summer, so will the summer of the race follow the great cyclic of world-year harvest of *which* we have annually a symbolical expression.

We have not the time to enter upon the long-preserved traditions of the Kymry, or their claims to a Hyperborean origin (which is now generally conceded). Neither can we attempt a defence of their ancient faith or worship, for Druidism is a dead letter to moderns. Many recent theories, however, (and we believe correctly), connect the tenets of this mystery religion with the same truths taught of old to the patriarchs; for the canopy of heaven was common to both, and man needed not a written word to interpret the primeval revelation.

That the Druids of Britain had no mean knowledge of the science of astronomy, meteorology, and medical botany is now proven.

Stonehenge is the grandest ancient relic of Kymric architecture today extant. In this massive circle of stone, which is the most mysterious monument of Britain's past, *we* find the great circular temple of which Diodorus speaks; and which unquestionably had to do with the zodiacal circle in the heavens; for to the ancient Kymry it was given to transcribe the message written in the stars, a wisdom that declined from age to age as a more material life came in, and finally perished utterly with its priests and hierarchy.

The motto of the Kymry was, "Truth against the world," which not only proves them to have been light bearers from the



earliest times, but also that, as today, the world was arrayed *against* the truth; for then, as now, *materiality* held sway.

Little wonder is it that this illuminated race were scattered among the nations of the Old World, and everywhere regarded as "strangers" and "wanderers." So they must always have held themselves, for their descendants, the Kymry, have continued to remain distinct from those about them, and have been ever styled a *peculiar* people.

While the more prominent families of England claim to have come in with the conquest, the Kymry can, and do, make a prior claim, namely, that their forefathers were once lords of all Britain. For they were associated with that remarkable age when Arthur, and the Knights of the Round Table (or the Zodiacal Circle) figured in Britain's History; when a hundred thousand chosen men of the Kymry were slain in the battle in which Arthur fell.

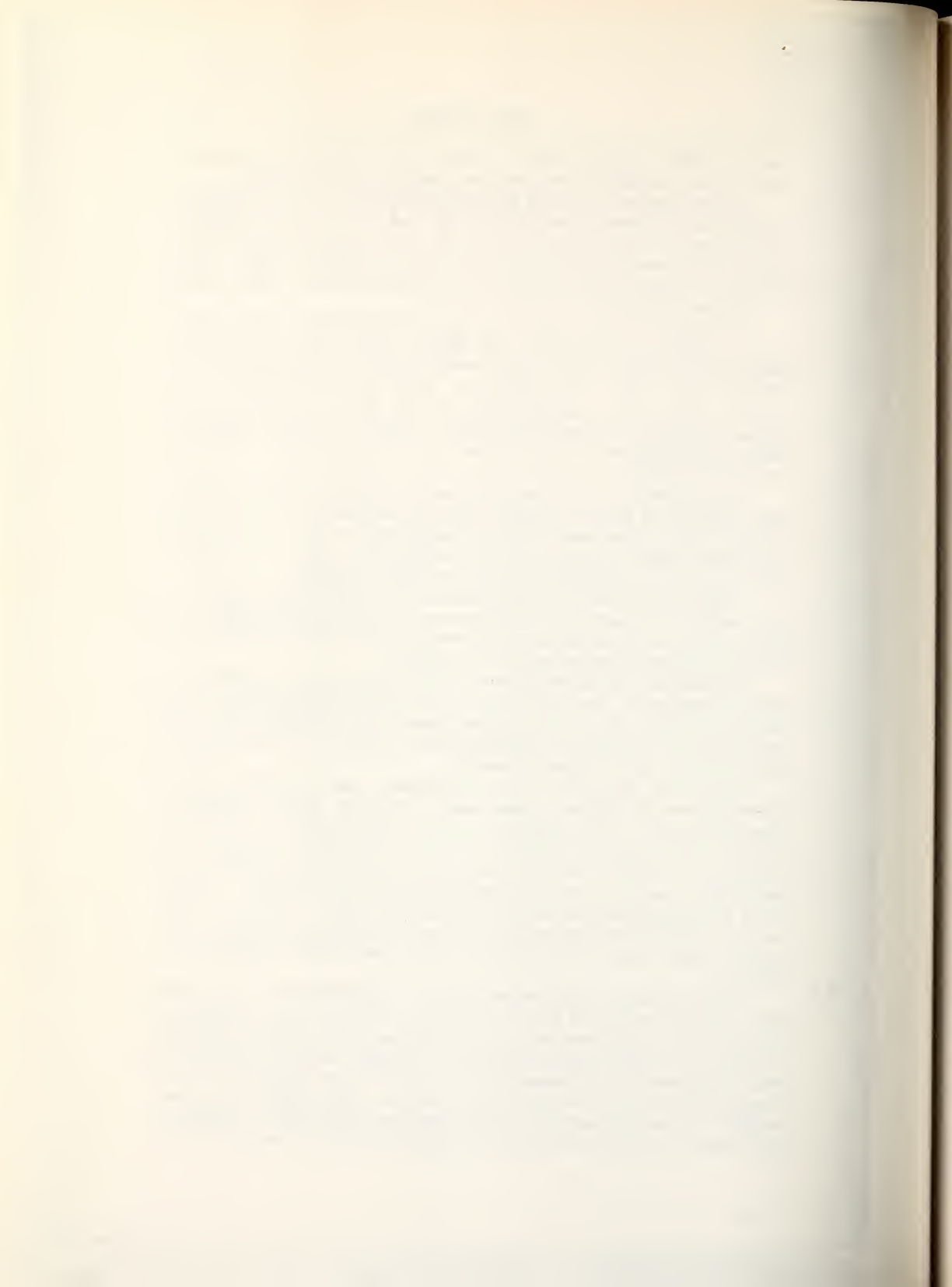
At the time of the Roman invasion these aborigines of Britain, instead of being medicine men and conjurers, were a body of men, half monks and half philosophers, with a system of heirarchal order and professional instruction, remains of which are today found in the institutions of their invaders.

"Many there were among this ancient people who held to the hope of beholding the supremacy of the Kymry again restored, and this remarkable faith was handed down through the centuries from one generation to another."

In this fact we see evidence of that firmly rooted belief in the restoration of the Order of the Ages, regarding which they had lost all data, else they had not made the mistake they did in relation to Arthur, of supposing the Christ to have indeed come in their great Kymric leader.

Faith in their old race traditions was naturally much strengthened in Arthur, whose name, *Arth*, in their language signifies *a bear*. The coming of Arthur did bring to his race a bear of the spiritual, indeed, and for a time renewed its declining light; for he revived in some degree the ancient wisdom, establishing the order of the "Knights of the Table Round." This with the traditions of the Holy Grail (or Starry Chalice), belong to that period, and prove the people of his age to have been more or less conversant with the arcane knowledge of their forefathers.

The ancient Kymric name of the constellation *Lyra* was also *Telyn Arthur*, or Lyre of Arthur, and when we recognize the symbolical expression of this emblem, whose principal star, *P'ega*, is to be the final pole star of our cycle, we see why Arthur was supposed to be connected with the end; and regarded both living and dead as the hope of his nation. The Hebrew name of this first-magnitude star *P'ega* signifies exaltation, triumph; and hence, as, the beacon star of the perfected or completed sun



period in which we are now living, it is both a prophecy and promise of that better day in which this ancient race devoutly believed.

When *I'ega* was last pole star the Kimmerioi were in their supremacy, and their descendants knew the constellation *Lyra* to be connected with the consummation of every great cycle. Naturally, therefore, did they associate it with their hero of whom their traditions predicted, and through whose speech flowed a marvelous melody to their ears because that of their fatherland.

"It seemed as the harp of the sky had rung,
For the heirs of heaven played round his tongue."

(As the poet has said of Kilmeny.)

The real significance of this period, history teaches, was the preparation of this people for that renewed light which came in the form of Christianity. This was the more readily accepted by them in that it interpreted their traditions of Him who was to come and restore that ancient order (in which today man no longer believes).

In closing, we would offer a reason which is to us more significant still for the name of Kimmerioi and Kymry having been given to this people, and also for the fact that the Hyperboreans have always been associated with the constellation of the Great Bear and the North Pole.

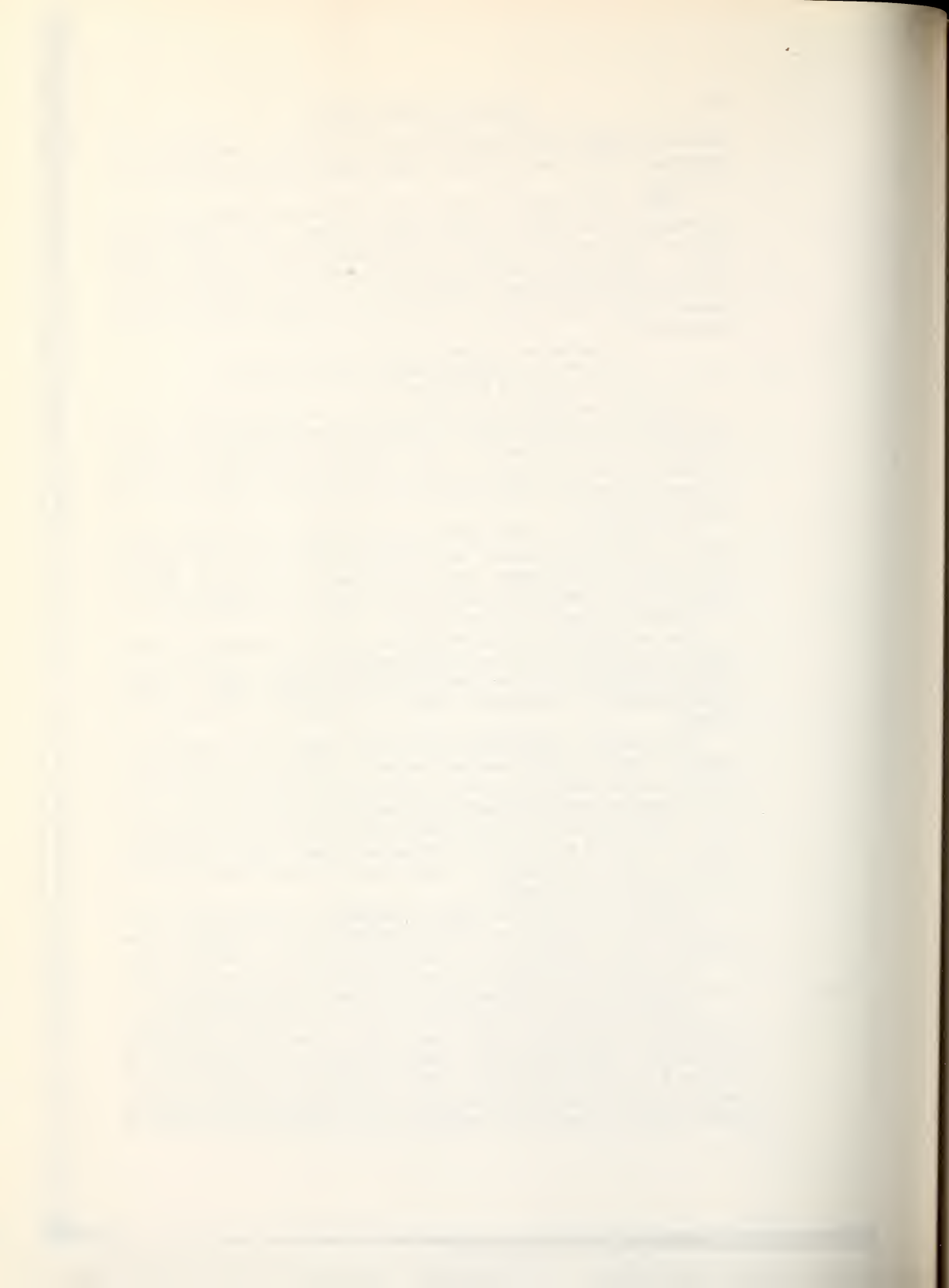
As we said in commencing, we find that names are not a matter of accident (as man will eventually learn), for they are always significant, in civilized as well as savage life, of some inherent quality or principle which distinguishes the person or thing.

The ancient word *Kym*, as we learn from good authority, meant to turn or *roll round* and *round*, which the bear does continually about the pole, pointing always to that one fixed point in the heavens which is marked by the North Star [or the beacon of all "Wanderers"]. This again turns ceaselessly around that center [which it never quite attains, any more than does man], which is called *imaginary*. Are we not told that the Divine is in the midst, like an axis?

Naturally did the name Kym designate a people who had the polar or reversed view,—the all-rounded one,—because from the true center, which man's objective point to-day denies him.

We question not that they were indeed located at the pole, for the physical and the spiritual are ever in correspondence.

Ancient Britain's designation of this constellation as the *Plough* and America's term the *Dipper* are both singularly significant. The former did indeed break the ground for a *harvest* or *yield* of the spiritual, which the latter is today harvesting; for in the New World is gained the more depressed horizon which grants to man that broadened view which the Old World



denies him. In other words; our horizon *dips*; more of the southern heavens are seen from our shores.

The term "Hyperborean" signifies over or beyond the pole, and also below or under it; positions which the constellation of the *Bear* alternately assumes in its circuit of the heavens for this symbol of the *seven stars* is the object lesson of the ages, which a simpler and more spiritual race were not slow to appreciate, as the Hebrew and Arabic names prove.

The Kimmerians and Hyperboreans belonged to that age or sun-period when the great luminary was last in Cancer, of which the Great Bear is a Decan or part. Here indeed occurred the summer solstice of the race—when man reached his northern tropic; and where, [like the sun when in this symbol] he also made a stand or stop before starting again on the path of declination. In other words Cancer was the point of his full ascension.

In the constellation of the Bear which belongs to this sign, we find that clock in the sky by which the mariner, and also the voyager upon *life's* sea, may learn the hour of the night, and so be able to calculate the dawn.

Again, *Ursa* (or the she-bear), the Latin name of this constellation, is significant of that bringing forth which the cyclic period of Cancer witnessed, and which the phenomenon of nature annually confirms in this sign.

The true Hyperboreans are today, as of old, the people of the pole, where, in the natural world, everything is turned about and reversed both physically and visually. Consequently theirs is the opposite view from the material standpoint, the all-rounded one, because from the very center.

One word more and we are done. It is a singular and significant fact that the Kymry, who have held the soil of England for centuries, should be today designated there by a term signifying "strangers."

Perhaps it explains the fact, however, that the Kimballs in New England, though dating back as a family to the early colonial days of the country, have always been unknown either to place or power. Strong evidence is this that they belong not to the existing order of things.

In other words, the descendants of Richard and *Ursula* are also "strangers" in the land of their sires and grandsires; their names figuring only with any prominence in church register and annals. Here, however, they no less truly witness to that power which will *overturn* and *overturn*, rolling the nations *round* and *round* the earth, till He, whose right alone it is to reign, shall have put all things under his feet.

ALICE KIMBALL HOPKINS.



DIED.

In Columbia, Mo., March 11, Caroline Parker, widow of Capt. George A. Gerrish, and daughter of the late David Kimball, Esq., of this city.

CAROLINE PARKER GERRISH.

Mrs. George A. Gerrish, who died at Columbia, Mo., on Saturday last, was the youngest daughter of the late David Kimball, Esq., of this city. Mrs. Gerrish was born at the family homestead on Austin street, and with the exception of a few years of her married life, and the last few years which were spent partly in Europe and partly in Missouri, she resided here. She was a woman of unusual beauty of person, and graces of mind and character, and of much sweetness and dignity of manner, and admired and beloved wherever she went. Her keen wit, and the test and buoyancy with which she engaged in the interests of daily life were somewhat concealed by her outward reserve, from all but her more intimate friends to whom this side of her character was delightfully revealed. With an intense love of art, literature and music, for the last of which she possessed an unusual gift as well as a faultless ear, and led always by high ideals, she was a companion greatly to be missed. Crowned as all her other attractions were by Christian faith and practice, her influence was always exercised to promote the highest interests of society. She leaves one child, the wife of Prof. Pickard of Columbia, Missouri, and two sisters, Mrs. Lucy W. Harris and Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball.

The funeral was held at Columbia, Missouri, where she died, the Rev. Dr. Watts, Rector of Calvary church, officiating. Mrs. Gerrish's son-in-law, Prof. John Pickard, reached this city Tuesday afternoon with her body, and the burial, which was private took place immediately, the committal service being said by the Rev. C. LeV. Brine, Rector of Christ church. Portsmouth, N.H., Journal, March 18. [See Fam. Hist. p. 974.]

JAMES M. KIMBALL.

James M. Kimball, retired cotton merchant and cotton manufacturer, and President of the Second National Bank of this city, died at his home at 108 Prospect street, this morning, from diseases incident to old age. Mr. Kimball was within a month of 85 years of age and for some time past his health has been failing. He had been prominently identified with some of the leading business enterprises of Providence for many years, although for the past five years he had not been engaged in active business.

Mr. Kimball was born in Smithfield, R. I., May 12, 1814, and was educated in the common schools of that town. For the



first twenty-five years of his business life he was engaged in active business life, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton at Fall River, Mass., and Kirkland, N. Y. He was also interested in the cotton business in the South. In 1860 he came to Providence and established the firm of J. M. Kimball & Sons, commission dealers in cotton. The business of the firm is still carried on by his two sons at 20 Market square, the elder Mr. Kimball having retired from the firm in 1880.

Mr. Kimball was a director in the Blackstone Mutual and Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, a director and member of the executive committee of the Industrial Trust Company and a director of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, and had been President of the Second National Bank since 1884. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church. The only members of Mr. Kimball's family who survive him are two sons, James C. and William B. Kimball, both of the firm of J. M. Kimball & Sons. — Providence Journal. (Fam. Hist. p. 489.)

MRS. FRANCES KIMBALL.

Mrs. Frances Kimball died April 23, 1899, aged 50 years, seven months and 25 days.

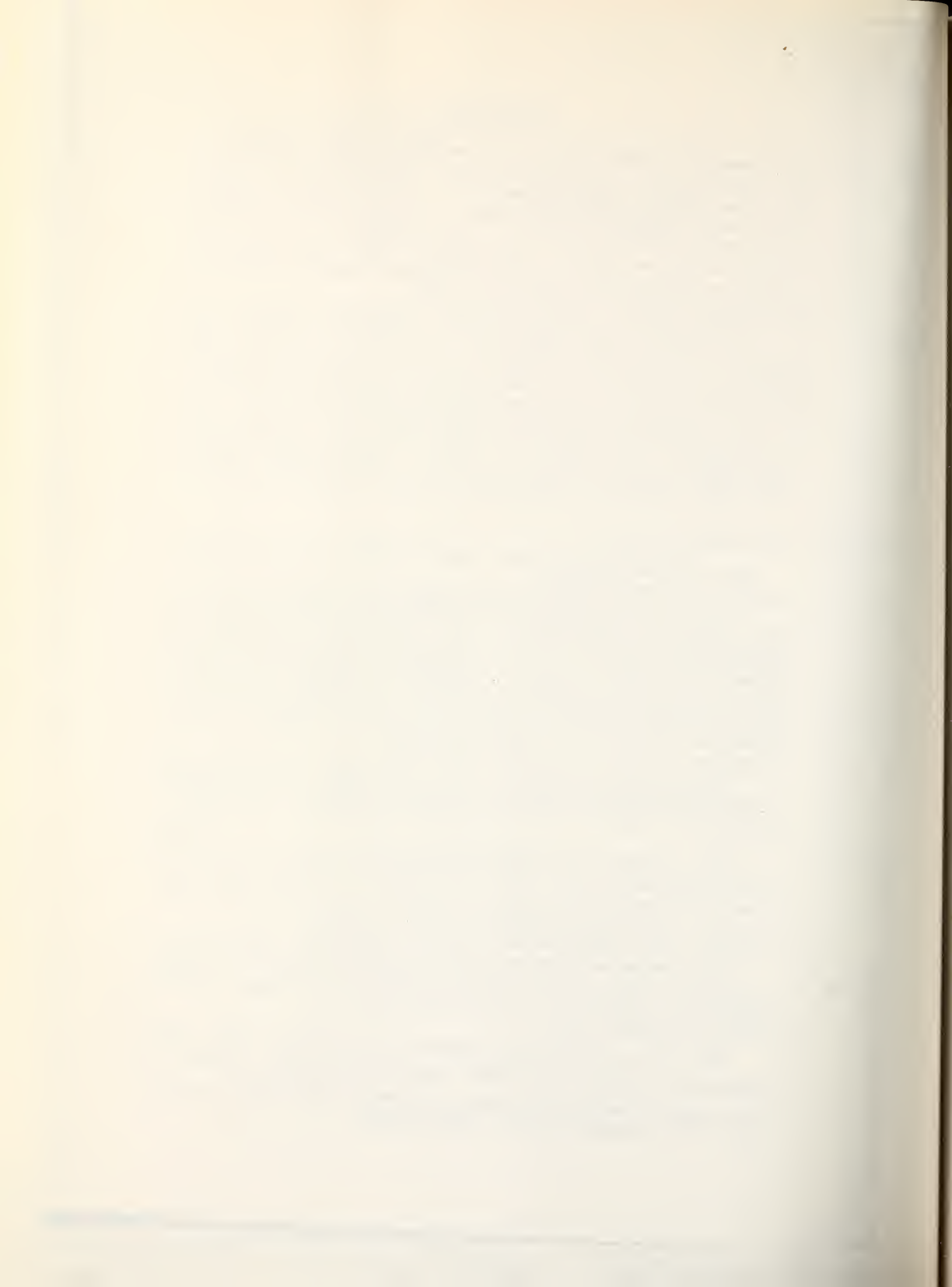
Francis M. Dierdorff-Kimball was born in Medina county, Ohio, August 29, 1848, and was the eldest daughter of Rev. J. Dierdorff and wife of this city. In the spring of 1851 with her father and mother she came to McDonough county, Ill. December 28, 1871, she was married to Edwin M. Kimball. From Illinois she and her husband moved to Lancaster county, Nebraska, in March, 1876, and the following year they came to Smith county where they have resided ever since.

When 19 years of age she was converted and joined the United Brethren church and has been a member of that church every since, being an active and earnest worker in the Sunday schools.

Eight children, four boys and four girls, one of the girls being married, are left, with the husband to mourn the loss of a kind, affectionate mother and loving wife. All her family were present at the time of her death, also her father, mother, J. W. Dierdorff, Mrs. Sappentfield, a brother and sister.

The funeral services were held at the Pounds school house, conducted by Rev. W. W. Carper of the U. B. church, and Mrs. Kimball was laid to rest in the cemetery near there.—Smith Center, Kansas, Pioneer.

We find no record of this family in the History and hope that some one will furnish the desired information. That all of so large a family were able to be present on the sad occasion was a little consolation not often afforded.



MARRIED.

Miss Caroline Elizabeth Kimball and Mr. J. T. DeVorss were married Wednesday evening, April 26, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, George B. Kimball at Jamesport, Mo. A number of invited guests were present, a bountiful wedding supper was served, a social evening was spent, after which the young couple were escorted to their new and handsomely furnished home that been made ready for their coming.

The local paper says, "They were a handsome couple" who commence life under the fairest skies, and with the benedictions of the entire community. See Family News for March, page 248, where it will be seen that the bride has been a teacher in the Albany schools.

The same paper from which we gather the facts regarding the marriage of Caroline E. Kimball, also states in another column, that her sister Mary, who served the wedding dinner, would take part in a duet to be rendered the next Sunday evening at a temperance lecture to be given by our old time friend John Sobieska, whose ancestor once King of Poland did no greater work in behalf of Polish liberty than this eloquent speaker is now doing for the cause of temperance.

The leading paper we give this month on, "Who are the Kimballs" is said, by Prof. Sharples, to be one of the ablest yet written. It is really not so much an essay on this one question, as it is on a more general question. While not strictly anthropological in character it touches upon some points that have attracted renewed attention on the part of anthropologists of late years. For example, the leading Italian students of that class are now claiming that the ancient Hyperborean races were actually the progenitors of the ancient Egyptians, the oldest of historic nations, and whose civilization merges into and is lost in that of prehistoric races. While not going so far as this the French savants concede that the old Hyperborean races antedate the Aryans and were the prehistoric ancestors of the Lapps and Esquimaux and other ancient and northern peoples. The essay really possesses more interest today, in view of these facts, than it did a few years ago when it was read.

In a postscript to a letter from Rollin H. Kimball of Garfield, Ga., he says:

I am experimenting with a small field of wheat this year—about three acres. It is all headed out and looks fine, much exceeding my anticipation. The other day I walked through it and the fragrant smell of it carried me back to the boyhood days in Illinois. Expect to harvest early in May. R. H. K.



Helen R. Kimball of St. Louis is assessed on the tax rolls for \$26,300.



Edgar Hobart, (p. 1036, No. 2435) of Palo Alto, Cal., is taking lessons in voice culture in New York City. He is a vocalist of note on the Pacific coast.



The Third Pacific Coast Reunion.

Sarah Louise Kimball, secretary, sends notice that the Third Annual Reunion of the Kimballs of the Pacific Coast will be held in San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, May 27, 1899. These annual reunions have grown to be somewhat notable affairs, and those who do not attend them always live to regret that they were not there to enjoy them.

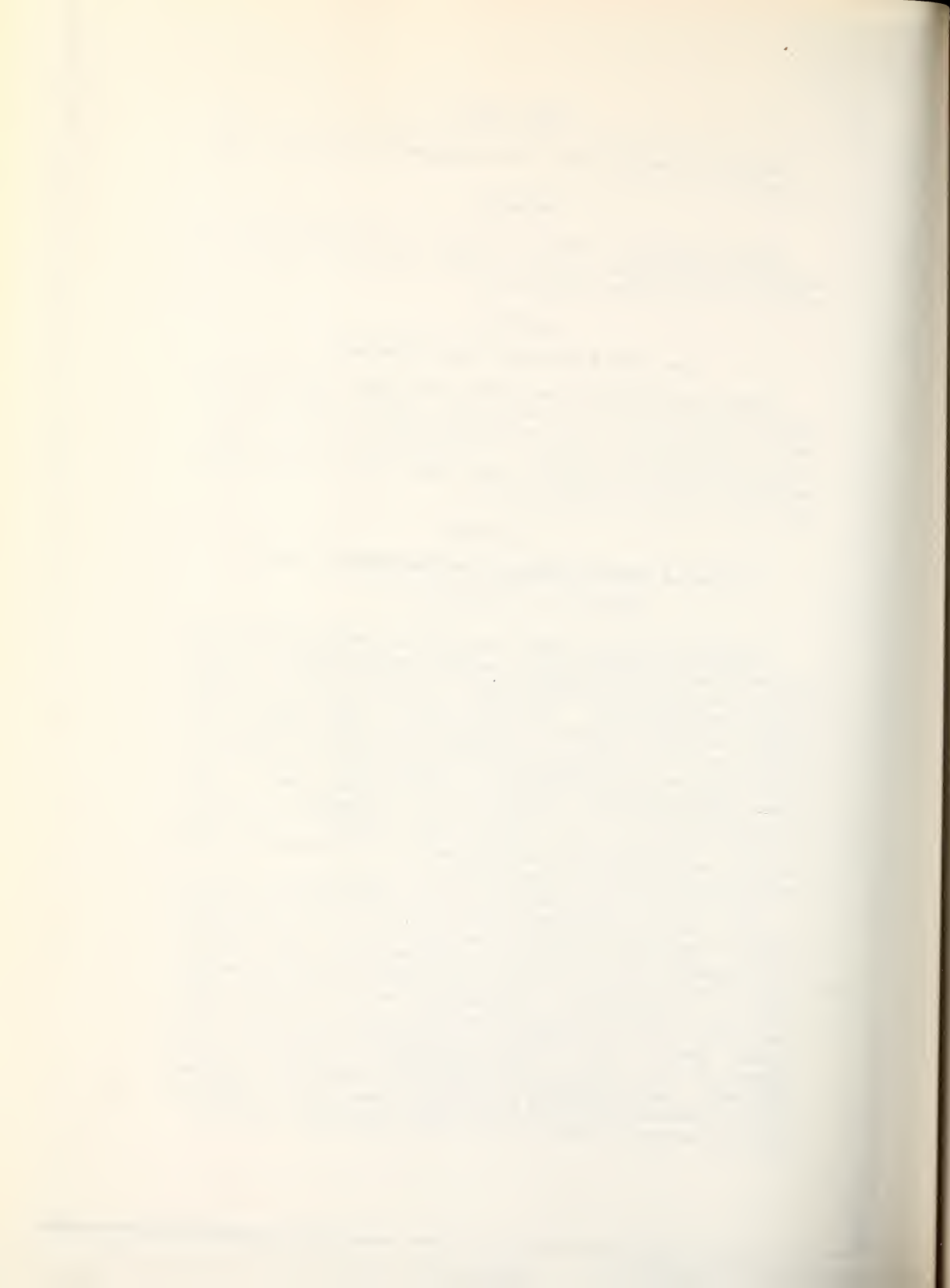


Edward Payson Kimball, of Portsmouth, N. H.


[Page 898, Family History.]

The NEWS does not often receive calls from far away cousins, so it was a very agreeable surprise when Edward Payson Kimball dropped in a few days ago. The visit was one of unusual personal interest. Word had recently come of the death of Mrs. Gerrish, (page 280 of this issue) at the home of her son in law, Prof. Pickard, of the State University of Missouri. Her father was David Kimball of Portsmouth (p. 685) and her sister, Harriet McEwen Kimball is still living there. Her fine spiritual poems have endeared her to thousands of readers in lands besides our own. And so the presence of one from near the sorrowing home was like that of a messenger from the mourners who wait the great reunion.


Then added to this was the historic association of our ancestors. In the settlement of Concord, N. H., David Kimball, (Daniel¹ Benjamin² Richard¹) was a pioneer. It was his daughter Elizabeth who married Moses Eastman (see April NEWS). Two of his brothers, Jeremiah and Aaron, settled in the adjoining town of Hopkinton. Jeremiah afterwards removed to Warner, where his son Reuben had settled, (p. 167) with his father-in-law, Daniel Annis. Their son Jeremiah was the first child born in Warner, and was the grandfather of Edward Payson Kimball. Aaron remained in Hopkinton, and his son Abraham (p. 169) was the first child born in that town, and he was the great-great-grandfather of the editor of the NEWS. (p. 1057)




Page 318—(574) David Kimball, son of Abel, son of Aaron, (not Jeremiah, see p. 168, No. 248) Jeremiah, p. 90 does not appear to have had a son Abel. On page 91, No. 248, is given to Abel, son of Aaron. The same error appears at top of p. 592, No. 1190.




Charles Dean Kimball, [page 814 Fam. Hist.] is senior member of the firm of Kimball, Colwell & Co., Providence, R. I. The firm does a business as wholesale Pork Packers and Provision Dealers. We are indebted to him for the notice of the death of James Madison Kimball of Providence, given in another column, (p. 489) For three generations from Richard their lines of descent were the same.




Charles Augustus Kimball, attorney at law, and editor of the Courtland Register, called on the Topeka members of the family a few days ago. His brother Albert Barney Kimball of Scanlan has just been defeated as a candidate for mayor of his town. Perhaps it was thought to be postmaster, and editor of the town paper was enough for one young man."



Numbers 2 and 3 of "Old Ipswich" are at hand. This monthly magazine is a wonderful compendium of historic details. It is noticed that the Kimball name in the early records there given is spelled "Kimbole."



Prof. Sharples says in the Family History that he cannot commend the Kimballs as letter writers. By this he does not mean that they cannot write letters, but that they do not. They are a kind of "manana" letter writers, always tomorrow. The professor hits the bull's eye. This habit is one thing that handicaps the News.



"Not to know from whence we came, not to care anything about our ancestors, is to detract from the honor and gratitude due them, to suppress from posterity and blot from human record the elements which have made us what we are."

—HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.



The Kimball State House bill that passed the Arkansas state legislature is pronounced by Attorney-General Davis to be unconstitutional. Good lawyers differ.



Some Kimball Newspaper Folks.

Henry Martyn Kimball is on the editorial staff of the Northwestern Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. (Fam. Hist. p. 593.)

His son is editor of the Record, Virden, Ill. He is also postmaster.

Albert Barney Kimball is editor of the Scandia, Kansas, Journal, also postmaster.

His brother Charles A. is editor of the Register, Courtland, Kansas. (Hist. p. 940.)

Edwin R. Kimball is on the staff of the Chicago Times Herald. (Hist. p. 903.)

Miss Florence Kimball is proofreader on the Topeka, Kansas, Daily Evening Journal, and her sister Daisy Martha is a reporter on the same.

Their father is editor of the Kimball Family News, and of local papers. (Hist. p. 1057.)

Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills is associate editor of the New York Medical Times. (Hist. p. 601.)

F. E. A. Kimball is editor of the Seaport News, San Diego, Cal.

Prof. G. S. Kimball is editor of the School Record, Albion, Michigan.

Charles Ford Kimball is one of the proprietors of the Gazette, Pontiac, Mich. (p. 375.)

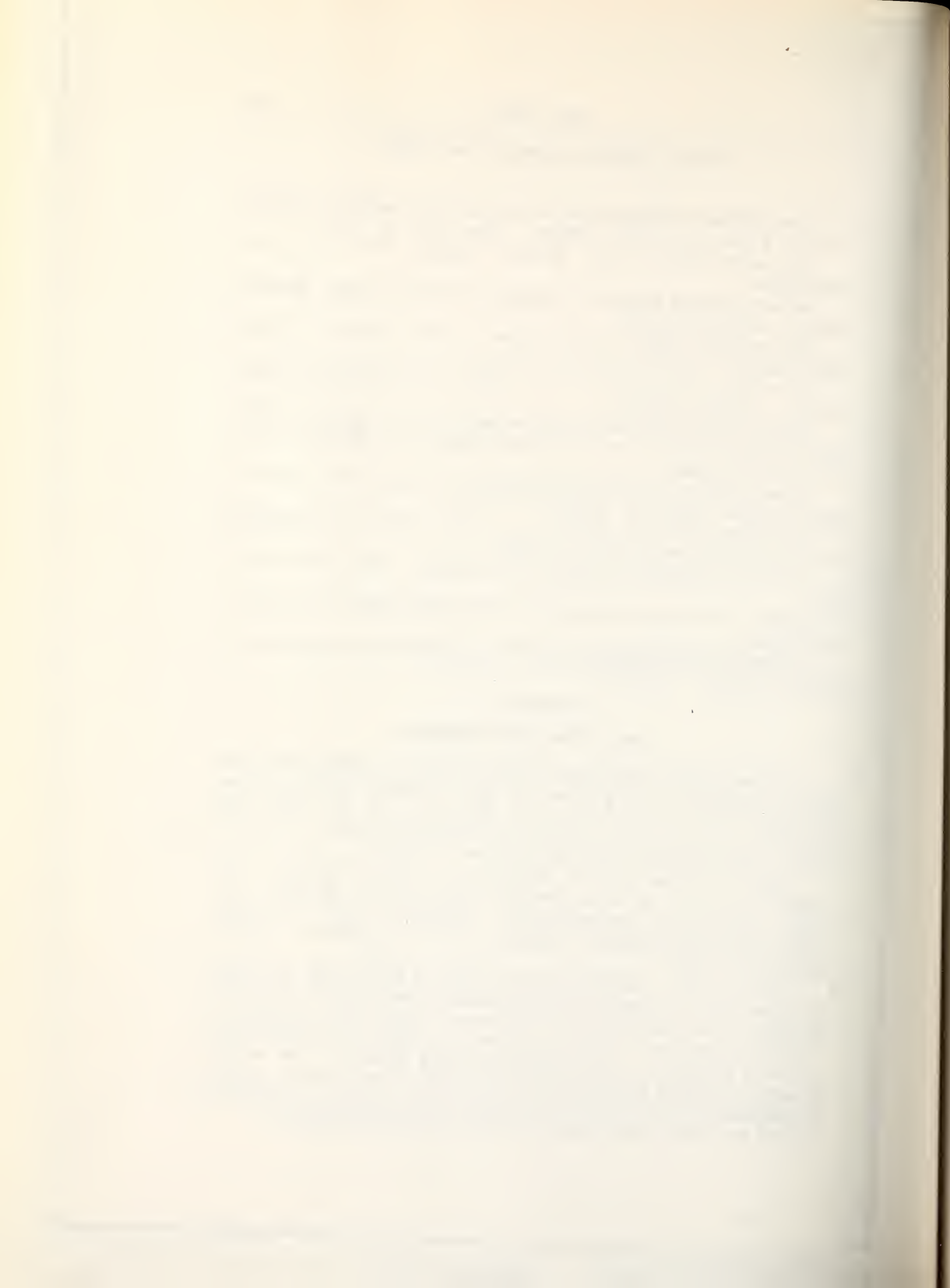


David Holyoke Kimball.

On page 127, July Family News, 1898, David Holyoke Kimball is mentioned as a graduate of the Chicago College of Law. His name does not appear in the History, and we could not place him, although we find that we knew his father and spent ten or twelve years of his boyhood not far away.

He is a brother of E. P. Kimball to whom reference was made last month, his father being Henry Martyn Kimball formerly editor of the Carlinville, Ill., Democrat, and now on the staff of the Northwestern Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. (Family History, p. 592.)

David is the youngest of the family of seven, two of them deceased, and one year ago was located in the practice of law in St. Paul. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment in the Philippines. We have before us a letter from him to his brother's paper, the Virden Record, dated March 7, in which he seems to think the war is not prosecuted with much vigor. Perhaps he would not make the same complaint now. However he does not seem to be greatly taken with the Philippines.



Stephen Kimball.

(FAMILY HISTORY, PAGE 161.)

Stephen Kimball (234) went from Bradford, Mass., to Concord, N. H., in 1780. He was a shoemaker by trade. He built a house in 1787, which was afterwards used as a school house and was subsequently burned. This house he sold a few years, after it was built when he moved to a large farm he had bought in Hanover. The purchaser was the Rev. Israel Evans of whom it is said, he was less devout outside the pulpit than in it, where he was sometimes so earnest that it was intimated that he had taken too much spirit before beginning his sermon, when he would "make the dust fly from the old pulpit cushion.

Stephen Kimball did not live long after moving to Hanover, although he soon became prominent and was much interested in Dartmouth college where some of his children were educated. But little seems to be known of his descendants, although many of them had superior qualities. Only Stephen is given as the head of a family, while Increase was an ingenious mechanic, who might have made a fortune from his inventions, but who died poor—a religious crank.


This son Stephen^o (Stephen^o Stephen^o Richard^o Benjamin^o Richard^o) No. 537, was the father of six children, among them Edward Burroughs [1111] who was one of the first settlers of Quincy, Illinois. His family of eleven children is mentioned on page 562 of the History but is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. Edward Burroughs Kimball seems to have been a man of vigorous energy, and lived in Quincy until 1886 where he died at the age of 82. Of all his children only one, George Edward Kimball (No. 1882) became the head of a family, and only one of his six grandchildren, James Adams Kimball [2485] now a prominent citizen of Salina, Kansas, and particularly well known among traveling men and in the Masonic Order. He is also active in state politics, being an influential republican. There is much however, in the history of this branch of the family that ought to be better known, especially in regard to the immediate descendants of Edward Burroughs Kimball, the Quincy pioneer. Can it not be obtained from some source?



Mrs. T. D. Kimball of Kirkwood, Mo., is president of the Fortnightly Club of that place. The club holds an annual educational meeting at which much practical work along that line is done, the teachers of the county and the club women taking part. Among other matters considered at the last meeting April 15, was that of "household economics." (See p. 728)




Miss Annie B. Kimball of Reading, Mass., daughter of the Rev. H. S. Kimball of Hyannis, has been delivering a lecture in New England which the press mentions most favorably. She entitles it, "Types: A study of human nature." She has also written an interesting sketch that appears in the April number of "Short Stories" which is for sale at all book stores. This little production, the first, we believe of her stories to appear in print, has already caught the favorable eye of publishers of such papers as Harper's Bazar, New York Ledger and Youth's Companion.

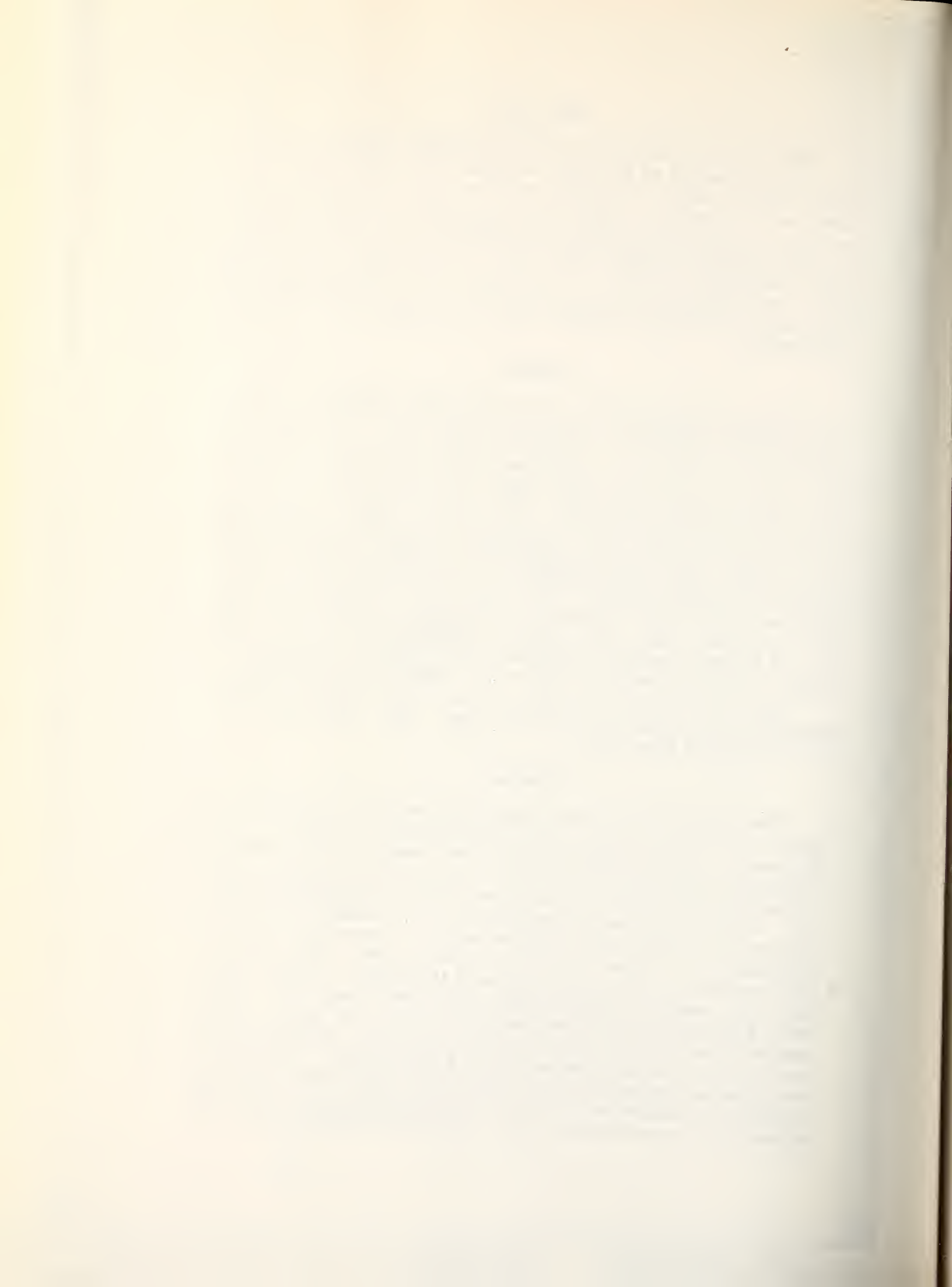


Fifty years ago, April 4, 1849, the ship Elizabeth, Capt. James Staniford Kimball sailed from Salem for California, with the third lot of 49ers who sought the gold fields. Among them were Joseph Willcomb Jr., and James Henry Staniford. Of these two, Mr., now Capt. Willcomb went to the mines and returned with quite a sum of gold dust. Mr. Staniford staid much longer and was quite successful. Of all those who went on that long and tedious voyage around Cape Horn, but three are now living, James Salem who has remained in California all these fifty years; Mr. George Stickney and Capt. Joseph Willcomb of Ipswich, who, since that memorable voyage has "sailed the seas over" for many years. He was but seventeen years old at the time of his first voyage to California and went out "before the mast" but came home as second mate. Ipswich Independent.

Capt. Kimball died in 1875. He and his brother William married sisters, Eliza and Abigail Lane. See 1380 and 1381 pp. 667 and 668 Fam. Hist.



The closing ball of the Junior Club, which was given at Mahler's Hall, on Friday evening was a delightful affair. When the hour of adjournment arrived the young people gathered around Mrs. Kimball and the other chaperones to render a vote of thanks for the many pleasant evenings spent during the winter. Mrs. Kimball, as the promoter of the organization was tendered an especial vote of appreciation. A general wish was expressed for a renewal of the club next season. There was a full attendance of the young ladies of the club at Friday evening's ball, and the costumes worn were very beautiful. Miss Mary Kimball wore a French toilet of white silk under white organdie; the low-cut bodice ornamented with a bertha of real lace, and she carried a bouquet of La France roses. Miss Florence Kimball looked lovely in a pale rose colored silk, with an overdress of mousseline de soie of the same shade trimmed with plisses of the same material.—St. Louis Globe Democrat, Apr. 16.



Kimball-Family News

Vol. II, No. 6.

G. F. KIMBALL, Publisher.

Terms 50 cents a year.

Topeka, Kansas, June, 1899.

Annie Kimball Sloane.

The half tone portrait that we present this month is that of Mrs. Annie Kimball Sloane, the wife of William A. Sloane, attorney at law, of San Diego, Cal., and their youngest and only daughter, Hazel Hortense.

Annie Lorraine Kimball was born in Croydon, N.H., March 21, 1859, the eldest daughter of the editor of the Kimball Family News. On May 1, 1882, she married Mr. Sloane, a practicing attorney of Sedalia, Mo., where her father was then engaged in journalism. Mr. Sloane was born in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 10, 1854, graduated at Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1877, and was admitted to the bar two years later. In 1882 he also engaged in newspaper work, in Sedalia, and subsequently was for years editor and manager of the Daily Banner of Carthage, Mo., where Mrs. Sloane conducted a musical conservatory.

For the past ten years they have lived in San Diego, a change of climate being desirable on his account because of threatened lung affections—a change that proved highly beneficial. Soon after his removal to San Diego he was elected judge of the municipal court, a position he held from 1889 to 1893. In 1895 he was the republican candidate for mayor, but was defeated through democratic and populist fusion. Judge Sloane is now a member of the law firm of Luce & Sloane. He is a man of legal and literary ability and of the highest moral qualities, he and his wife both being members of the Congregational church.

Annie Kimball Sloane has devoted her life to music. She inherits musical qualities directly from her mother's family, and while her father is not musical, other members of his family are notably so, and the Family History tells us how often musical ability appears as a family trait.

Mrs. Sloane studied at the Boston Conservatory besides receiving private instruction in New York and Philadelphia. She has given special attention to voice culture and voice building in which she has made much success as a teacher. She has a wide reputation as a soprano soloist and has appeared in many of the larger cities of the country. Of late years she has given

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attention to song writing, especially for children, sacred songs and solos, writing both words and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane have three children: Harry, who will be eleven years old in September; Paul, (not given in the history) nine years old, and Hazel Hortense, shown with the portrait of her mother, seven years old. All born in San Diego.




MARRIED.


On Thursday morning, June the first, Miss Augusta Bernadine Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Kimball of Nauvoo, Illinois, and Mr. George A. Lubbe, of Peoria, Illinois. At home at the Aldine, in the latter city after July the tenth. (P. 1092-93.)




Arthur Richmond Kimball is chief in the Order Department Library of Congress at Washington. He is an experienced Librarian, having served in the State Library of Concord, N. H. Fam. Hist. p. 654.)




William Parker Kimball and family, of San Francisco, will spend their summer vacation in camp at Pacific Grove, Monterey County, Cal. (Hist. p. 921.)



Miss Helen and Daisy Kimball daughters of John Simpson Kimball, of Seminary Park, Alameda Co., Cal., (see News, pp. 117-8, 156-7) are visiting in New York City.



Miss Alice Kimball, daughter of William Parker Kimball, (No. 2057) of San Francisco, won a scholarship at the University of California, at Berkley, Cal., where she and her sister, Miss Florence Kimball are students. Their brother Herbert will attend the University next term.



Among the graduates of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, at Palo Alto, California, is Mr. Franklin Tuthill Schott, who received his degree of A. B. at the commencement exercises held in the new Assembly Hall, at the University, Wednesday, May 24, 1899. He is a grandson of George Washington and Caroline Barrett Kimball, (see p. 344, Hist.) Mr. Schott will teach in the preparatory school for boys at Palo Alto. His home is at Antioch, San Joaquin County, California.





ANNIE KIMBALL SLOANE
AND DAUGHTER HAZEL,
Of San Diego, California.

[Kimball Fam. Hist., p. 1057. Kimball Fam. News June, 1899.]



Rev. John C. Kimball's Address.

EDITOR OF IPSWICH INDEPENDENT:—With this generous delight in recognizing each other's good work and in doing justice to sentiments with which they do not agree, that all newspapers ought to cultivate and of which it is hoped by its many friends that THE INDEPENDENT will be forever a shining example, will you allow me to say through your columns that your neighbor, "The Chronicle," has printed my Patriot's Day address in a most admirable broadside form, and that several thousand copies of it are also to be printed by The Anti-Imperialist League as a part of what by some lapsus virtutis you call its "useless gabbling." Copies can be had "free, gratis, for nothing," by calling at The Chronicle office, or by dropping a card to Mr. Erving Winslow, 44 Kilby street, Boston, and I would like to hope that it may be read by any of my Ipswich friends who may not wholly agree with me in the position taken.

May I also add through THE INDEPENDENT one point and one good story that I somehow failed to get into my spoken address? They relate to the plea in behalf of the Philippine war that our aim is only to do their people good by importing to them our higher American civilization. It seems at first glance a very excellent plea, but it is based on a false idea not only of the Filipinos, but of all human nature. The fact is, it is not possible anywhere to bring about moral results by military methods. The modern Christian world, alike Catholic and Protestant, learned long since the folly of such attempts in respect to religion, and if there is one thing more than another it has prided itself upon over Mohammedanism, it is that it has given up propagating the gospel by the sword. But the law holds equally with regard to all the higher elements of civilization: and the amazing thing in the present crisis is to see intelligent men forgetting this law and reviving in politics what in religion has been left among the thumb-screws and torture-racks of the dark ages.

The civilization we have to offer the Filipinos may be a thousand fold better in itself than what they have at home; but force can never make it really theirs, never give it anything more than an outside acceptance. Each race has its own special aptitudes and tastes for moral food which are a part of its very being, just as much as its features and complexion are, and it is only along these by inner growth that it can be improved, and not by any exterior sustenance, however good it may be for another race. My brother minister M. J. Savage, tells the story, quoted I believe from James Russell Lowell, of a certain barber who, having heard that canvas back ducks get their delicious flavor from feeding on celery, theorized that common ducks so fed might be turned into canvas backs with like value; and in hope of



making a fortune that way, sold out his business for a thousand dollars with which he embarked in the new enterprise. Finding him a year after at his old work cropping heads and shaving chins, a friend asked him about the success of his duck theory. "Oh," said he sorrowfully, "the theory was all right, but the trouble was the darned things wouldn't eat the celery;" so with our efforts to convert the Filipinos into canvas-back American citizens by having our army feed them on the celery of our Anglo Saxon civilization. The theory may be all right as a theory but the trouble is evident that "the darned things won't eat the celery."

JOHN C. KIMBALL.

J. R. Kimball is proprietor of the Kimball Hotel at Syracuse, New York.

Rev. C. O. Kimball of St. Johns M. E. Church, Edwardsville, Ill., dedicated a new Church at Fillmore a few weeks ago.

The Rev John C. Kimball of Hartford, Conn., (p. 482) delivered a Memorial Day address at Exeter, N. H.

Granville A. Kimball, assistant freight agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway at Topeka, has resigned his position, and his marriage with Miss Maude Buhre of this city took place June 1. (p. 711)

Capt. Frederick M. Kimball and wife, of Topeka, went to Cameron, Mo., to spend Decoration Day. This was their former home and there were buried several loved ones of both, in memory of whom a \$250 monument has recently been erected. (p. 851.)

The engagement is announced of Miss Myrtle Lydia Kimball, youngest daughter of Alfred and Mira B. (Chesley) Kimball, of Haverhill, Mass., and Mr. Allan Hoyt Wilde of Malden, Mass., of the W. A. Wilde & Co., Publishing Company of Boston, Mass. Fam. Hist. p. 1059.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hobart and Miss Gladys Hobart (page 1036) of San Jose, Cal., sailed on the "St. Louis" from New York last week for Paris, where Mr. Hobart will continue his musical studies. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop S. Lester (nee Hobart), of San Francisco, accompanied them on the trip.



Death of a Noted Orchidist.

Mr. George Savage, who for the past fifteen years had charge of the Kimball Conservatory in this city, died on the 16th of April, aged fifty-four years, leaving a wife and one brother in California. He was born in England and there learned his business. When he came to this country he was engaged in New Jersey for eight years, and then made an engagement with the late Wm. S. Kimball, of this city, to come here and take charge of his greenhouses, which were mostly devoted to orchids. Under the management of Mr. Savage and in accordance with the taste and desire of Mr. Kimball, the collection of orchids at these houses became famous, and Mr. Savage became widely known, both in this country and abroad, as a most skilful orchid grower. On the death of Mr. Kimball a few years since, it was decided to continue the care of the fine collection, and Mr. Savage had his hands and his heart full in this interesting work. Mr. Savage was a person of unusually cheerful and agreeable presence, a friend to everyone and who had everyone for his friend. His death will be a personal loss to all who knew him, and it will be a distinct blow to the higher horticultural work of this city and region.—*Pick's Magazine, Rochester, N. Y.*



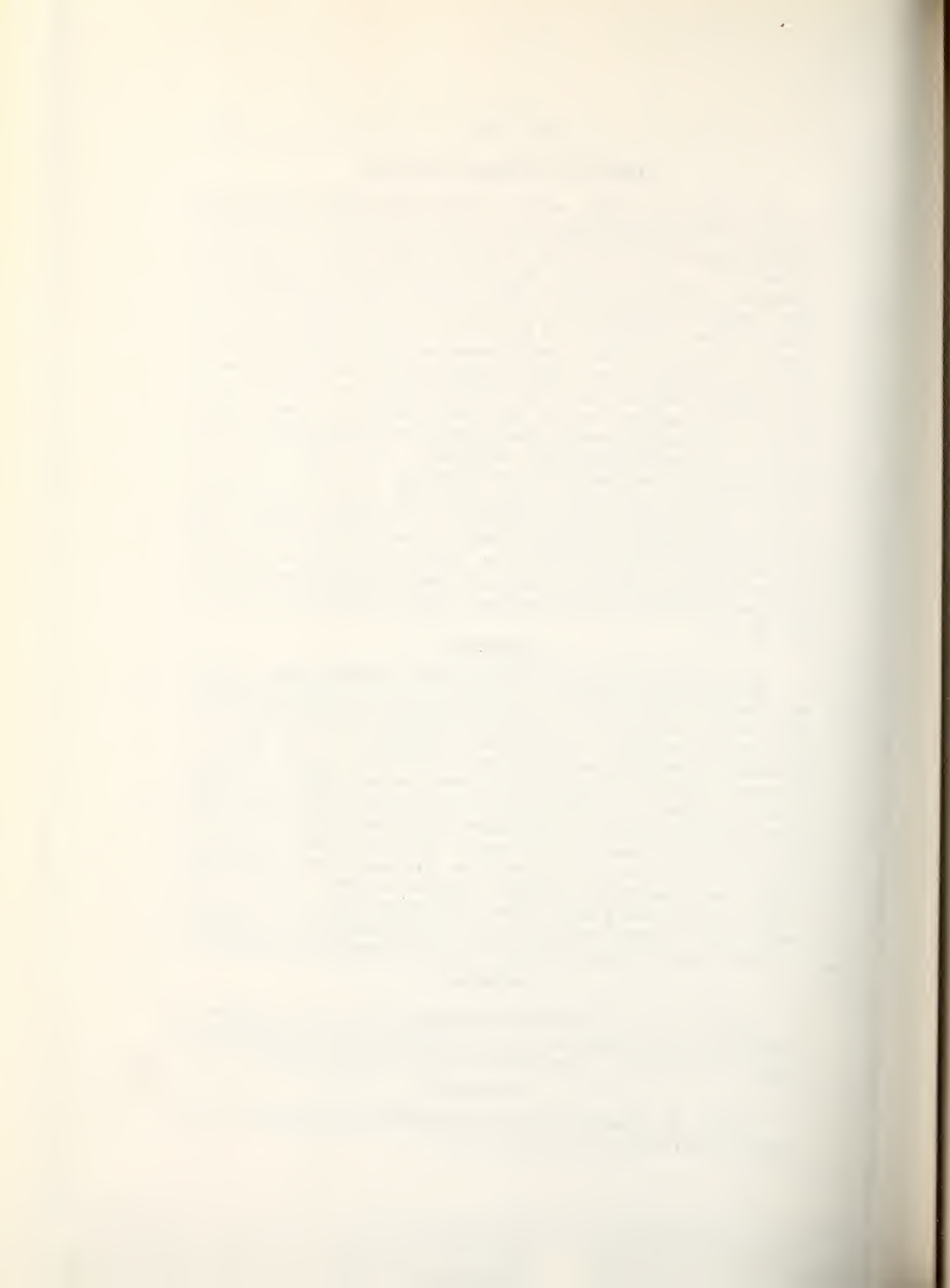
Col. Robert J. Kimball of New York, who also has a summer home in Randolph, Vt., has given to the graded school district in that town a scholarship in perpetuity in the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. In his letter to prudential committee of the district, under the date of April 22, he states that he always regretted not having taken a college course and hopes to atone for it, in a measure, by having a student from his academic alma mater in the university of the state for years to come. Col. Robert J. Kimball and Eugene are bankers at 71 Broadway, New York. He was born in Randolph, and a fine view of his residence there is shown opposite page 782 in most of the Family History volumes, but by accident or otherwise it is not found in all. Col. Kimball is also President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.



Charles Dean Kimball of Providence, R. I., is a member of the Rhode Island legislature and chairman of the committee on special legislation. [Fam. Hist. p. 814, and May News p. 248.]



Willis M. Kimball has been appointed superintendent of the water department of Rockford, Ill.



Samuel Sparhawk Kimball.

(Fam. Hist. p. 556)

Died on May 12, at his home in Concord, N. H., after a long illness. Samuel Sparhawk Kimball was a second son of Samuel Ayer Kimball (p. 299) and grandson of Deacon John (p. 159) and Anna Ayer. (See April News.)

A correspondent from Concord says:

He was born in this city March 1, 1825. His education was gained in the public schools of Concord. Upon its completion here, he studied for a year in Bradford, Mass., academy.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Kimball went to Van Buren, Ark., where he served an apprenticeship in business until 1852, when he was married to Hannah Mason of Hubbardston, Mass., and returned to Dardanelles, Ark., where he embarked in business with his brother-in-law, the late C. M. Murdock. This partnership continued until 1858, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Kimball continued the business alone until the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Kimball remained in the south during the period of the hostilities and then came north. He reached this city in 1868 and immediately purchased the old homestead of his father and grandfather on Main street and proceeded to beautify the place by the erection of an elegant mansion, in which the declining years of his life were passed.

During his residence here Mr. Kimball was an important factor in the business life of Concord, and carried through many enterprises requiring mature judgment and sound business sagacity.

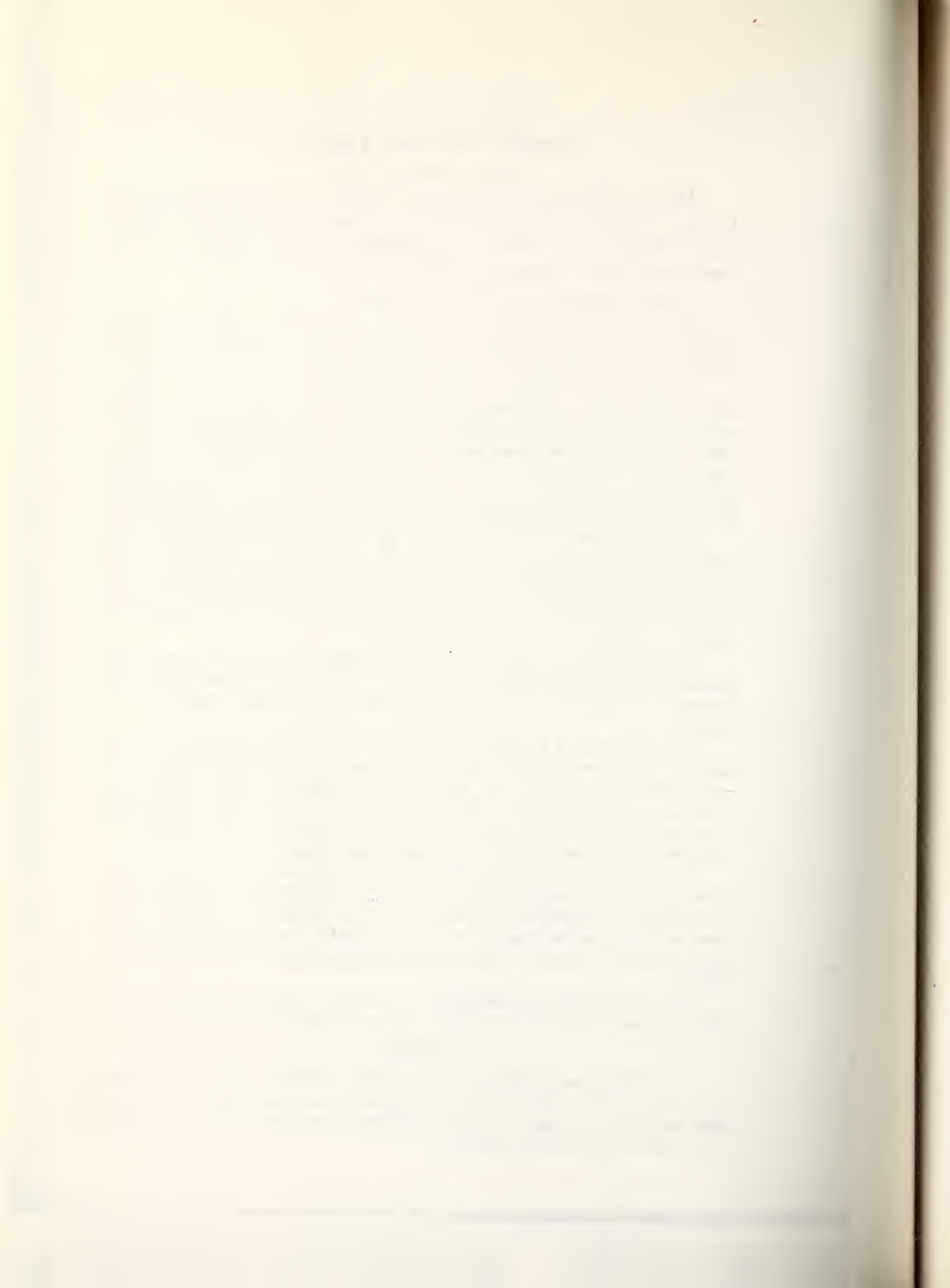
He held many positions of trust. He was president of the old New Hampshire savings bank from 1874 for a period of nearly a quarter of a century. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, and for several years was treasurer of the board. He was also for a long period a member of the board of water commissioners.

He was prominently identified with the railroad interests of New Hampshire and at the time of his death was a member of the boards of directors of the Concord & Montreal and the old Boston, Concord & Montreal road. Of the latter corporation he was president several years, succeeding the late Hon. Edward H. Rollins.

He is survived by one son, Dr. George Morrill Kimball of this city, and one brother, Hon. John H. Kimball of Bath, Me.



Mrs. Charles E. Kimball and Mr. Geoffrey Kimball took part in a society affair May 17, 18 and 19, at the Music Hall in Summit, N. J., where a "Kirmiss" was given to aid the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home.



Edward Winslow Cross.

On page 417 of the Family History may be found a comprehensive sketch of Judge David Cross of Manchester, N.H., whose mother was Olive Kimball. Judge Cross, now eighty-two years old has been a prominent figure in New Hampshire affairs for more than half a century. His wife is a daughter of Judge Ira A. Eastman, formerly member of Congress, and for many years judge of the State Supreme Court. Her father was himself a descendant from Richard Kimball the immigrant, through his mother. As stated in the April News, the Eastman is an eminent New England family, dating back to 1640, and marriages between the Kimballs and Eastmans have been frequent.

At the time the Family History was published Edward Winslow Cross was a student at Amherst College as stated therein.

This young man was one of those peculiarly lovable characters that attract all who come in contact with them. Such characters are not common. When they now and then appear upon the stage of life they are quickly recognized as exceptions. But when these kind, lovable, natures are further notable for their unusual abilities, and when these have been supplemented by a high degree of culture giving promise of great usefulness in science, or art, or any of the uplifting influences that add luster to our civilization, we build about them our fondest hopes and highest expectations and crown them with our love and esteem. When such lives are spared the world learns to share this love and admiration and grows better and stronger for it. But when the angel of death calls ere the tenderness of youth has become the strength of manhood, while the circle of loving admirers is still small, and the field of labor yet untilled, we are led to wonder why one is taken and another left, and sometimes to question the ways of providence, as if doubt were a palliative of grief. Such was his taking away and such the void he leaves behind.

We take the following from a Manchester paper.

Just as the Sabbath was ushered in, with every premonition of a bright and beautiful day, the spirit of Edward Winslow Cross, the beloved son of Judge and Mrs. David Cross, passed from its casket of clay and entered into immortality. At his deathbed were present the members of his family, whom he recognized and to whom he spoke words of endearment and farewell, "God bless you all" being almost the final syllables that fell from his lips. His brother had not been permitted to see him during his illness, so that the parting with him was a greeting as well as a good bye. The end came peacefully and beautifully, and remembrances of it, although full of pain, are brightened by the knowledge that the loved one realized his condition, was not wandering in his mind, had faith in the life hereafter, tenderly spoke to the different members of his family, and sought to lighten the shadow of the approaching bereavement.

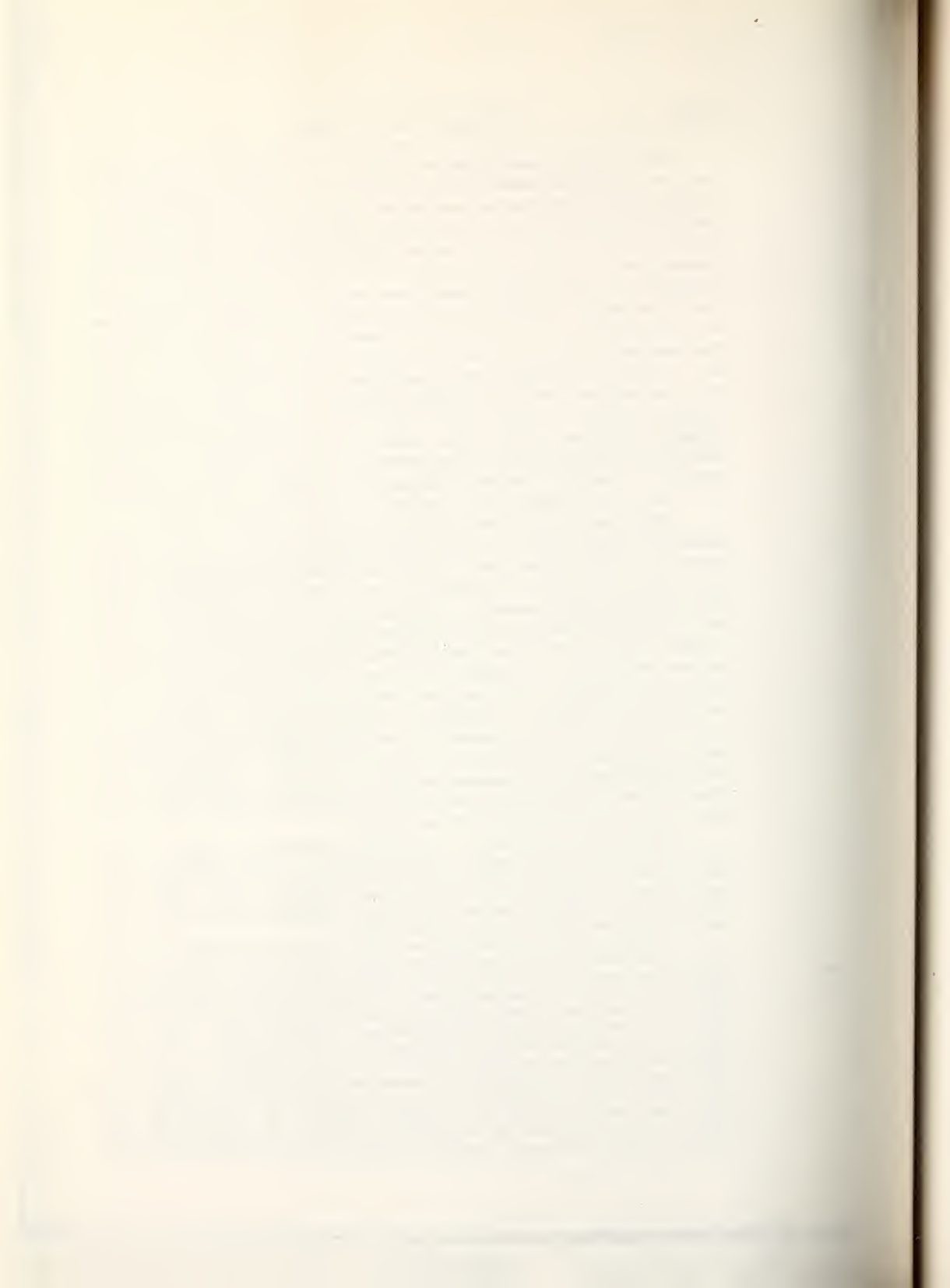


The announcement of the sad tidings of the death of this highly cultured young man bears with it profound sorrow and deep regret to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Possessed of a disposition which was the reflection of a sunny and genial nature, he won friends wherever he went. He was an ardent admirer of nature, being an entomologist of rare and skillful ability, and it was one of his greatest pleasures to be in the fields or in the roads or grass-grown ways day after day, seeking and gathering moths, which he took immense pride in studying. His passionate love for nature and her wealth of insect life never ceased, and he was the possessor of one of the finest collections of geometridae in this country. In fact it is authoritatively stated that the only collection of this kind that eclipses the one he leaves is owned by Dr. G. Hultz of Brooklyn, N. Y. He began to collect moths when a student at high school, and he pursued it for years with intense enthusiasm and became known as an authority in certain lines. He had written articles for *The Entomological News of Philadelphia* and the *Canadian Entomologist*. He lately became a member of the Agassiz Entomological society at Cambridge.

Adept as he was in this science, he was also making brilliant progress in the study of law, which he had chosen as a life vocation. He labored untiringly and zealously over his books, and his talents and studious habits gave promise of a brilliant future in his preferred profession. With him the study of law seemed to be hereditary, and he entered upon the work with zeal, perseverance and determination. Judge Cross was very desirous that one of his sons should become a lawyer, and it was a loyalty to this wish and a devotion to his father's hope that directed Mr. Cross' choice of a profession. He was the youngest son, born in Manchester, educated in our schools, a student at Phillips Andover Academy for a year, where he took a preparatory course, after which he entered Amherst college, graduating from that institution in June, 1897. After completing his course at Amherst he entered the office of his father, remaining but a year, and then becoming a student at the Harvard law school, where his last sickness befell him some two week ago.

His college life was full of interest and one that his many associates can look back upon with respect and admiration. While mingling with his companions in those classic halls his display of a sunny disposition and winsome qualities won for him the love of all who daily came in contact with him. He was interested in college fraternities and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta of Amherst College.

The fight to save his life was one of the bravest imaginable. Stricken with pneumonia, the dread enemy was recognized at once, and all that two of Manchester's ablest physicians could do to combat the direful effects of the disease was zealously and untiringly performed, their efforts being supplemented by one of Boston's most skillful doctors. Four trained nurses were employed, and two of these were constantly near him. The same methods so successful in supplying air to the lungs in the case of Kipling were resorted to in this case, but young Cross had not the constitution and vitality to enable him to recuperate, and so the sad end came. The nearest relatives of the deceased are his parents and one brother, the Rev. Allen Eastman Cross. The deepest sympathy is extended to the grief-stricken family in their hour of affliction and the irreparable loss which they have sustained. Judge and Mrs. Cross have lost four children.

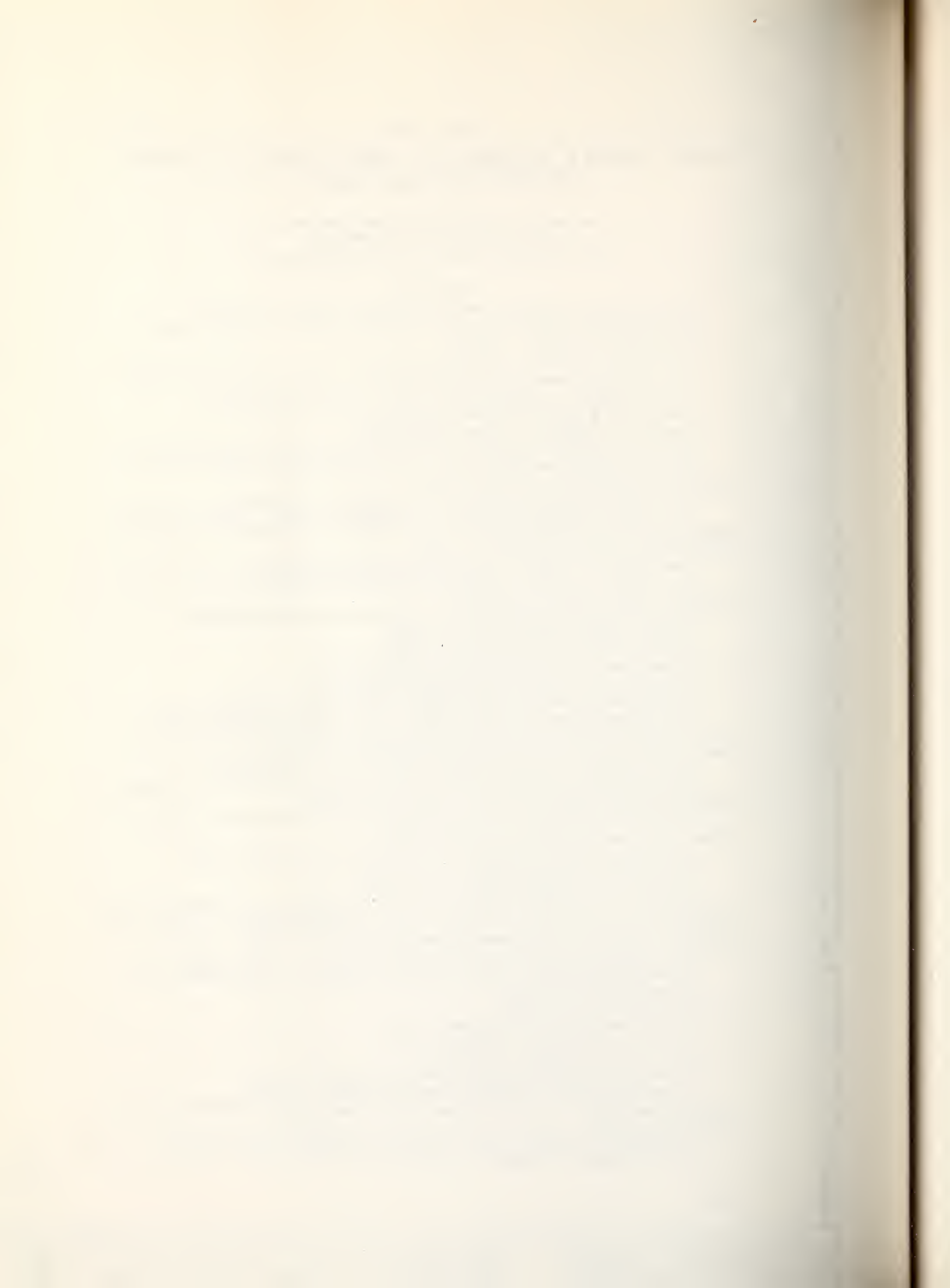


THIRD ANNUAL REUNION OF THE KIMBALL FAMILY ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Saturday, May 27, 1899, at the residence of
MR. ROY THURSTON KIMBALL,
No. 1230 Geary Street, San Francisco, California.

PRESENT.

- Roy Thurston Kimball, of San Francisco. (p. 578, History.)
 Mr. and Mrs. William Parker Kimball, (No. 2057, p. 921) San Francisco
 Miss Alice Kimball. (p. 921.)
 Miss Florence Mabel Kimball. (p. 921.)
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lloyd Kimball, (No. 2383 p. 1021) of Healdsburg.
 Mrs. Georgia A. (Kimball) Oliver (p. 1021) of Healdsburg.
 Mrs. Lulu M. Davis and daughter Bernice, of Oakland.
 Mrs. G. F. Patton and son, of Oakland.
 Mrs. Leonidas P. Kimball and little daughter Leonia, (p. 931) of S.F.
 Mrs. Grace M. Kimball, (widow of Levi Woodbury Kimball, No. 1967)
 Oakland, and daughter, Miss Gertrude.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter Kimball, of San Francisco.
 Mrs. Elisha Barnum Kimball and daughter Elma, of East Oakland.
 (her husband, who was in Sacramento the day of the Reunion, is the only
 son of William Jones Kimball, p. 473.)
 Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee Kimball, of San Francisco.
 Mrs. Mary A. (Clough) Kimball, (widow of Charles Bradbury Kim-
 ball, No. 1765, p. 810) of Palo Alto.
 Miss Sarah Louise Kimball, of Palo Alto and San Francisco.
 Miss M. Alice Kimball, of Palo Alto.
 Albert DeWitt Kimball of Palo Alto.
 Miss Elsie J. Kimball, (p. 1036) of Palo Alto.
 Miss Dora E. Kimball, (p. 1036) of Palo Alto.
 Mrs. George Prescott Kimball, (p. 713) of San Francisco.
 Miss Maud Foster Kimball, of S. F. (News, Aug. 1898, pp. 138-9.)
 Miss Fanny Kimball Freeman, of San Francisco, a granddaughter of
 Mary Clift (Kimball) Freeman, (p. 373 History; see News.)
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stokes Kimball, of San Francisco.
 F. W. Kimball, recently of San Luis Obispo, Cal., now of San Fran-
 cisco; his father Willard Kimball of Augusta, Maine
 Frederick G. Kimball, (p. 940) who was in San Francisco a couple of
 days, on his way to Alaska. (St. Michael's)
 Miss Emma Victoria Bishop, of Fruitvale, Alameda Co., Cal
 Miss Belle Sarah Bishop, of Fruitvale.
 Miss Lucy Kimball Bishop, of Fruitvale.
 (Daughters of Oliver Harvey and Margaret Ann (Adams) Bishop,
 granddaughters of Gurdon and Mary Ann (Crocker) Bishop; see page 501
 History. Gurdon Bishop, their grandfather, died in 1898.
 Thomas Danforth Kimball, of San Francisco. (News, May 1898.)
 Mrs. Lena (Kimball) Soule, of San Francisco. (News, May-June.)
 Harold Kimball Soule, " " "
 Miss Grace I. Kimball, " " "
 Mrs. Grace (Sprague) Pillsbury, " " "
 Edwin (Sprague) Pillsbury, " " "
 Mrs. Lillian Sprague Copping, " " "
 Mrs. Mary Louise (Kimball) Fitzsimmons, S.F., " "
 Miss Rebecca M. Kimball of San Francisco. (p. 700.)
 Mr. and Mrs. Miranda Kimball of Seminary Park, Alameda Co., Cal.
 (p. 812, No. 1770.)
 Mrs. Joann (Kimball) Clark, Melrose, Alameda Co., Cal. (p. 496.)
 Miss Anna A. Kimball, " " "



RED BLUFF, CAL.

April 25, 1899.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL,
Topeka, Kansas.

DEAR COUSIN:—Your letter and also the News at hand. In reply to your letter I would say, some time ago I wrote to Prof. Sharples and mentioned to him that John⁶ might be a brother to my grandfather Stephen⁶. He thought I was mistaken but later found it to be correct as in April News, 1898, page 75. I am confident that he, John, had a large family and in a letter written by my aunt Isophene Brankman in 1894 or 1895, she speaks of the death of a Dr. Geo. Kimball, her cousin. He was about 70 years of age and died from the effects of heat in Pasadena, near Los Angeles, California, to which place he had come from Kennebunk, Maine. His children are on a farm in Nebraska, but more than this I do not know, yet it may be that this George is a son of John⁶.

Another thing I wish to mention is, in the September News of 1898, page 159, the name of Herbert Harvey Kimball and Warren Webster Kimball, cousins, are spoken of. As far as I am able to find, no other mention than in this place is made of Warren-Webster; the other, however is traced on down. He is in my line of descent, but what I would like to know is *where* he comes in? Can you give me this information?

Thanking you for your trouble, I will close.

Remaining as ever, sincerely yours,

MRS. LILLIAN F. CHASE.



A new genealogical order has been instituted in New York entitled "The Order of the Settlers and Defenders of America." Its particular objects are to stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research, and to publish patriotic manuscripts and records and collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics; to mark patriot graves and to protect historic sites. The territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted is the several States, Territories and colonies of the United States, the District of Columbia and foreign countries, with principal office in New York City.



A great many of those who subscribed for the News for 1898 have not renewed for 1899. Nearly or quite all who first subscribed for 1899 have also ordered the numbers for 1898. They can still be had for 50 cents or \$1.00 for the two years.



Rev. C. O. Kimball was the orator Memorial Day at Edwardsville, Ill.



THIRD ANNUAL REUNION OF THE KIMBALL FAMILY ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 29, 1899.

DEAR COUSIN:—

Our Third Annual Kimball Reunion was an immense success. While there were not as many present as on previous occasions, we were all better acquainted with each other and there was more sociability among the cousins than has been apparent heretofore. Mr. Roy T. Kimball had engaged Golden Gate Hall for the day, but upon receiving regrets from quite a number of the family, and judging that we were to have only a few this year, we considered it best to meet at his home, No. 1230 Geary Street, which he kindly handed over to the consins for the occasion, stationing a man at the Hall to direct all who might come to the new address, a little further out. About fifty of the family were present, among them being several for the first time. Sickness and absence from the state prevented quite a number who were with us last year and the year before from attending this Reunion.

Among those present for the first time was Frederick G. Kimball, a nephew of Mrs. Orrin W. Bill, of Garden Grove, California, who has been a contributor to the "News," I believe, and son of Richard H. Kimball of Manhattan, Kansas; he had only just arrived in the city, and on receiving word at his hotel that the Reunion was on hand, he at once came out there; he said he was on his way to Alaska. Another new face was that of Mr. F. W. Kimball, a young attorney, recently of San Luis Obispo, in this state, now of San Francisco, son of Willard Snell Kimball, and grandson of John Kimball of Augusta, Maine. He is a very pleasant speaker, and made some remarks at the close of our business meeting, after lunch.

At the close of luncheon, Mr. Roy T. Kimball read to the consins your very interesting communication, which was received with applause. Then Deacon, also Captain, Charles Lloyd Kimball, of Healdsburg, made a little speech, in which he quoted approvingly extracts from Mrs. Alice (Kimball) Hopkins' very able article on the origin of the Kimball name, which appeared in the May issue of the "News," for extra copies of which I have to thank you on behalf of the cousins. Mrs. Hopkins has rendered the family a great service in bringing together all this information, and for one cannot speak too highly of her article. There is no doubt, in my mind, but that our name, Kimball is derived from the ancient Kimri, or Kymry, Cmri, Khumri, etc., as it has been variously spelled. But Mrs. Hopkins did not mention the fact that the ten tribes were so designated during their stay in Media because of the fact that they were Baal worshippers, which is, I understand, the meaning of the name, and for which worship they have been exiled from Palestine. However, I am glad to see there are some among our numerous and widely scattered cousins, some in Boston, some in Georgia, and others on the Pacific Coast who are studying along the same lines. To get back to our Reunion:—After the Deacon's



remarks, Mr. Roy Kimball called upon Wm. Parker Kimball (2057), and he responded with one of the finest true blue American, and most scholarly speeches it has ever been my good fortune to hear. He said he would try to give us an idea of the kind of life and surroundings of our first American ancestor, Richard Kimball, contrasting those times with the present. It was a splendid oration, and I wish all the cousins could have heard it.

After lunch and the speechmaking there was dancing in the banquet room down stairs, and more music and singing in the parlors upstairs, with cousins scattered all over the rest of the house, getting acquainted with each other. Miss Gertrude Kimball played on the piano and Mrs. Lilian (Sprague) Copping sang. A register was kept in which all who attended the Reunion of 1898 had signed their names, and this record was made also by those present this year.

At the business meeting, or election of officers, Mr. William Parker Kimball, was elected President; Mrs. Joan (Kimball) Clark, Vice President; Mr. Roy T. Kimball, Treasurer; and Miss S. Louise Kimball, Secretary. A motion by Mrs. Grace M. Kimball, nominating Mrs. Joan (Kimball) Clark for President was lost, or rather, Mrs. Clark refused the office, but accepted that of Vice-President. The matter of holding reunions annually, or once in two, or three years was considered, and it seemed to be the unanimous wish of those present to hold the reunions every year. The reunion next year, 1900, will be held on the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, on the opposite shore of the Golden Gate from San Francisco, in Marin County. (I have a plain view of the mountain and the Sleeping Beauty—a supposed likeness to the sleeping princess formed by the ridge of the group of mountains of which Tamalpais is the highest—from my windows on the tenth floor of the Mills Building. Our next reunion will probably be held in September.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

Our Supplement.

As part of the News this month we send an address or paper read by the editor before the Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at their April meeting. It may not be altogether in line with the purpose of the News, but we have given place to the letter of our Reverend cousin John C. Kimball, in which may be found the best story in his address about the celery ducks, a story which he credits to Rev. Minot J. Savage. We have since received his published address, and also one by Rev. Charles R. Brown of Oakland, Cal., delivered before the Sons of California. Neither of these tell us how we are to get out without going ahead. A writer in the June Atlantic Monthly, page 742, takes the same view in regard to British colonial influence that may be found in our supplement. Perhaps our Anti-Imperialist cousins (a meaningless term, by the way) may see things in a different light, or perhaps we may some day.



Unconscious Cerebration in History.

AN ADDRESS

READ BEFORE THE

Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

BY

GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN KIMBALL,

AT THE STATE HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1899.

PRINTED BY REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.



Unconscious Cerebration in History.

AN ADDRESS

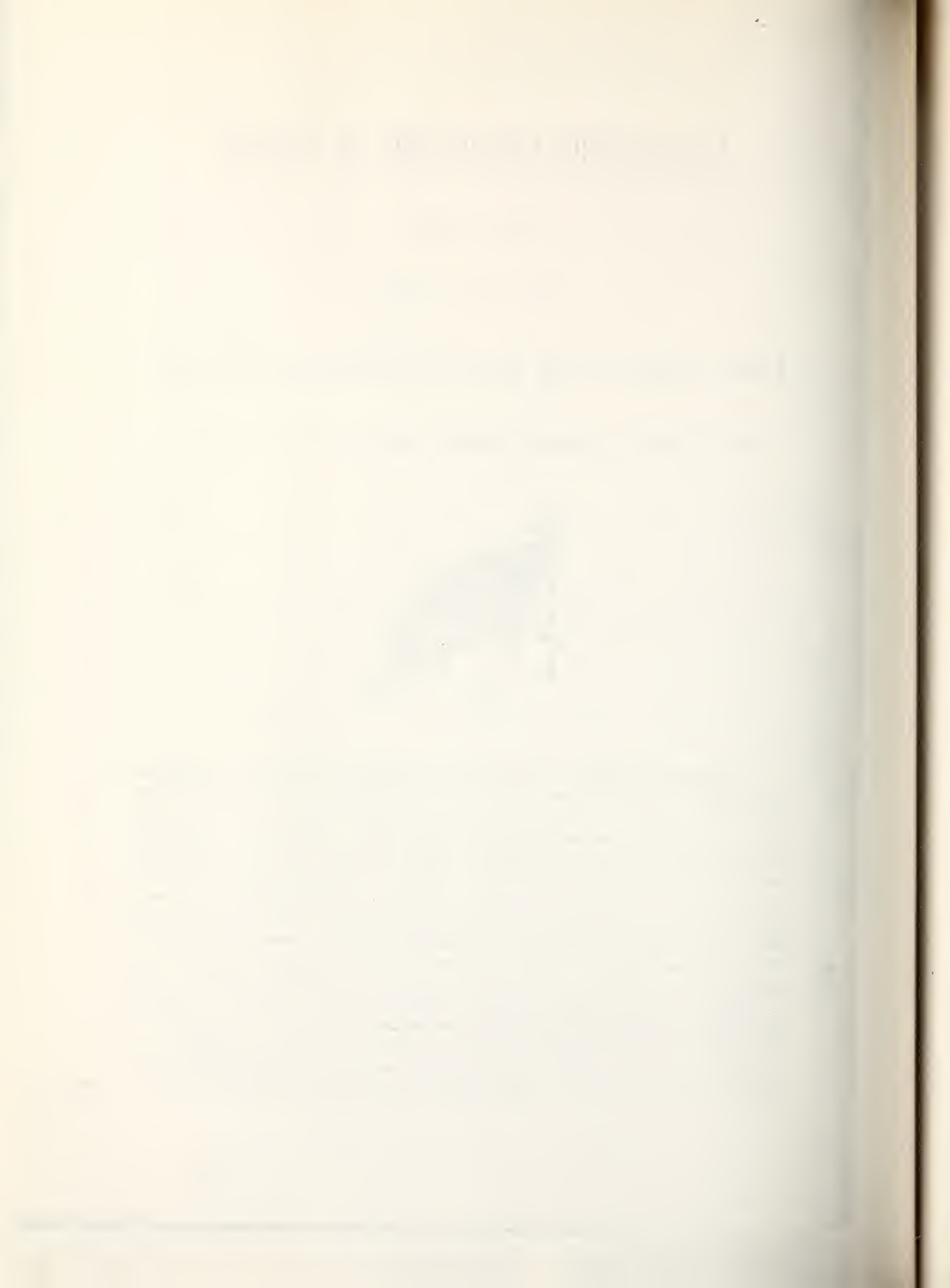
READ BEFORE THE

Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

AT THE STATE HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1899



This paper was read before the Kansas Society of Sons of the American Revolution not without some doubts as to its reception, and hence the apology with which it opened and which is retained. The paper did not fail to meet with some criticism, but not altogether as expected. The greatest and almost only objection made has been that Gen. John A. Logan was given some credit for the abolition of slavery that more properly belonged to William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner. There is a shade of humor in this criticism. The failure to comprehend the thought of the writer is evident. Not a particle of approval of Logan's antebellum course was intended. His well defined record on the slavery question was thought to afford a pertinent illustration of "unconscious cerebration" in United States History. John A. Logan, in and out of Congress, and until some months after the breaking out of the civil war, had been a most subservient tool of the slave power. He was probably more responsible for the so called "Black Laws" of Illinois than any other one person. The extremists of the south had been give ample reason to believe that he was and would remain in sympathy with their cause. It



was supposed that he represented a very considerable northern element. He made no attempt to correct this impression until weeks and even months after the democratic leaders as Stanton and Douglas had declared their devotion to the Union.

Very few are now ignorant of the fact that at the outbreak of the war Logan's sympathies were all with the south, and that it was only after the most persistent efforts on the part of Stephen A. Douglas, in which he exhausted argument and even threats that Logan was induced to declare for the Union. Even then room is left for a possible ungenerous suspicion. No one imagined the war would be so serious. It was predicted that it would be over in ninety days. Douglas was the great democrat of the state. Logan stood next in order of precedence. Douglas died June 3 unexpectedly. This left a vacancy in the United States Senate. What influence this had may not be known. But the Rubicon once crossed, Logan threw his whole soul into the Union cause. It was not his nature to do otherwise. He dazzled the army and the country by his dash and vigor, but, according to the evidence of the late C. A. Dana, in papers recently published, written while he was assistant secretary of war, and while with Grant at Vicksburg, Logan was greatly overrated if not as a fighter, certainly as a leader, in any such sense as Grant or Lee were leaders.

We admit having little admiration for the class of men to which Logan belonged. He had little of that devotion to principle that gave character to Wendell Phillips on the one extreme, and Wm. L. Yancey on the other. He was simply a machine politician and a machine soldier,—a gattling gun soldier if one chooses. But he had no such qualities as go to make the memory of Lincoln and Grant and Robert E. Lee a benediction to all, both north and south, who are willing to let the past rest in peace.

No merit is claimed for this paper. If there is anything of value herein, it appears in the effort to show that the struggle in which we are now engaged, was not sought by this nation, but that, once involved, any turning back would be cowardly, if not infamous. There are those who saw only virtue in the interference of this nation to prevent the extirpation of the Cuban people.

Some of these men are now lining up in history alongside the Tories of the revolution and the blue light federalists of the second war with Great Britain. Instead of peace their influence has been to prolong the war. Many Tories were good men; many blue light federalists were sincere and honest; many "Anti-Imperialist Leaguers" are now just as sincere. Perhaps they may yet come to see that they are just as mistaken now as their prototypes were in their days. They fail to tell how, or when, or where a halt could have been made. Humanity's call in the Philippines was as urgent as that in Cuba, and in both it is probably slight as compared with that which may soon come to us, unless Asia is saved from the ravishment of continental Europe. It at least seems possible that it may be the destiny of England and America to prevent this in the name of humanity. If this shall prove to be the result we shall find the subject of this paper illustrated anew, and again realize the truth of what our own "IRONQUILL" has expressed when he says:

"States like men,
Have destinies that take them—
That bear them on, not knowing why or how.

Office of
KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS,
Genealogical and Historical Monthly,
May 22, 1899.

G. F. KIMBALL.

KIMBALL PRINTING CO., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.



"How often do events, as if by chance, come unexpectedly to pass, for which not one had even dared to hope."—*Terence*.

As the dimensions of the tree are not always regulated by the size of the seed, so the Consequences of things are not always proportionate to the apparent magnitude of those events that have produced them. Thus, the American Revolution, from which little was expected, produced much; but the French Revolution, from which much was expected, produced little.—*Colton*.



MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

On this anniversary of the battle of Lexington, as well as that of the declaration of peace that followed the close of the seven years of war, naturally it might be expected that any address delivered before this Society would dwell largely upon the events pertaining to the opening days of the American Revolution. Certainly this would be most appropriate, but as there are others present who will do full justice to the anniversary occasion, I purpose leaving that field to them alone.

I have preferred to touch upon some other phases of more general history, cherishing a hope that possibly some profit may result in view of the existing condition of affairs in our own young, but history making country.

Permit me to add, however, at the very outset, that I do not feel absolutely secure in the position I have taken, or to be more definite, in some of the illustrations that I have attempted.

If, therefore, any apology were necessary for any portion of this paper, I prefer to make it at the beginning. I say this because I do not expect it to meet the approval of all. Then, it is possible, that by a stretch of the imagination, if one be so disposed, it may appear to trench upon the forbidden ground of both politics and religion.

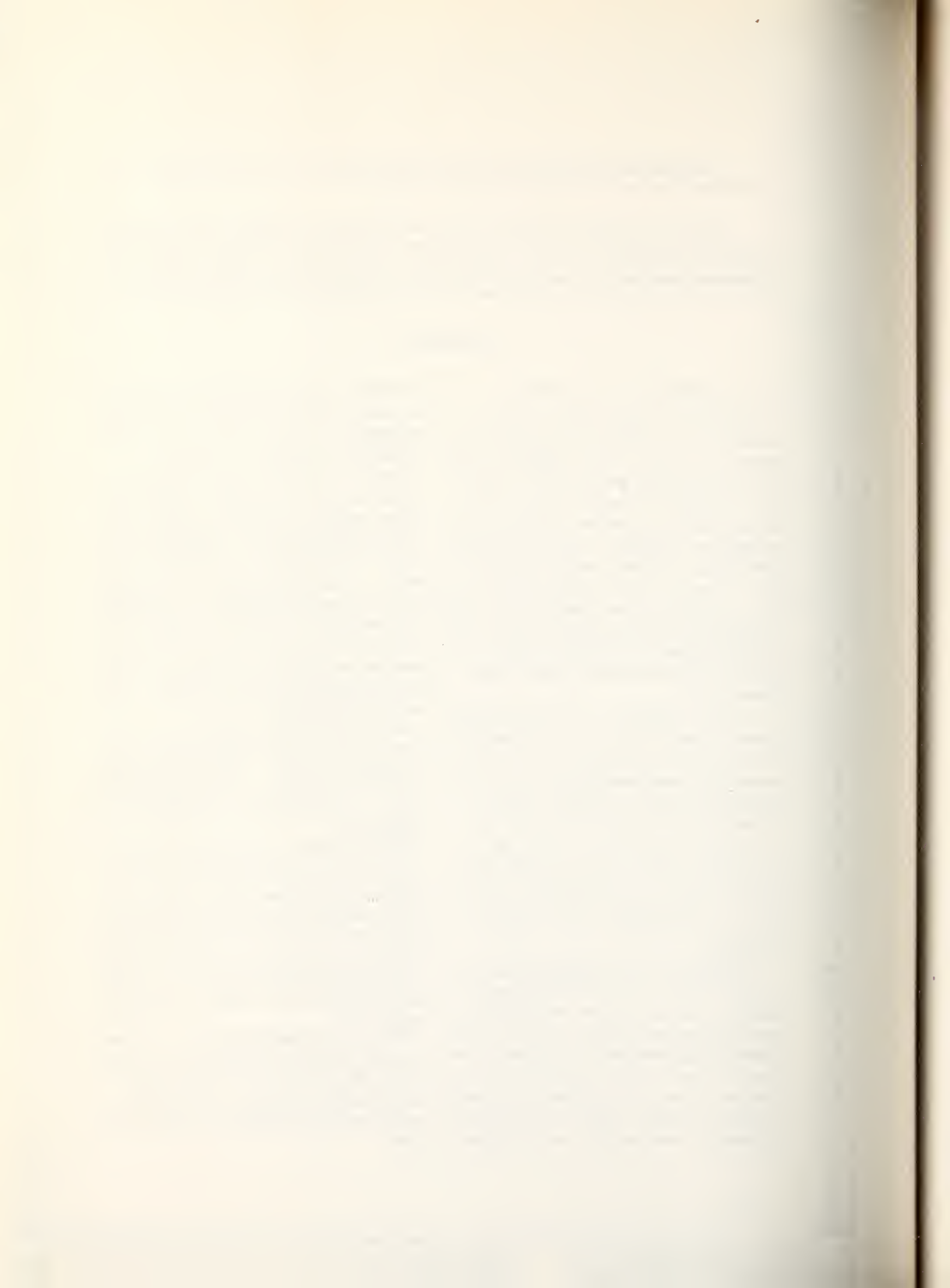
So I wish to aver at this time, that in any sense that reasonably can be contemplated by our constitution or rules, nothing of the kind is intended.

Really I have no thought that there can be any intent to debar allusion to either religion or politics, in the liberal use of these terms, in papers or discussion that may come before this society. In saying this much if I could have the least reference to dogmatic sectarianism, in the one case, or to partisan bigotry in the other, there could be no doubt of its being a violation of the spirit of this society. But such is not the case.

As a matter of fact religion, in some form is, and always has been, the handmaid of civilization. Yes, more, it is in fact the handmaid of barbarism the stage next lower than that of a crude civilization.

So, too, politics is in truth the handmaid of government, even in governments of low order, unless every person or subject is absolutely subservient to the will of one ruler. The higher the form of government the more of politics there must be in it, such real politics being the science of government itself.

Now do not imagine that I propose an essay upon these subjects, not even in the highest sense of the term. I have simply made this introduction in order, perhaps to disarm possible criticism.



I consider the Sons of the American Revolution as essentially and intensely a historical society. It may be that to some this simply means a sketch here, and a record there, of some man or some event in which one has a personal interest. To some it may mean only a record of battles fought and won, or fought and lost, of deeds of valor, of of chivalrous acts, of heroic ventures and marvelous escapes. Finally it may mean a record of military victory, a change of government, the birth of liberty.

Now all this is history, one phase of history, the most common phase of history. But it is not higher history. It is not a record of that subtle growth of humanity from a lower to a higher life that we call civilization, such as cannot easily be portrayed in words. It is surface or primary history. It is not the philosophy of history, which is about all there is to history beyond the quality it possesses of affording interest and amusement to the reader, and little if any real worth to the thorough student. There is more to history than mere romance.

A bit of canvas and a variety of pigments do not constitute a picture. The canvas may be finely wrought and the colors brilliant in their intensity, therefore interesting and attractive, but there is no artistic spirit seen until the artist has added his skill. So it is with historic canvas. The groundwork and the coloring must be such that great principles underlying national growth shall stand out to be seen and read in the ages yet to come. To write such history admits of no prevarication, no duplicity, no prejudice, but a devotion to truth, with the rare ability to analyze authorities and comprehend motives and purposes not always capable of explanation. There have not been many such writers of history.

It is said that an English lord once remarked to his son whose duty was to

entertain his invalid father; "Read me no history. It is all, all false." The different lights in which historians portray the working out of events, and the part that man takes in that work, are often so contradictory that no one need wonder that men like this English noble are found to distrust all written history. Evidently the greatest task of the impartial historian is not the mere writing of facts, but the work of sifting the true from the false.

Some of the best writers have held that the historian ought only to state facts leaving the conclusions to be drawn from them to the student alone. If this were done oftener there would be less sifting to do on the part of later historians, and less of prejudice be engendered.

At a recent meeting of this association I took occasion, briefly to comment upon some features of American history as we have it—this surface history to which I have referred, and to comment upon the injustice done to some heroes of the American Revolution, and to enter complaint at the undeserved honors heaped upon some who were not heroes.

It was in this connection that our fellow associate, Mr. Scott, remarked, that, after all, it is not so material that just credit be given to the individual, as to know that the principle involved in the issue has been gained. With this proposition we cheerfully agree.

It is a mooted question among historians, whether it is man who makes history or history that makes the man. I shall not attempt to discuss it in any way. In the philosophic sense man sinks into nothingness in either case. The man is nothing, the principle everything. But what is the principle, and why do we stop to deal with the individual? These are the questions I now wish to consider.



Whatever may be said as to the creation of history, I mean that living essence of progressive civilization—the individual is the instrument used, consciously or unconsciously, by God, Fate, Providence, or whatever term may be used to designate that unseen and incomprehensible power that controls the universe, and directs the destinies of nations often times into channels least expected by the most astute, the most righteous, and supposedly the most inspired of men.

If this position is sound, it then *does* become, in reality, a matter of importance whether the individual, living or dead has the credit he deserves. The living man may be supposed to act under ordinary circumstances, up to his convictions of duty, and on a line parallel with his general intelligence, whether it be Nebuchadnezzar feeding upon grass, Simeon Stylites wasting thirty years upon a monument, or Tarquenado at the Inquisition. But whether honest of purpose, or not, the follies and errors of the dead are to be avoided as well as those of the living. The men from whom we expect heroic deeds have a right to believe that the honors they win will not be stolen by others. The dead are the models to which the living look as worthy to be copied, or as examples to be shunned. It is important, therefore, that we have a correct estimate of those who take an active part in the making of history, not entirely as a matter of justice to them, but for the benefit of the existing generation. The light of the past is the guiding star of most people, and if it be a false or distorted light it is not strange that many are led astray.

Now if there is anything to this point. I wish to illustrate it further by a few examples. At the meeting of this society above referred to I briefly mentioned the fact that nearly all our written histories, including our school

histories, name Horatio Gates as the hero of the battle of Saratoga. I shall not enlarge upon this at this time further than to state in general terms that Gen. Gates was really one of the most incompetent of our Revolutionary generals, and one always suffering from petty jealousies.

His unworthy ambition induced him to cruelly rob Gen. Schuyler of honors that belonged to him. No purer patriot than Phillip Schuyler is mentioned in American History. Whether as citizen, statesman, or soldier, his character was one to challenge admiration. The plans of the campaign to entrap Burgoyne were largely his. Gates had no part in them. Yet he was able to secure the appointment of ranking officer of the American army a short time before the battle and thereby to reap the fruits that rightfully belonged to others.

General Gates took no active part in the battle of Saratoga. If he did not sulk in his tent, he lounged there and left the fighting to his generals and soldiers. His jealousy of Arnold whose heroic qualities had displayed renewed vigor at Stillwater, had caused his relief from duty, and therefore he had no command when the battle began. But Arnold could not stand idly by and see the patriot army waver and give way for the want of leadership, and so as a volunteer he rushed to the rescue, and he and Daniel Morgan became the actual heroes of Saratoga.

The pusillanimity of Gates made him as willing to steal the honors of Arnold and Morgan on this occasion, as he had been to rob Schuyler of merits that were his.

Why, then, were the earlier writers of our history willing to pervert the truth that later historians have made clear? The answer is found in the simple fact that Benedict Arnold the traitor was the hero of Saratoga.



Our narrow, bigoted and sometimes over zealous historians of that day could never persuade themselves, after he became a traitor, to give Benedict Arnold credit for any good thing done before or afterwards. It was all the more aggravating for them to admit that Arnold won the battle of Saratoga holding no official command, because that was the turning of the tide—the decisive battle of the war. It was hard to admit that the traitor Arnold, had in all probability saved the cause of the revolutionary patriots.

But to disguise the truth is not the proper way to write history. It is not history at all. And yet, until within the last few years, at least, our revolutionary histories have been full of such conceits. Probably no one can be found, in the least degree, to apologize for the overwhelming error of Benedict Arnold. Nothing can palliate his crime of treason. But there is an old saying that the devil should have his due, and so should Benedict Arnold. He was one of the ablest generals of the revolution, and stood next to Gen. Greene in military capacity and in the confidence of Washington. If he was a traitor he is not the only one who would have betrayed the patriot cause. It is more than probable that Gates himself, under conditions similar to those under which Arnold was placed, would have been no better. Certain it is that up to this period Arnold had shown greater devotion and had endured more sacrifices for the patriot cause than Gates.

Gen. Charles Lee was a more contemptible traitor than Arnold. His schemes to supplant Washington began almost as soon as the latter was appointed commander of the American forces. But the traitor General Lee had the skill to conceal his duplicity, and until recently, about all that was really known of his traitorous attempts we learn from the slight cen-

sure given him by Washington at Monmouth, and his temporary suspension from service. More recently letters from his own hand have come to light wherein he deliberately proposed to betray the American Army into the hands of General Howe and only a change of plans by the American generals prevented its consummation.

The actions of the Continental Congress were often incomprehensible, and no subsequent light has made them quite clear. The patience of Washington was often taxed. His greatness nowhere shows to better advantage than in his dealings with this erratic body. "Friends at Court" appear to have had remarkable influence. Gates was made by them. Gen. Schuyler was one of their victims. Arnold was another, but without the saving conditions that surrounded Schuyler. Despite his great record in Canada, at Herkimer and wherever a deadly conflict was on, Arnold was the victim of persecution and misrepresentation. He was aggravated to a needless degree by his enemies, and that he might have been influenced to some extent by his wife, who was in sympathy with the Tories is altogether probable, but none of this can be urged in his defense. But General Charles Lee had no reason for his conduct, except a mean jealousy and desire to supplant Washington. The injustice done to Arnold was not allowed to die with him. Our prejudiced historical writers have always portrayed him in the most offensive light. As a child he is made to appear cruel, delighting in torturing insects and animals, playing truant at school, and growing up in ignorance. There is little foundation for all this. His childhood averaged well with that of other boys. His education was fair to say the least. He wrote and spoke well and had some knowledge of Latin. This much at least is due to Benedict Arnold. That he suffered mental



agony in after years is well known. His repentance was deep and sincere, as shown by the pains he took to educate his sons so that his name might to some extent be redeemed. And they lived to do him honor.

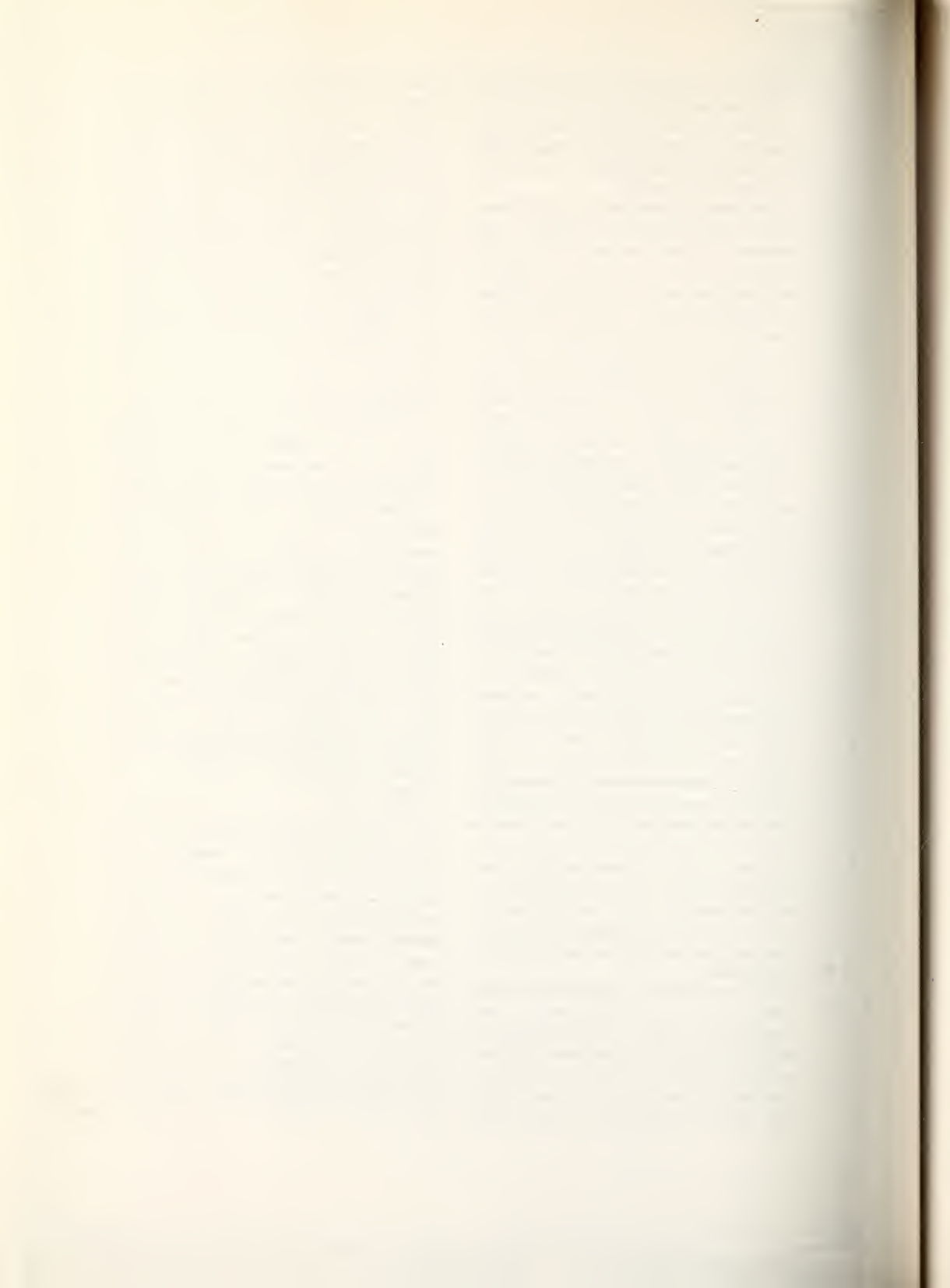
The name of another revolutionary hero I shall not fail to mention. His heroism was not like that of Arnold's before his treason, but it was as patriotic, and was never tarnished by treason nor cowardice. Yet this name is obscured in American History. It would not be easy omitting the names of Washington and Franklin, to say who did more for the revolutionary cause than Thomas Paine. And yet his name has been seldom mentioned by the writers of popular American History, and then as one to be treated with opprobrium. And all this because he was not a believer in the orthodox religion of that day and of this. Unfortunately much of American History, especially that of an early day was written by narrow sectarian preachers, who seemed to have held theories similar to those held by promoters of the inquisition, and so everything necessary must be distorted to serve their purpose. The truth was withheld where it did not line up with their ideas. If any thing seemed lacking to make a lively incident, some myth was invented like that of Parson Weems about Washington and his hatchet. Or Arnold must be made to torture dumb animals, or stories made up of Connecticut blue laws that prohibited a man from kissing his wife on Sundays. And many there are who believe these fictions and cherish them as interesting features of American history.

The revolutionary period developed many heroes and statesmen. They were by no means of one mind, but while Hamilton and Jefferson differed, no one dares question the patriotism and honest purpose of both. But the great democrat of the revolu-

tionary period was not Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Franklin. Remember I do not use the name democrat in the modern party sense. The one person who had a clearer perception, of the rights of man, than any other of the early American patriots was probably Thomas Paine. Without any reference to his religious convictions, no man of that age foresaw so clearly the possible development of the democratic idea—the right of man to govern himself—as did Thomas Paine. The influence of no man of that age was more far reaching, or is more felt at this day, unconscious as we may be of the fact.

And yet the name of Paine does not figure conspicuously in our common histories. As intimated before, much of our history has been written simply to unveil what the writers desired to show and to conceal what they did not care to make known. If these same writers could have obscured the names of Jefferson and of Franklin, whose religious views were not greatly different from those of Paine, they would probably have shared the same fate. Fortunately for them and for the country, they both were many sided men. They both shone with marvelous brilliancy along too many lines of usefulness to permit their names to be obscured.

But enough in relation to individuals. So far we have dealt solely with what we termed surface history. We might compare this feature of history, and it is about all the average reader understands by the term, with our earthly body that exists only for a time, and then passes away. But as there is more to human life, as is generally understood, than the mere body, so there is a living spirit—a soul in history as in human life. We call it philosophy of history. It is the resultant effects of time and human effort. It is the birth and growth of



events without special relation to individual human effort. It is to this that I now call attention.

It would seem to matter little what the individual does, or whether his memory is preserved at all, so far as concerns results. Events seem to develop regardless of human agency, sometimes as contemplated, and often directly the opposite. The fact is that civilization has seldom been a product of premeditated design. This thought long ago found expression in the old adage that "Man proposes, but God disposes." A hurried glance into the past shows that civilization has steadily progressed westward, first finding a centre in one place then in another. One readily recalls Alexandria, Constantinople, Venice, Bruges, London. It will be noted that these have all been consecutively, the great centers of commerce. Civilization has followed lines of trade, for the obvious reason, that the wants of mankind, supplied only by trade, are the foundations of civilization. These wants consist of physical and mental necessities, which include also the spiritual needs of humanity. Trade meets these physical wants and religion in some form, the spiritual or mental.

In civilization where the imagination is the active mental element, this religion will naturally be fanciful. It appeals to the curiosity, to faith, to the love of the marvelous, to necromancy and even to the vagaries of the alchemist.

As the average mind grows stronger and more practical the religious or worshipful idea of mankind, grows stronger also, and becomes more or less based in intellectual thought.

But this is a line we have neither time nor disposition to follow further than it illustrates our subject. At the outset we said that religion is the handmaid of civilization, and that civilization is the event of history. Now

this handmaid is often, as justice is portrayed, quite blind. In treating of the human brain the physician will discourse to us about "unconscious cerebration." The philosophical historian may, and indeed often does the same thing. Hence he is often compelled to notice how apt the plans of men are to miscarry. It is the unexpected that happens. We have made no distinction between the religious and the moral purpose that has most to do with advancing civilization. There are few men of prominence in the active work of life who do not claim to be actuated by a moral purpose. With a civilized people moral qualities go hand in hand with physical energies. One writer of political science has said that the predominance of a moral purpose in politics is always a portentous phenomenon under a constitutional government.

Now let us glance briefly at some examples of human development for the purpose of seeing how frequently the "best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-glee."

In one of his lectures on the growth of civilization, M. Guizot remarks on the revolutions that took place during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that if the men most active in producing them had been conscious of the results to follow their action, there would have been no such revolutions. Other historians have remarked to the same effect, so that to some degree it may be said that in history making the law of negative prevails. Let us cite a few examples. It will be necessary to refer mostly to nations older than our own. We have ourselves not made much history. We are too young. Probably we have made a good beginning and may afford a few youthful examples.

We begin by referring to the granting of Magna Charta. And right here we also strike one of the falsities of history. It is usually represented that



the Great Charter was granted as a concession to the people. This is the popular idea still, but is by no means the fact. If either King John or his barons could have foreseen results, there would have been at Runnymede, no demand for the charter by the barons on the one hand, and none granted by the king on the other. Neither party had any conception of events that were to follow. It affords a fine sample of unconscious cerebration in history. It was destined to weaken, and finally to practically destroy the prerogatives of both kings and barons.

Magna Charta was forced from John by his barons purely in their own interests. It was at the time a victory for the aristocracy. The people were mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Neither king nor barons cared more for the people than for their cattle. The king was pressing the barons and they resented it. The barons rebelled. The people had no part in it. They were mere vassals, serfs to be bartered and sold with the lands they tilled if it was transferred. They were without representation in the government. It was a later king who rebelled against the encroaching power of the lords, who took advantage of the provisions found in the great charter which had lain dormant more than a hundred years, and called the people to his aid to suppress the movement of the barons to usurp the whole power of government. It was not till then that a parliament of the people was instituted. From that time on the power of both lords and kings began slowly to decline. And thus was England's greatest revolution an unpremeditated event. It was not only the greatest of English revolutions, but the greatest known to civilization.

It is by no means our purpose to discuss the general effect of the great religious Reformation of the sixteenth century. Certainly Martin Luther con-

templated no such results as followed. Even if he had counted upon the building up of a religious hierarchy in competition with that of Rome, he would have stood horrified at the thought that out of his reformation there would spring up widespread infidelity. And yet this was one result of the great reformation. There is little doubt today that the skepticism of France and of some other portions of continental Europe, may be traced to the reaction of the extreme teachings of many of the early protesting reformers. The simple fact has often been a matter of comment and regret among religious peoples. What may have been the influence of this skepticism upon civilization is not for us to say. Such results were surely far from those intended, but that they followed has been held by many learned thinkers. It has also been observed that this so called spirit of infidelity prevails largely among the most intellectual communities who claim the need of a more satisfying religious belief than is offered by any extreme sectarian creed, and that therefore more liberal and more rational forms of worship have grown up more in harmony with this enlightened age. We instance this as a historic feature neither to affirm nor to deny its truth, but only to illustrate another phase of the points herein made. But perhaps an instance of the kind under consideration, that has scarcely commanded a thought until quite recently, is one that promises to be the most remarkable in the world's history. This American nation of ours that has so startled the activities of all other nations within the last twelve months, and clearly bids fair to be the greatest civilizing and the grandest christianizing power the whole world has ever known, undoubtedly had its origin in the persecution of the English Puritan. It was the Puritan that gave spirit and virility to this nation, and the Puritan was driven



from his island home and forced to a new continent, to build up a new nation the destiny of which it is impossible to conceive. How little was suspected then that seeds were sown that would bring forth, in the early twentieth century, a christian power that would surpass that of the mother country and become the dominating civilizing influence of the earth?

We might here allude to an illustration with opposite results. Four centuries ago, Spain, the most powerful nation of Europe was a center of culture and refinement. It led in commerce and discoveries. Its naval and military power was the admiration as well as the dread of the world. Ferdinand and Isabella were among the most enlightened rulers of the age. Their statesmen were men of capacity and their purpose was to lay the foundations, after the union of Castile and Aragon, of a great and beneficent kingdom. By no stretch of the imagination can it be held that the best Spanish intelligence of that age deliberately contemplated national suicide. Yet nothing could more surely have produced this result than the wholesale extirpation of the Jews and the banishment of the Moriscoes from the country. The one class represented the trade interests of the nation, and the other the skilled labor. It left the country without capital and without artisans. Had it not been for the vast wealth poured in by the new world the national decay would have been far more rapid.

To return now to our own national history. We have not much ripened fruit to show. We can hardly say that the pilgrim fathers would not have braved the dangers of the new world, if they could have been foreseen. They might have done so. They were made of that kind of material. There is more doubt perhaps in case of the settlers of Jamestown. In the case

of our Revolutionary fathers there is also doubt. It seems marvelous now that they dared to rebel. They knew neither their own strength nor that of the mother country. From every rational standpoint the odds were against them. With justice on their side and their lives in their hands they went to battle for independence. What this really meant was ill understood when Paul Revere made his midnight ride to Lexington. It was imperfectly understood for a long time afterwards. It was simply a combination of circumstances that prevented Great Britain from bringing its full power against the rebellious colonies that enabled them to conquer. It is safe to say however that the Revolutionary fathers could have had no comprehension of what the United States would become in a century after the adoption of the constitution. If they could not conceive the material advancement we were to make, no more could they imagine the new phases our civilization would assume before the opening of the twentieth century. What to do with the slavery system that had become fastened upon the colonies, was the great problem of the day. It continued for more than seventy years to overshadow every other question, and finally it brought into action a new party organization whose destiny was to effect its ultimate downfall. The growth of this party affords another example in American history of this unconscious cerebration to which we have alluded.

While there was a class of extreme abolitionists who were willing to go to any length in opposition to slavery, we believe it to be quite certain that if the organizers of the republican party could have foreseen in 1855, all that was to follow within ten years from that date, the party would simply never have been organized.



In this connection there occurs another thought along this line. As this whole question of slavery has long since passed into history, and is no longer a question of party politics, we assume that we may treat it as past history. We shall only aim to touch one incident as it bears upon the subtle development of events to which we have so far mostly confined this paper. The slave holding states themselves were foolhardy in rushing into the rebellion. Nor would they have done so but for false hopes that were held out to them by northern sympathizers with the slave system. Slavery was abolished by war, not directly, but incidentally. It is curious to note some facts in this connection. There were a few northern men of much prominence upon whom the rebellious states relied. One of these was Edwin M. Stanton who entered Buchanan's cabinet, and did more to save the union before the inauguration of Lincoln than any other one man. This was a blow to the southern cause, as severe as it was unexpected. Another was Stephen A. Douglas who promptly declared for the Union, but died when the war had hardly begun.

But there was one other character more in touch with the southern leaders than either of these. Today that name occupies a strange place in American history. Some two years ago there was unveiled in the city of Chicago, the largest equestrian statue in the United States. It was of a soldier who had won laurels on many a heroic field. Perhaps no other soldier had a firmer hold upon the hearts of the people at that time than John A. Logan. And that popularity he retained, especially with the veterans of the army until his death.

He had been a life-long aggressive supporter of the slave system. If the men who were working for the extension of slave territory, depended

more upon any one northern sympathizer than another, that man was John A. Logan. They believed he had the power and they relied upon him to create a division in the north. Yet no one, with all his devotion to the slave power, did more, possibly no one did so much to overthrow it. Not any nor all the abolitionists of New England did more.

Garrison and Phillips and Sumner labored for a purpose. They sought a definite end, and that end was the abolition of slavery which was anchored in the constitution. It might have been reached in time. Not certainly during the present century by their methods.

Slavery was abolished by war. Logan's influence in abolition was the work of a two-edged sword. He was a leader, a representative, far more than either Stanton or Douglas, of a small class of northern men devoted to slavery, who by alluring promises led the slave states into rebellion. He introduced bills into the Illinois legislature and secured their passage that made any colored man in that free state but little better than a slave. His course in congress was of the same general character, so that the slave power, as it was called then, trusted him implicitly.

It is not improbable that in those troublous days, during the closing weeks of Buchanan's administration, the war might have been averted, had northern men like Logan joined early with Stanton and Douglas in defense of the union. Southern hopes must have been checked at least. But great numbers hesitated, and among them Logan. His position was doubtless to him a trying one. As has been said his sympathies were, and always had been with the south. It is certain that at one time he contemplated raising a company in southern Illinois to aid in the rebellion. Later on he was led to



a change of mind. This was through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, but it was not until the battle of Bull Run, nearly six months after the war had practically opened that the die was finally cast. From that time on Gen. Logan wielded his sword for the union cause with all the vigor he had before displayed in favor of slavery. In other words he fought valiantly to put down the rebellion, that all his influence previously had, unconsciously helped to bring about, and with that downfall followed the abolition of the slave system he had so vigorously upheld. With any partisan thought in mind the revival of themes like this and of so recent date would certainly be out of place before a society such as this. It is not easy to handle reminiscent subjects of this character even when they have passed into history. Partisan feelings cast their shadows a long way behind, but with a judgment sufficiently philosophical one may profit largely by delving into fields even recently tilled.

But little can we gain of immediate benefit from all that has so far been said unless we can learn the lesson we have intended to illustrate. If I correctly understand the underlying purpose of this society it is something more than to make a fad of the American Revolution. It, and other patriotic societies have more important work to do. We need not flatter ourselves that this age is very greatly different from those that have passed.

There have been changes in methods and an accelerated pace is manifest. There is clearly a difference in our civilization. The quality is higher. More has been granted to this age and more will be expected. An infinity of future lies before mankind. Democracy is in the ascendant but not yet triumphant. Religious liberty does not prevail. The rights of man are not recognized, not even among the

most civilized and enlightened of nations. The world is still struggling in darkness, even though the light seems now and then to be breaking. The work of every historical society and every civilizing influence should lend its aid. All philanthropic and educational bodies desire the upbuilding of the human family.

The sincere purpose of all organizations that claim to seek the alleviation of mankind is not to be lightly questioned.

The greatest need of this age, as it has been of other ages, is a broader and higher intellectual light. "*Licht, licht, mere licht*," is said to have been the despairing cry of Goethe. Such has been the despairing cry of the ages.

If it is true that history teaches a lesson, how then are we to take it home to ourselves as a nation. Within the past year an epoch has opened in American history. One hundred years ago today the battle of Lexington was fought. It opened the fire of the American Revolution. Some thought it a mistake, a terrible calamity. Good men conscientiously opposed it. Philanthropists like Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, could not favor it. Bitter antagonisms grew up not only in American but in England, where strong elements favored the colonists. But these were mere incidents. They exist wherever conflicts exist. Opposing influences have been present in all our wars. Well meaning opposition. Good men, scholarly men, statesmen, senators, men in high places, are present examples. Their antagonism is not serious, but it is illustrative. The individual developments are the same now as ever. National developments change. The civilizing force moves onward. It is interesting as well as instructive to note its steps.

Reference has already been made to the Puritan movement. That movement was the crystallization of what



may be called the Cromwellian idea. We want to dwell somewhat upon this point, for out of this Puritan movement have grown the most powerful civilizing forces the world has yet known and whose future is now but dimly realized.

Oliver Cromwell has no place in Westminster. His name never appears among the rulers of England. Even the old Puritan, both in England and America has largely dropped from the popular memory. Yet the Puritan influence has never been so powerful as today. Cromwellianism is doubtless the greatest embodiment of the Puritan idea. Up to his time there had been little segregation of Anglo-Saxon power. There is no complete recognized segregation now. But it began to form about the Elizabethan era. It began by persecution and by disintegration. The broken and despised portions were forced off, or allowed to seek homes in a new and unknown land. They built up a new nation with high ideals, religious, political, social. As it grew into power and recognition its reflex influence was felt in the mother country. It was accelerated by the liberal thought that had been left behind. The American Revolution, not only gave liberty to the American colonies, bringing to them a new and vigorous growth, but it also served to broaden English thought. English liberty surely received a new impetus. Puritan influence had its effect upon the English church and is still at work. In the new America the same English church began gradually to have its effect upon the Puritan thought. And so the two nations, both christian, and both liberty loving, began to draw into close union. As great national powers they were both Anglo-Saxon in character. United they were able to be the arbiters of the world.

The late Spanish war brought these two great powers together. We need

not here go into the causes of this war. We prefer to deal with conditions as they appear at present and in the distant horizon.

There is much useless discussion in regard to national expansion. The very thought is trifling. The war is said to have been one of humanity because of the suffering of thousands of people in Cuba. There is something in this, a trifle only.

Apparently we have reached an epoch in the world's history. As a people we are changing our national policy, not in regard to territorial expansion, for we have always done that as opportunity offered. But we are lending our power and influence for the extension of civilization. In doing this we are but keeping step to the music of the ages. We are extending the field of christian influence. It is clearly not the studied thought of man. The christian recognizes in it the hand of God. Others will say it is the natural outgrowth of material conditions which unwittingly is equivalent to the christian idea. Others say "Manifest Destiny." Whatever it may be clearly our duty is to accept the situation which no power seems able to change and bravely meet the responsibilities as they arise. They will not be light. We shall need the highest degree of patriotism, the greatest wisdom and the wisest christianity and civilization. The very thought of religious and political liberty implies it. If territorial expansion follows as a necessary sequence, such necessity must have recognition, and instead of playing the part of a Jonah the American citizen must meet his duties as becomes men and heroes.

The flag of this western Anglo-Saxon nation has been chosen to lead a world wide christianizing movement, not yet within the comprehension of men. It is a duty handed down from Plymouth Rock. It is the more refined



and universal Cromwellian idea of christianity.

This flag is the symbol of advanced civilization. In peace it has been the symbol of commercial progress, of personal freedom and religious liberty. It is the symbol of National and personal energy, of refinement and cultivation, and modest worth.

In war it is the symbol of National power, determination and self reliance. In victory it is the symbol of a generosity and chivalry hitherto unknown among the nations of the earth. The American Flag is symbolic of more than all this. It is symbolic of a new National genius,—a genius as varied and novel in character as it is marvelous in strength. Something has been heard of the wonderful capacity of American mind before this. The world saw something of it during the war of the rebellion. It was regarded then, and since, as exceptional, spasmodic, ephemeral. Whatever the old world nations saw then of American characteristics they regarded as temporary or abnormal. The last year has brought new light to the world.

The old nations have cherished the idea that no government could be a war power without a large standing army. They have had an idea that any nation would be weak in diplomacy where no class existed that had not years of artful diplomatic experience. Our little war with Spain has set the world a wondering. It has set some of our own people a thinking. The ability of the Nation to meet these great emergencies we call our reserved power. But in what does it consist? Where does it lie dormant, year after year, until some great event brings it into action?

When the conditions are threatening we are wont to ask ourselves where are the men for the times. Where are our great statesmen, our diplomats, our admirals, our generals? The crisis

comes on and then come the men to meet it. A seafaring man, generally unknown, sends out a report from Manila Bay that resounds throughout the world. Others destroy an entire fleet, in an hour or two at Santiago, where skill and daring did far more than Drake and Hawkins did against the same national enemy before the powers of the air stepped in to finish the destruction of the Armada. An unknown country lawyer is called to take the helm of State and proves himself the equal of any in skilled diplomacy. Another country lawyer from Ohio, comes up as another once did from Illinois, the first man in the nation, and with a firmness and sagacity not equalled since the days of Lincoln lays his hand upon the unsteady elements,—the jingoes of the Nation, and holds them in leash, until the time for action comes. It is human greatness, springing apparently from nowhere. It is the Anglo-Saxon type of Minerva springing fully armed from the head of Jove. And where is all this greatness, this reserved power, born and nurtured, and kept ready to appear at the Nation's call? We answer that it is bred and preserved in the greater average intelligence and education of the American people. Its foundation lies down in the christian sentiment of the Puritan descendants. It is born in our system of common schools. It is an outgrowth of our newspapers and magazines that go into every household and make every home in the land a forum for discussion of public affairs. From this substratum we build that broader education of the masses that marks a difference between this and other peoples. It is this higher and broader education of the masses, coupled with our system of self-government that gives the naturally superior minds of our people that alertness of perception that enables them to meet all conditions as they arise.

The old fogies of the old world and of



the new world talk of our traditions. It is an old world theory this worship of political traditions. The spirit of the American Nation has due regard for tradition and learns the lesson it has to teach. But it is not to be handicapped by usage and tradition. It meets conditions as they appear. If the American Indian will be civilized and christianized, we are ready and willing to do it. If not, he simply becomes exterminated. But we do not do it as Spain exterminated the Jews and the Moriscoes, the Caribbean Indians; the Aztecs, or the natives of Peru.

So we will be able to meet every demand in the regeneration of the Philippines. It is the call of humanity, of civilization, of Christianity. We are ready and able to meet this call. We declare this when we raise the American flag over new territory. The promise of the American flag is current throughout the earth today.

That promise may prove to be that 500,000,000 Asiatics shall not ruthlessly be torn asunder by grasping and greedy continental Europe. The American flag planted in the Philippines supported by England means just this. It indicates peace, not war.

The great English nation has within the last twelve months come to realize all this as never before. This first branch of the Anglo-Saxon power has heretofore carried on its christian civilizing work alone. Heathen India and savage Africa have been brought to a higher plane. A century of unaided effort has been given to this work, while the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race has been preparing itself for what now appears to be its great destiny.

During this century two notable movements have been going forward. While the United States has been dormant nearly all the continental European nations have been reaching out for portions of Asia and Africa. Wherever

an opportunity offered some national octopus has sought to fasten its tentacles. It would be difficult to point out a case of this kind inspired by or accompanied with any sort of christian purpose. A thought of a better civilization has had little place in all these efforts. In the case of Spain its colonizing schemes, began much earlier, are too well known to need further reference.

The time has now come when no more really savage or so-called unoccupied or ungoverned country can be found. In consequence every considerable nation of continental Europe is today casting about for weaker nations to plunder, either in Africa or Asia. China seems to be the favorite victim of all. Thus we seem to approach the culmination of the first movement.

The second movement may be found in the gradual drawing together of the two Anglo-Saxon families. For more than a century there has been a decrease in national, political and sectarian antagonisms. The cavalier and the puritan have met and understand such other better. The royalist and the democrat are not so far apart. The churchman and the dissenter are more tolerant. Even the non-conformist has grown to be something of a ritualist. Even the great Wesleyan movement, an event that might in itself afford a chapter on unconscious cerebration in history, had its influence in modifying the English church.

And so there is today more of christian and national unity between England and America than ever before. If therefore we read history aright, there is more in this than has yet appeared on the surface. Not the war with Spain nor the present war with the Filipinos, can be regarded as a war of humanity in the usual limited sense. Up to this time only preliminary steps have been taken. It is hoped that no more may be needed. At all events it is almost certain that the utter dis-



memberment of Asia by brute force, with no civilizing and christianizing purpose, will not be tolerated. The power to prevent this will be Anglo-Saxon, England and the United States combined.

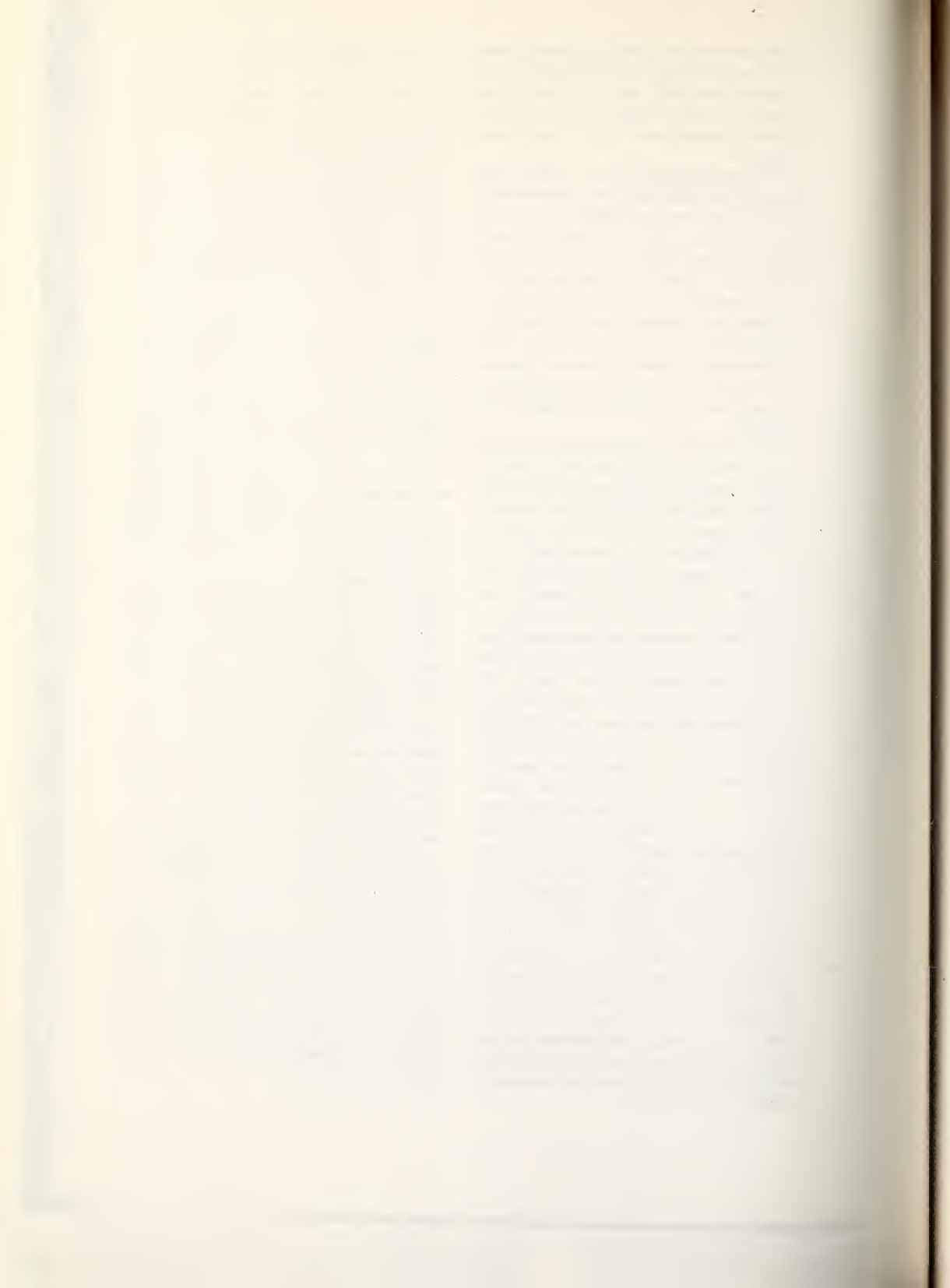
The present condition of these eastern peoples is not popularly understood. There is not one, probably, that is not on a decline. Not one is really christianized—not one that has religious strength. Even the Moslem faith in Arabia and Turkey is without power to preserve and protect itself. Persia is liable to be overrun at any time. The inroads upon China by Russia, France, Italy and Germany have no significance beyond that of ruthless seizure and robbery.

The vast difference between the colonizing work of England and that of continental Europe must not be overlooked. English colonies are remarkably independent. They are civilized and christianized. Arts and industries are encouraged. Trade and manufactures follow. One can hardly recall a single colony of any continental nation that receives any such consideration, while the English colonies have always been more or less under humanitarian influences. Missionary and educational institutions, very different from those that followed the track of Spanish settlement have gone hand in hand with British colonization. Herein may be seen the impress of the Puritan. It may be said that trade and commerce and ambition have inspired British policy. Confessedly so to a great extent. But never as in the invariable case with Spain to the sacrifice of all humanitarian principle. The Anglo-Saxon is practical. It may be that the humane policy is the best political policy. Pity if it were not so. Better it certainly is than the Spanish policy of priestcraft, robbery and extermination. Better indeed than a more liberal colonial policy in which none but mercenary considerations enter.

The United States has not been a colonizing nation. Anglo-Saxon America has been more than one hundred years in training as a national athlete, seeking no combats, believing in human freedom, shirking no responsibility. No conflict with Spain was sought.

Abraham Lincoln spared no more effort to prevent war with the South, than President McKinley did with Spain. No other nation similarly situated would have done so much. No war with the Filipinos was contemplated. It followed as an unavoidable incident. Altogether this whole Spanish affair affords another probable illustration of unconscious cerebration in history. We say probable illustration because final results are by no means in view. There is every indication that we are on the verge of tremendous events, the like of which the world has never known. We may have no belief in manifest destiny. We may be peace loving as we are. But no people has ever yet been able to resist the powers that be. The events of the past year could not have been avoided. We cannot escape the conditions of the present without opening the way for untold calamities. They must be met.

As there is no course for this nation to follow than that into which it has unconsciously drifted the duty of every American patriot seems clear. In view of all historic precedents and in the light of modern civilization, our individual and national duty would seem to be plain. There is no occasion for captious argument and faultfinding. What is just the wisest policy may not always be clear. But the hands of the government in what appears to be the wisest will be upheld by every clear-minded patriot. Responsibilities may be great. They have been great before, but in no emergency has the nation failed in its ability to meet them. It will not fail now.



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Deacon Ephraim Kimball, No. 520.

Family History, page 290. Ephraim⁶ (Ephraim⁵ Ephraim⁴ Thomas³ Thomas² Richard¹). From a paper read by Ebenezer Bailey before a late meeting of the Fitchburg, Mass., Historical Society. The author of this paper is son of Ebenezer F. Bailey who married Dorothy Sawyer Kimball. See Fam. Hist. p. 525, No. 1054-vii.

Ephraim, the grandfather of Deacon Ephraim Kimball, was born in Bradford, April 29, 1699, (Fam. Hist. p. 86) and whose mother was his father's first wife, Deborah Pemberton. His first wife was Anna Tenney, his second wife, Mary Whittier, and his third wife Sarah Mulliken. He died Dec. 23, 1743, and in his will, he orders his negro girl sold to pay his debts. He owned land in Rowley, in Chester, N. H., also in Lunenburg, Mass. His brother Thomas also bought land in Lunenburg, and removed there about 1730. His brother Thomas had two sons who were prominent in local history, --George Kimball, (p. 152) who resided in Lunenburg, and Amos who was one of the principal citizens of Fitchburg. Amos lived on what is now the estate of Henry Hale, on South Street. Ephraim Kimball always resided in Bradford.

Ephraim Kimball's eldest son was also named Ephraim, (p. 154) and he about two years after the death of his father, (that is about 1745) removed to that part of Lunenburg which is now Fitchburg and settled on the farm adjoining that of his cousin Amos on the south. His house nearly occupied that of Isaac O. Monroe, Jr., No. 210 South Street. The deed of this farm was made May 3, 1742 to Ephraim Kimball, of Bradford, by John Heywood, for the sum of £300, old tenor. It gives him ninety-two acres of land, more or less, described as bounded north-east by land of Thomas Kimball (the father of Amos), west by Col. Fitch, south by Jonas Clark, east on the river.

This Ephraim was born August 16, 1722, and his mother was Anna Tenney, his father's first wife. He was a young man about twenty-three years of age when he came to this place and settled on his new farm. On the eighteenth day of July, 1746, he married Mary Wetherbee, the daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Wetherbee, of Lunenburg. There was probably at this time, some kind of a bridge over the river, and perhaps a cart path or bridle road toward the south, but it was not till March, 1748, that any town road was laid out as will be seen by the following recorded vote at that time: "voted and accepted of a town way. Laid out by order of the Selectmen Beginning at the south end of Appletree Hill, at the old way running through a piece of the Common Land, and over the bridge through Amos Kimball's Land and Ephraim Kimball's Land said way was laid out by

DAVID PAGE
AMOS KIMBALL
EPHRAIM KIMBALL."

The consins Amos Kimball and Ephraim Kimball soon went into business together; they concluded that the narrow place in the river just above the bridge was a good site for a dam and water power, and so they built a dam very nearly on the site of the present one at Cushing's mill on

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Laurel Street. It was built of logs with spiling driven inside. The present stone dam was built to follow the ledge, but does not vary much from the location of the first primitive one, which was usually carried away by the annual freshet which would wash away the bank on the south side, and then carry away or seriously damage the bridge below.

Here the Kimballs built a saw and grist mill, and hired a man named Hodgkins to tend it, who built himself a little hut close by in which to live. This was the beginning of business within the limits of Fitchburg, and the nucleus around which the village would grow in days to come.

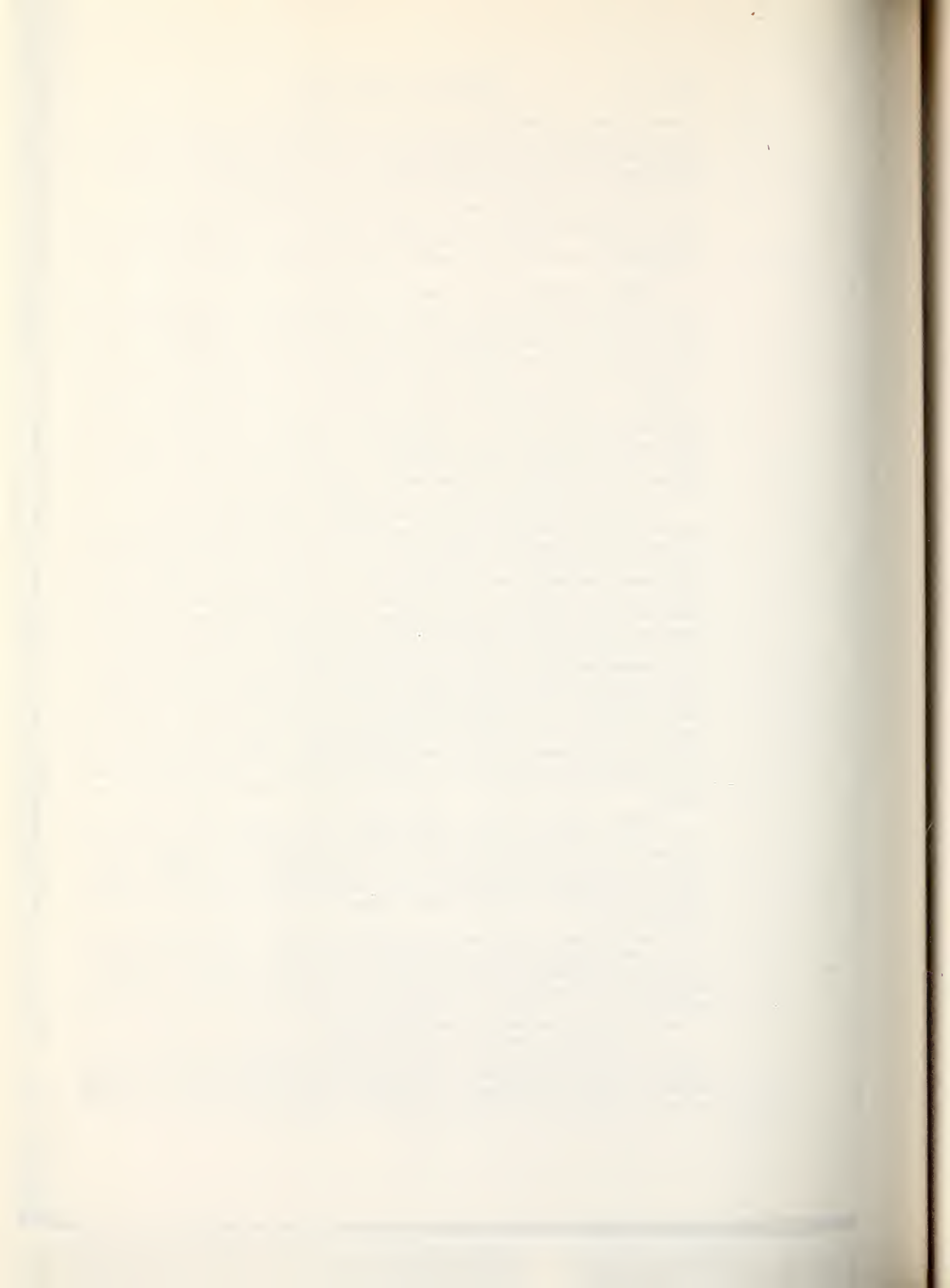
Ephraim Kimball was a thriving, industrious farmer and millowner with good prospects in life. In 1764, he was one of the five highest tax payers in town. Before the setting off of Fitchburg, he held some minor town offices in Lunenburg, and in 1753 was surveyor of highways. When Fitchburg was incorporated, he was the first town treasurer. On the 12th of September, 1764, he was chosen, with his cousin Amos and Thomas Dutton, to "provide a buerring yard," and in November he was chosen a member of a committee "to provide preaching for the present." At this same town meeting, Nov. 26, 1764, Ephraim Whitney, Amos Kimball and Ephraim Kimball were made a committee "to select the most convenient spot in Capt. Cowdin's wheat yard for a meeting house, and to take security for the land in behalf of the town." Sept. 22, 1766, he was a member of the school committee "to lay out and dignify the pews."

It is a little singular, when we come to think about it, that the meeting house should have been located so near the Lunenburg line, and so far from the geographical centre of the new town. One of the principal reasons, if not the most important one, which had been urged by the petitioners, for being set off as a separate town, was that the meeting house was so far away from John Fitch and others within the town limits. Moreover, the town of Lunenburg had, in 1761, so far granted their request as to vote that a separate parish be set off for them provided they should set their meeting house "as near the Centre of said Parish as may be to accomodate the whole." Now that they had a new town of their own, they proceeded to set the meeting house very far indeed from the centre. That this caused dissatisfaction is certain, as is shown by an article in the warrant for town meeting, March 1765, to see if the town would reconsider their vote and place the meeting house nearer the centre, but the article was passed over at the town meeting. The gift of the land by Thos. Cowdin and the fact of its vicinity to the tavern and the saw and grist mill of the Kimballs, very likely had great weight in fixing the location.

In the autumn of 1765, preparations were made by the town for the raising of their new house of worship, and in anticipation of that important event, it was voted "that Dr. Amos Kimball, Capt. Thos. Cowdin, Ephraim Kimball and Isaac Gibson and Isaiah Witt be a committee to provide such things for the Raising of the meeting house in said town as they shall think proper." One of these things was undoubtedly, good New England rum.

In 1767, the town voted to call the Rev. John Payson to the work of the gospel ministry, and it was voted Dec. 16, 1767, "that Deacon Kimball and Ephraim Kimball provide for and entertain the Counsel at the ordination of Mr. John Payson, and that the town pay five Dolders to Deacon Kimball and five Dolders to Ephraim Kimball for their services." (By Deacon Kimball was meant Amos Kimball.)

From this time until his death, Ephraim Kimball is hardly mentioned in the town records. He was in poor health for a considerable time previous to his death, and perhaps took little interest in town affairs. He died February 14, 1782, and was buried in the cemetery on South Street, where his grave with two stones is to be seen: the larger



one at the head with the record: "In memory of Ephraim Kimball, who deceased February 14, 1782, in the 60th year of his age," and a smaller one at the foot bearing the simple inscription, "Ensign Ephraim Kimball." Though Ephraim was prominent in church affairs, we find no record that he was ever a deacon.

(He had eleven children, Fam. Hist. p. 151.)

As the record shows, Ephraim Kimball, the third child was born February 15, 1752, (Fam. Hist. p. 290) and lacked one day of being thirty years old on the day of his father's death. He was born, and grew up, on the old homestead, and received his religious training from his parents and from the Rev. John Payson in the little church on the hill overlooking his father's mills. Yet, in spite of all this orthodox training, he became a Universalist, and so would have probably remained, had he not, at a certain time, taken part in a discussion, in which he advocated, for the sake of argument, the anti-Universalist side. His own arguments he found so convincing that he became a strong upholder of the faith of his fathers, in which he never wavered. He became a very religious man, and was a deacon, and one of the most prominent men in the church, under Rev. Mr. Worcester. We will designate him in this paper as Deacon Ephraim Kimball. He was an active enterprising young man, and had a pronounced inclination for trading. He had a store near the mills, on Laurel street, in 1772; Torrey says in his dwelling house. Here, he traded for five years, and here the arms of the minute men were stored, and from this place they started on their march to Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775.

His first appearance in the town records is as one of the wardens, in 1776, and the next year he was chosen one of the deer Reeves. In town meeting, August 29, 1779, he was chosen with Thomas Stearns and the Assessors "to examine the Credits of the inhabitants of the Town of Fitchburg respecting the present War, and to see what men are behind in respect to their Proportion, and where they appear not to have done their Proportion, to make it up in money without delay." In 1779, he was a member of a committee "to repair the bridge by the Mills."

About 1780, the finances of the whole country were in a terrible condition, owing to the depreciated paper currency, and here is an instance of the state of affairs in this regard in Fitchburg as shown by the town records: May 23, 1780, voted and chose Mr. Kendall Bontell, Phineas Sawyer, Jr. and Ephraim Kimball, Jr. to be a committee to bring in to said Town what the money Depresheated sins mr. Payson's Salery was granted last fall.

Voted and adjurned the Town meeting one hower to wait to here the report of the Committee.

"The Town meet at the time the meeting stood ajurned to and the report of the Committee is that the Town pay mr. Payson three thousand three hundred and twenty pounds, foure shillings (£3320. 4s.) to make his salery good sins said Salery was granted."

It was also voted "to asses the sum without delay." Mr Payson's salary was about £70 in hard money.

In town meeting Oct. 23, 1780, Ephraim Kimball, Jr., was chosen, with John Thurston and Asa Perry, a committee to purchase "Beefe" for the Army, a Greble to the Courts resolve."

Sept. 4, 1781, he was made a member of the school committee, and in 1782, he was chosen one of the selectmen, with Capt. Thomas Cowdin and Oliver Stickney; he was also one of the assessors. He was sexton of the meeting house for a long time, and was also chosen for many years to "dig the graves." In 1787, he was made a member of a committee to petition the Governor and Council in behalf of the "Insurgents or regulators, as they call themselves," and to liberate Capt. Shattick and others that are apprehended by Government, on there promising to behave peaceible and faithful subjects to this commonwealth."



Deacon Kimball was keeping store and probably residing near what is now the corner of Laurel and Mill Streets, from 1772 to 1777, and from Torrey's description, in his history of the village in 1786, he must have owned the dwelling-house and the mills there at that time. He traded considerably in real estate, and lived on several different farms. In 1784, he gives a mortgage to his mother of about 80 acres of land, being described in the deed as "part of the farm I now live on, and all the land on the west side of the road that leads from Fitchburg Meeting house to Leominster." This might have been part of the home place of his father, where he was living about 1794.

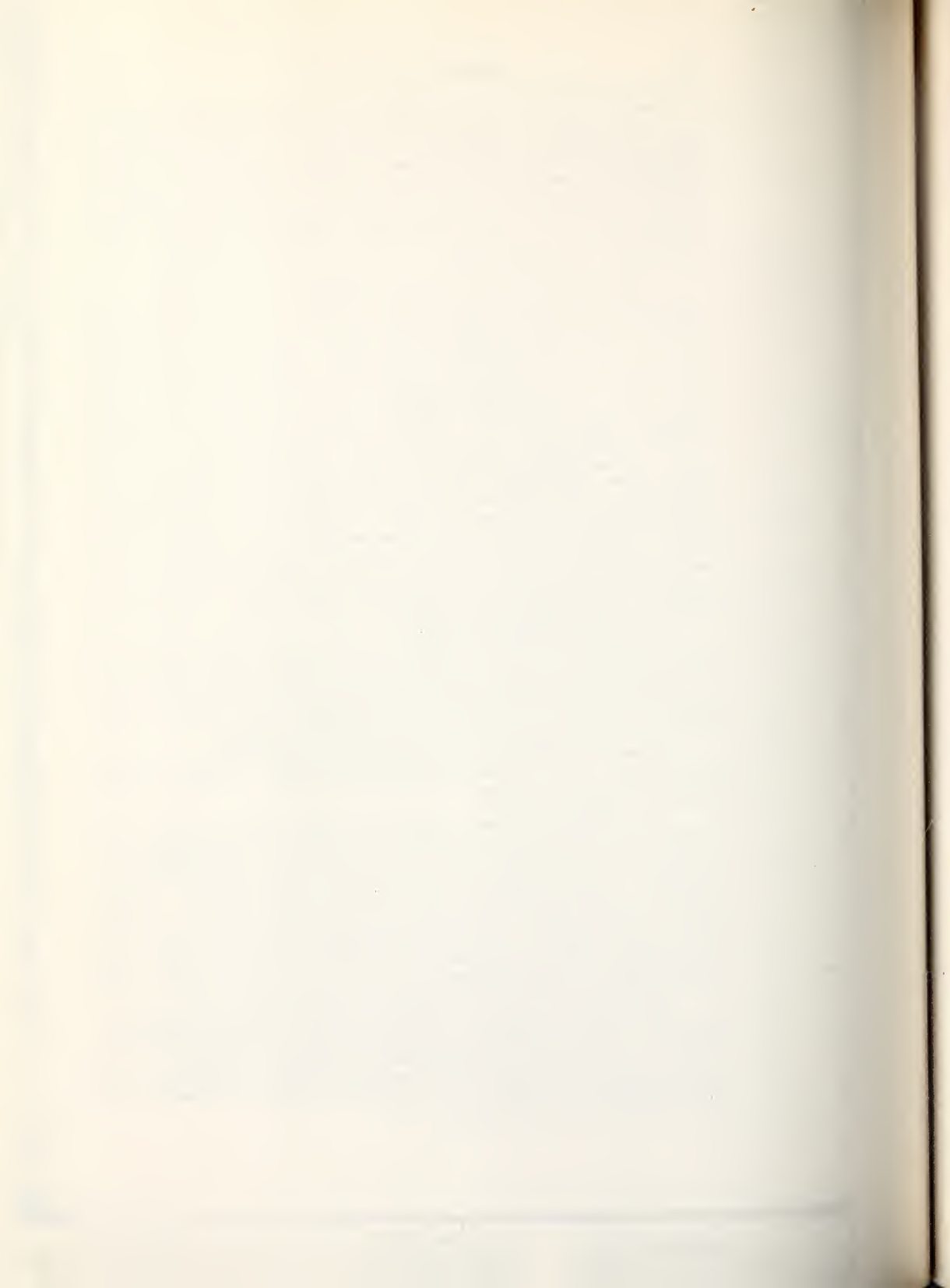
In the year of 1788 he purchased the land on which he subsequently built a house, and where he spent the remainder of his life. This property is described in the deed as containing 150 acres, and included all the land on the side of Rollstone Hill toward the village, and all the land between it and the river, from a little below Rollstone Street to a point between the Iver Johnson Shops and the Noekege Mill. This property was part of the 188 acres of land sold by the proprietors of Lauenburg to David Pratt, Oct. 18, 1780 (David Pratt was great-grandfather of Alderman Andrew Pratt). In June, 1782, David Pratt deeded 103 acres of land "known by the name of Rollstone Hill," to Thomas Kimball (a son of Amos Kimball), and Thomas Kimball deeded this and forty-five acres more which he owned, to Deacon Ephraim Kimball, March 3, 1788. The price paid was \$2.33 an acre. This estate afterwards came into the possession of the Deacon's son, Ephraim, who sold an undivided half to his brother, Alpheus, who after a time, sold to Daniel Tuttle. Kimball and Tuttle afterwards divided the farm, Mr. Tuttle taking the lower half. Ivers Phillips, Walter Heywood and David H. Merriam bought in 1832, of Mr. Tuttle, the land on both sides of Circle Street, between the river and the railroad. They succeeded, after a contest, in getting Circle Street laid out by the town, and gave a lot of land for the Alonzo Davis chair shop, now one of the mills of the Parkhill Manufacturing Co.

Thus Deacon Ephraim Kimball, in 1788, owned this farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the vicinity of River Street, and in 1794, in company with Jonas Marshall, he built a dam across the river near Pitts' Mill on West Main Street, where they erected a saw mill. This was the second dam built across the stream, the father building the first dam at Laurel Street, and the son the second one at River Street. A year or two later, Mr. Marshall sold his half of the property to Mr. Kimball.

It was not till 1797 that Deacon Kimball built a house on his River Street farm. He built a low house after the fashion of many of those days, which is still standing and very little changed, at the head of Kimball Lane, near the railroad.

In 1799, having a house, a mill and a dam, with the mill on the opposite side of the river from his house, he naturally desired a bridge, and accordingly, he asked the Town to build one. The Town appointed a committee to examine the proposed place, and that committee reported as follows: "That it appears to your committee that Mr. Kimball's request should be granted, so far as to lend him one hundred dollars, to build himself a good bridge. He paying interest annually and binding himself and his heirs to keep the bridge in good repair, till the Town sees fit to make a public bridge of the same. N. B. The place for building the bridge must be between Kimball's saw mill and the Smith Shop." This at least fifty feet above the present River Street bridge.

This was not a very good bargain for Deacon Ephraim Kimball, and so his fellow townsmen seemed to think, for on March 2, 1807, they voted to relinquish to him one half of the principal of the note for building the bridge near Farewell's shop, (which bridge was carried away by the freshet), on condition that he put it in repair. Not even Horatius had a harder task to keep the bridge. About — he built a stone bridge in Rockville, on the old Westminster Hill Road.



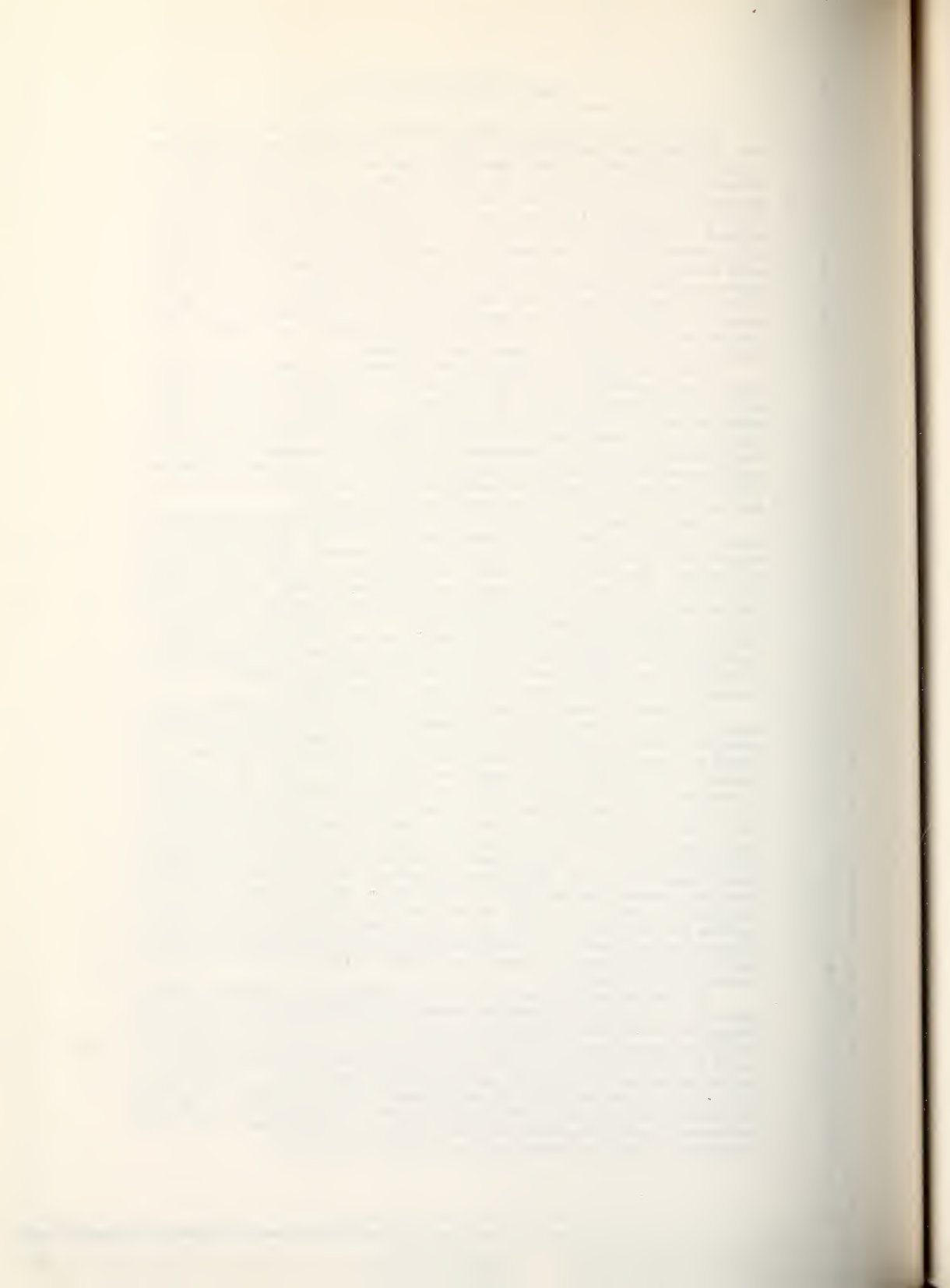
In the year of 1812, occurred an episode in the life of Deacon Ephraim Kimball, and the incident connected, created much interest and excitement in the town. There was a close contest in that year in this State between the Federalists and the Republicans. Here in Fitchburg, the Republicans in order to win, put forward and elected the Rev. Titus T. Barton, the pastor of the church which had left the first parish and worshipped on the site of the present C. C. Church, corner of Main and Rollstone Streets. Now it happened that the members of Mr. Barton's church were mostly Federalists, and a majority of the other society were Republicans, and not only was Rev. Mr. Barton a Republican, but he took pains to let his people know it, and had preached a sermon on Fast Day so strongly republican, that one member of his church arose from his pew, and walked down the aisle and out the door during the sermon. This man might very well have been Deacon Kimball.

That their pastor should go to the General Court under these conditions was exasperating. Moreover, a revival of religion had just begun, and it was apprehended that Mr. Barton, by assuming his new duties, must necessarily neglect his important responsibilities to the souls under his charge. The members of his church regarded his conduct with great disapprobation, and they determined, if possible, to prevent him from taking his seat; but Mr. Barton undoubtedly had some political aspirations and was decidedly reluctant to resign his office. It must be said that Mr. Barton was absent on a visit at the time of his election.

Deacon Kimball thus records the outbreak of the war: "The next day after he (Mr. Barton) was chosen, I saw a few of the brethren and Conversed with them about Mr. Barton's being elected. The inquiry was will he go? Sum said he will Not. Considering the grate work of the holy Spirit going on with the people of his Charge and he being their Leader and so many are apparently harkening to his voice. Others said he is so engaged in his political Sentiments I am fearful he will go. I told them I had thought what was best for us to do all things considered. I told them we would do all we Could before to assure him that another would be chosen in his Room. and one of his Sentiment hoping he would be content to give his answer to the town in the Negative."

The Deacon goes on to say that on the day of his pastor's return from his visit, he was going over his bridge about sunset when he met his son James, who told him that Mr. Barton had returned and that he believed he was going to accept and take his seat in the General Court. The Deacon now thought the time for action had come, so he called at once on John and Joseph Farwell and Mr. Benj. Perkins, and they all proceeded to Mr. Barton's house, where they spent the evening with him in a vain endeavor to induce him to resign. Out of that evening's conversation grew trouble which culminated in charges preferred to the Church by Deacon Kimball. Mr. Barton made a long written reply to these charges which was answered by the Deacon in another long document. Both of these documents were presented to the Church, and are very interesting reading, illuminating, as they do, the views of some of our ancestors on politics and religion, also, the character of the two participants. Deacon Kimball was evidently in a congenial field, and it will be admitted by the readers of both these documents that he does not get the worst of the argument with his pastor.

Mr. Barton says in his answer to the charge that Deacon Kimball came to him, and in "his positive manner", told him that if he would not resign, he would not collect another dollar of his salary, and the result would be that he would have to pay every debt he owed as soon as it could be collected by law. This Mr. Kimball denied, but admitted that it would be harder to collect his salary than it had been. However, Mr. Barton thereupon handed in his resignation to the selectmen, for which wicked act, he tells his church he shall repent to the last day of his life, in that he "feared these men more than the God of heaven, who might consistently for that destroy soul and body in hell forever."



Mr. Barton also stated that in case he should resign and throw the town of representation and the State perhaps, out of a majority on the republican side, he would become the object of newspaper scurrility." This gave occasion for some most cutting remarks by Deacon Kimball. for his pastor evidently had a belief that he would shine in the field of politics. The Deacon says: "Poor man! Afraid of newspaper scurrility: pity him most heartily. Really, Mr. Moderator, until now, I never knew that the honorable minister of Christ was in danger of abuse from this quarter. If he attends to the duties of his pastoral office like a faithful shepherd and does not wander from the sphere in which God and his duty have placed him, he will be a mark too humble to be shot at for this. If ministers of religion will mind their own business, politicians and statesmen will mind theirs, and they will be in no danger of newspaper abuse." Many other points were taken up by both gentlemen, but we have not space to go into the matter further. Rev. Mr. Barton was dismissed in February 1813. and his church reunited with that of the Rev. Mr. Bascom, under a new minister, the Rev. Wm. Eaton.

Deacon Ephraim Kimball was now over sixty years of age. He had been ill for years with what he called consumption. His hair was white and his physical vigor declining, yet his mind was active and strong, and his religious faith burned brighter than ever. He spent much of his time in the study of the holy scriptures.

His son James, who was born Nov. 21, 1789, went to Yale College with the intention of becoming a minister, and was a student there in 1816. In that year Deacon Kimball wrote a letter to his son which has been preserved. It reads as follows:

"Dear Son:

These lines will inform you that through the goodness of God we enjoy a comfortable measure of health of body and I think, that if I mistake not some health of Soul. At same time I have one piece of News to inform you of which is solemn and awful, that is Landlord David Boutwell Lays now a Ded Corps. he put an end to his own Existence on Saturday and is to be buried this afternoon. he hung himself in his garret. O how teachable this is to us. O what wretched what miserable creatures we are when Left to Ourselves. Let us keep near to God. Let us fly to him. Let us throw ourselves into the arms of his mercy and take shelter under the wings of his protection praying for restraining grace that we may be kept from Laying violent hands upon ourselves and that we may be kept through faith unto salvation. I have no more remarkable news to write.

There is a coldness and deadness in the Church, our Conferences and prayer meetings are Decaying Excepting the female prayer meetings are increasing in number and Spirit not one privet room in town big enuf to hold them.

Rev. Mr. Eaton shines briter and briter Mr. Marshall says he will not hear him nb more.

One piece of good news this minute comes into my mind that is I think you may depend on your Brother Porter's having become a Christian. I have not seen him, but I have heard from him so many times and so many ways and by his letter sent to me I think there is not doubt

You may expect two horses and a wagon sent to you the secon tuesday in September.

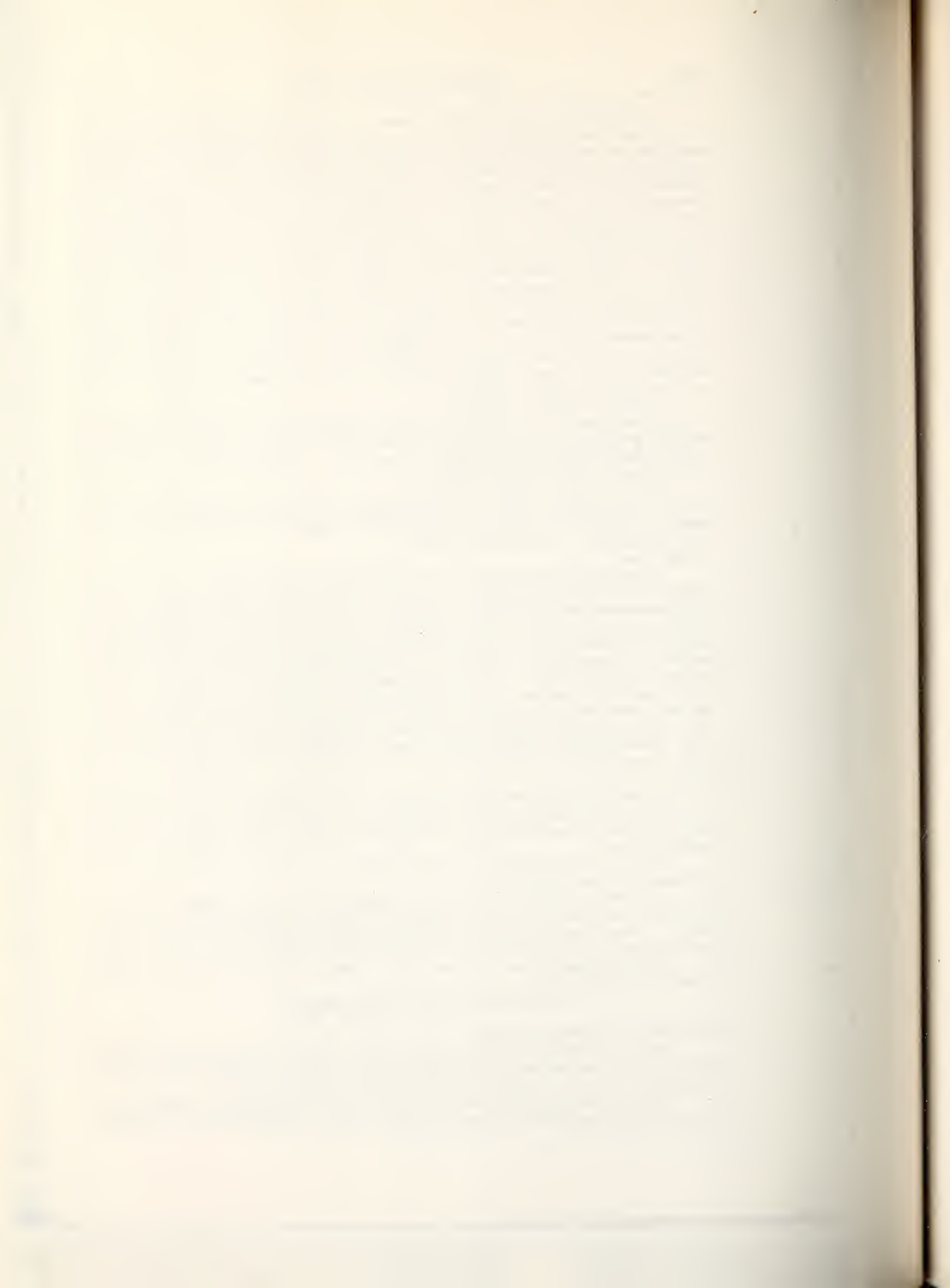
This is from your Loving father

EPHIM KIMBALL.

Fitchburg, August 5th. 1816."

This son James died only a few years later. January 1821, to the great grief of his father, who did not long survive him but departed this life May 6, 1825, at the age of seventy-three years. (p. 290)

Deacon Ephraim Kimball married April 14 1774, Betsey, daughter of John White, a prominent citizen of this town, who lived on the Fisher



Road, on what was formerly the Winchester Wymen farm. She was a woman of excellent disposition, bright intellect, and a good friend and companion to the young people, especially her grandchildren, who were always very fond of visiting her. She survived her husband, and died July 26, 1844, at the age of eighty-seven years. They had fourteen children, as follows:

John, the eldest, married Beulah Sawyer, and resided in the town of Bloomfield, Me.

Ephraim, (Fam. Hist. p. 525) married Dorothy Sawyer, daughter of Phineas Sawyer, who lived on what is now the Burnap farm, Williams Road. He retained the homestead, and lived in a house which he built, a little nearer to River Street than that of his father. The house is still standing, but is greatly changed. He was the inventor of a machine for shearing cloth, and was also the originator of an invention for making scythes. He is said to have propelled a boat across one of the ponds in Fitchburg with a screw—a wonderful thing at that time. He built the dam across the river at Rollstone Street. His children who resided in Fitchburg were Phineas Sawyer, Mary Prescott and Dorothy Sawyer, (who married E. F. Bailey, and is the only surviving child). Jane, his second daughter, married Franklin S. Francis of Lunenburg. He endeavored to perpetuate the name of Ephraim in the family, but the three children who received that name, died young—the eldest being under seven years of age at his death.

Polly, the third child of Deacon Ephraim, married Joseph Farwell, of Fitchburg. Her eldest daughter Mary, married Dr. Abel Fox, father of Abel Fox of this city. Elvira, the third child, married Phineas A. Crocker, brother of the late Hon. Alvah Crocker.

Betsey, the fourth child of Deacon Ephraim, married and lived in Bloomfield, Me.

William, the fifth child, married and lived in Petersburg, Ohio.

Samuel married Sally Farwell. (p. 525.)

Porter married Betsey Marshall, daughter of Jonas Marshall. Their second daughter was Francis, who married for her first husband Wm. B. Towne, and for her second husband, the late George T. Daniels. (p. 526.)

Hannah, Deacon Kimball's eighth child, (p. 290) married Samuel Putnam. Among their children were, Hannah, who married Emmons Crocker, father of the late Samuel Emmons Crocker; Martha, who married Samuel S. Crocker, of Leominster, and Sarah, who married Charles H. Benton, of Fitchburg.

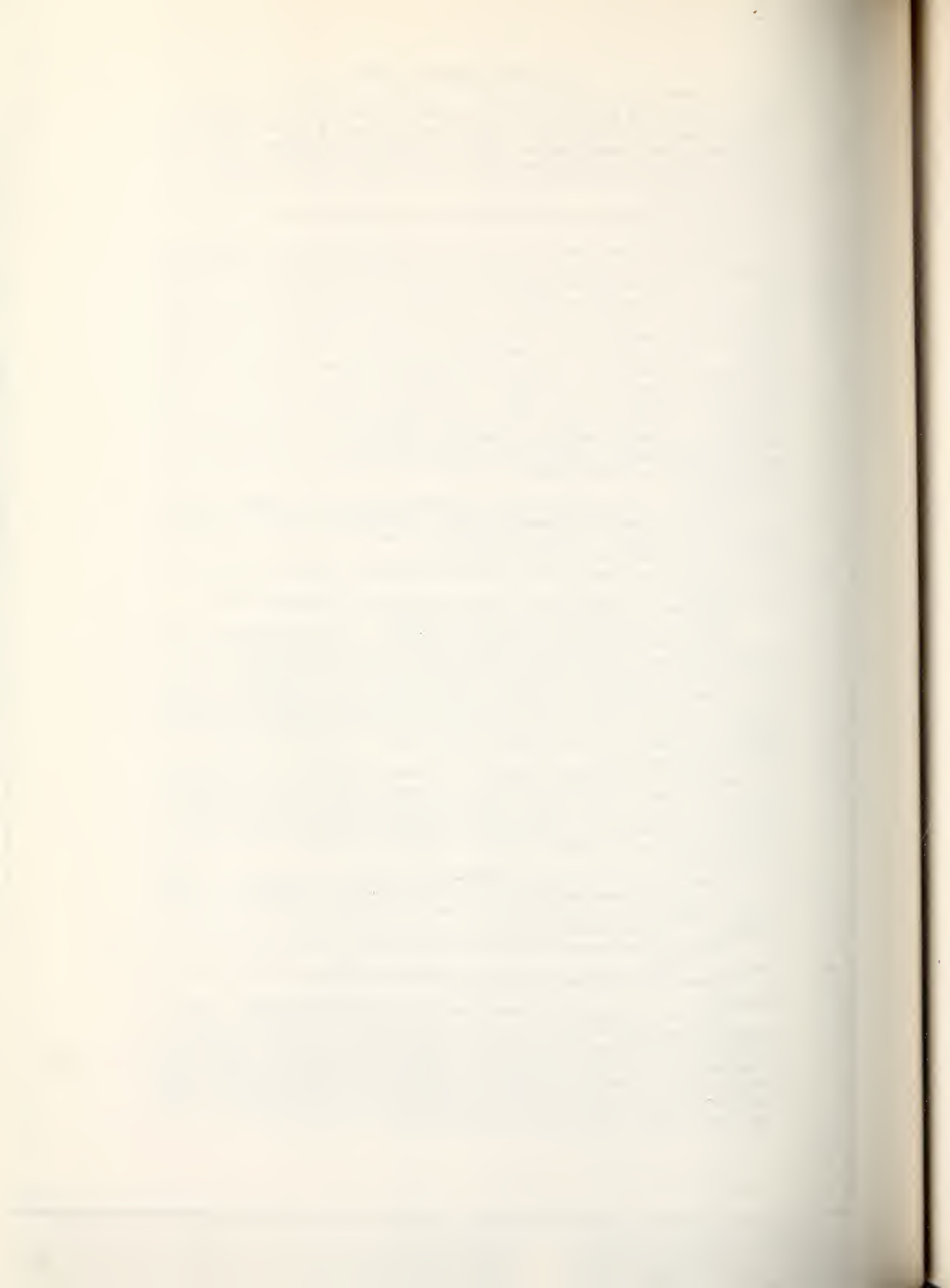
Alpheus, the eleventh child of Deacon Kimball. (p. 526) married Harriet F. Stone, who lived for almost a century. He was a prominent citizen of Fitchburg, and carried on the scythe business in West Fitchburg. Among his children are, Alpheus P., William, and Gen. John W. Kimball, of this city (p. 841). Eliza, his second daughter, married Hobart Torrey, of Fitchburg.

Nancy, Deacon Kimball's thirteenth child, (p. 290) married Jonas Holden. Among their children was the late Henry J. Holden, of Fitchburg. Elvira, the youngest child of Deacon Ephraim, married Ephraim Crocker. They had no children.

We have before mentioned James who died in 1821 at his father's house. (p. 290.)

Two of the children of Deacon Kimball, Joseph and Abel, died at an early age.

We have this evening traced one New England family from the immigrant ancestor of 1634, to our own generation. We began at Watertown and Ipswich, near the coast; we have followed them westward to Fitchburg, and finally, some of them to Northern Maine, and others to the State of Ohio. This is only typical of other New England families, which spread westward and northward, and were pioneers of civilization throughout the country. They laid the foundations: the superstructure is vastly



different. Could Ensign Ephraim Kimball visit his old home on South Street today, he would find on his farm, not far from his old loor yard, the foundations of a building to be erected for a Catholic home for orphans, and within a radius of one half mile two Catholic churches and other Catholic buildings. With what amazement would he and his son Deacon Ephraim look upon Fitchburg today. Yet, if they saw it today in the light of many years of experience and added wisdom, there would probably be no wonder, but only recognition of progress in civilization and religious freedom.

[NOTE.—Some of the first pages of this interesting paper have been condensed, as the substance is all found in the Family History. The references to the history are by the editor of the NEWS. It will be noticed that the paper and History are not always in accord.]

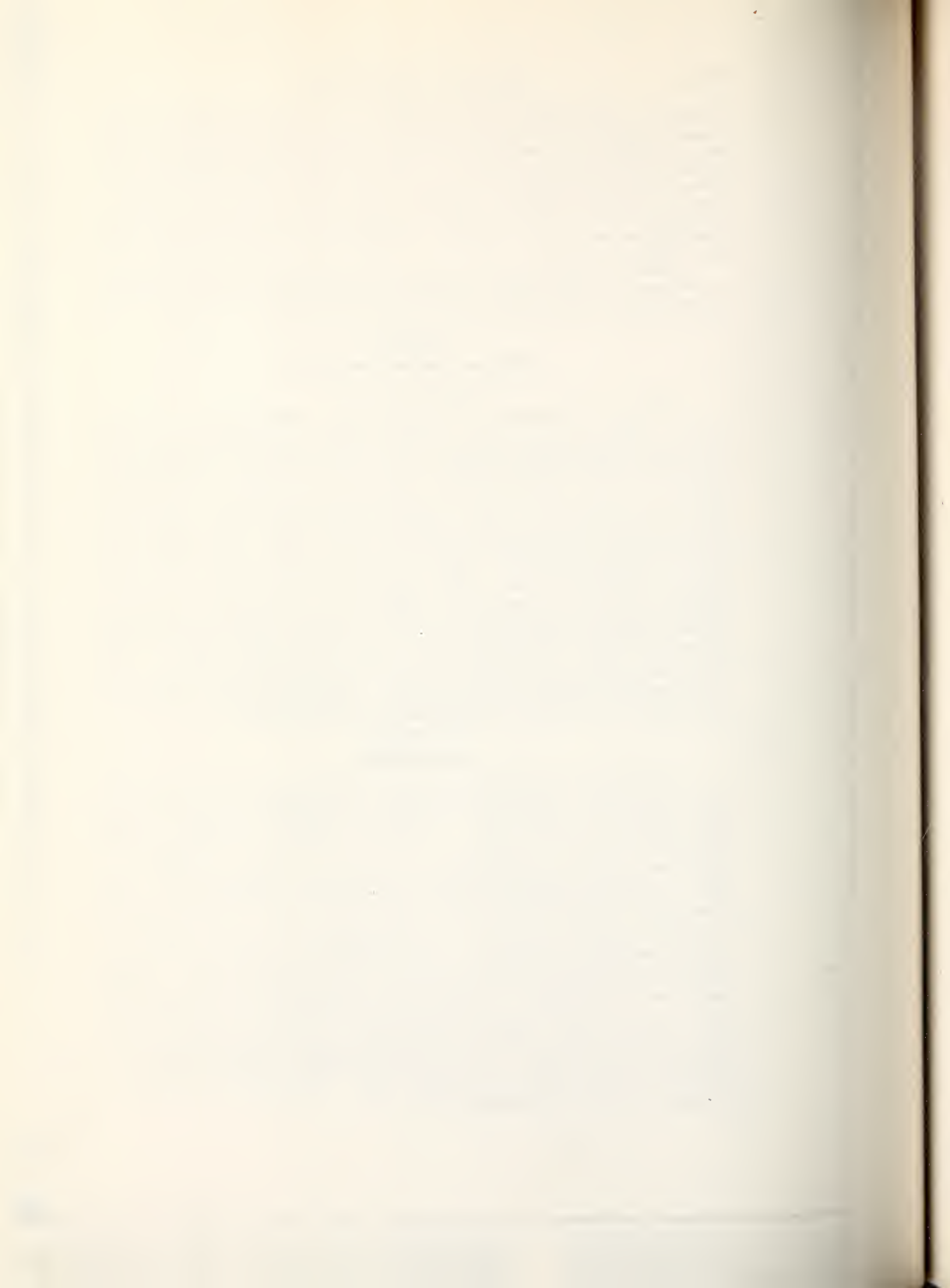
William Henry Kimball.

[2058-p. 921]

William H. Kimball of Lowell, Mass., died June 1, at his home. He was fifty-four years and three months old, and had been for many years president of the Lowell Builders Exchange. He was an expert stair builder, and was one of the most esteemed men of the city. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of Post 185, G. A. R. His wife died a few weeks ago, the funeral occurring on April 2, since which time his health has been seriously affected. His serious illness was only of a few days. The funeral was highly impressive, many floral tributes testifying to the memory in which he was held. He leaves three daughters and four sons. His eldest son recently returned from the army where he served in the war with Spain. The deceased was a grandson of David Tenney Kimball, one of the most notable members of the family. See the March number of the NEWS, and pages 333 and 620 of Family History.

MARRIED.

The last of the Ipswich June weddings took place at high noon yesterday at the home of Miss Susan Kimball, an aunt of the bride on County road. The bride was Miss Abbie Punnam Kimball, youngest daughter of George Kimball, formerly of Danvers, now superintendent of streets in Manchester-by-the-Sea. The groom was Charles Flemming of Manchester. The ceremony was performed at 12 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Hartman of Leominster; (formerly of Manchester), in the presence of the immediate families. The bride was gowned in white organdie cut en train and carried a bouquet of white pinks. There were no bridesmaids. Fragrant lilies mingled their white petals with the graceful fronds of fern and palm, and were massed into a floral bank before which the couple took their places on entering the room. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony after which the honeymoon trip. They will reside in Manchester.—Ipswich Independent.



Cecil Sprague Copping born in 1888, is a son of Lillian Sprague Copping, the well known contralto singer of San Francisco, who was present at the last Pacific Coast reunion. The family is not reported in the History, but on page 92 of the News, it shows that William Story Kimball should appear on page 492 of the History as number 901a. On page 110 of the News (June 1898) it appears that his daughter Malvina S. Kimball should appear on page 462 of the History as number 1691e having married Edwin Sprague of Rockland, Me. On this page [110] of the News that their first child, Grace, married Albert (should be F.) Pillsbury, who have two children, Dorothy, b. 1891, and Edwin Sprague, born 1896. The second child, Lillian Sprague Kimball married — Copping, but no mention is made of their son Cecil Sprague, notwithstanding the prominence of the family. It illustrates again the time required and the difficulties encountered in getting their complete records.



Two items of the Kimball News in this issue are not creditable to the family. One is that of Charles Dean Kimball, whose action in refusing to accept a gratuity of \$175 as a member of the Rhode Island legislature is unlike the course of the ordinary politician. Politics has come to be regarded as a scheme to get money by a grabbing process. There is very little legitimate money making in politics, and yet the business is very profitable to those who win, provided they go into it for that purpose, have skill and no more conscience than other gamblers. Unfortunately it runs the whole gamut from ward politics up, and is one thing that disgraces our republican system.

The other case is that of Thomas Dudley Kimball, elected mayor of Kirkwood. He made the fight on a strictly anti-saloon platform. Mayor Kimball has the Council with him.



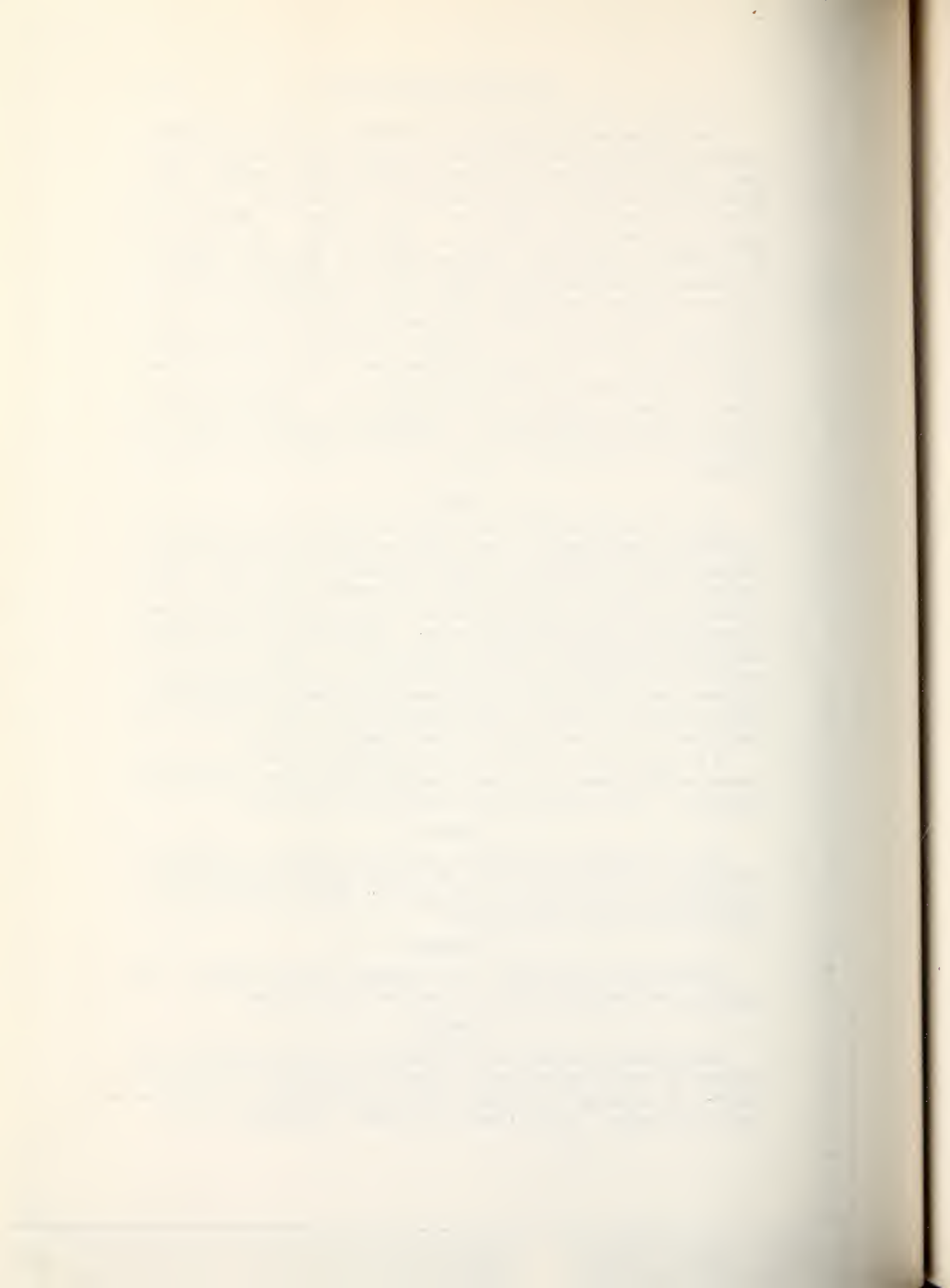
H. H. Kimball is connected with the Weather Bureau in Washington and writes for the Monthly Weather Review giving instructions for those wishing to take Civil Service examinations for observers in the Bureau.



CORRECTION:—On page 995 Kimball Family History the name given Frederick Benoni should be Fred Benoni.



Carl Willis Kimball, of Willsboro, N. Y., with his wife and young Richard, whose baby picture is shown in November News, is visiting his father's family, that of Capt. F. M. Kimball, of Topeka. (Fam. Hist. pp. 159-851. News pp. 31-74.)



The Wife of Hiram Powers.

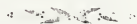
On page 35, March (1898) issue of the News. Ezra, (not Edward) Tobey Kimball (Hist. p. 938) asks several interesting questions. Among other matters he calls attention to the fact William, the tenth child of Edmund Kimball (No. 280, p. 186-7) is not there given as the head of a family, while in fact, he was not only a father, but a grandfather, and a highly respected citizen of Portland Maine, whose daughter or grand daughter became the wife of sculptor Hiram Powers, and on page 51, in Notes and Queries the question was asked, who was the wife of Hiram Powers. In reply to this question Mrs. M. T. Campbell, wife of a well known Topeka lawyer, tells us that she was Elizabeth Gibson of Cincinnati, O., an aunt of Mrs. Campbell, and she shows her photograph as well as that of the celebrated sculptor. The question now is, was Elizabeth Gibson a granddaughter of William Kimball? Who can tell?



Thomas Dudley Kimball, who conducts a general insurance agency in St. Louis, but who resides in Kirkwood, one of the beautiful suburbs of that city, has been elected mayor of Kirkwood. The contest was lively and exciting. The contesting parties were named the "Hoodlums," and the "Silk Stockings." The latter term was probably intended as one of reproach, while in fact it represented the decency and respectability of the town, as the opposition, with the same probability was fairly represented by its name. We hereby congratulate our cousin, not alone on his personal triumph, but as a representative of the better elements of his town. (See Fam. Hist. p. 728, for a fine portrait, and also p. 46, March News 1898, for something about Lake Chaubunagungamaug.)



Arthur Reed Kimball (p. 540) of Waterbury, Conn., has an able and comprehensive article in the August Outlook on Yale College and its position among the great institutions of this country at the close of this century and the beginning of the next.



Col. John Kimball of Fitchburgh, a descendant of Deacon Ephraim Kimball the subject of the leading paper in this issue, has been state auditor of Massachusetts since 1893, and now stands as a candidate once more. (Fam. Hist. p. 841.)



Charles E. Kimball is receiver of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. R. and has nearly completed the reorganization of the line.



Returned the Money.

Two members of the Rhode Island Legislature have created quite a sensation in that little state. They are Charles Dean Kimball (Fam. Hist. p. 814. Fam. News p. 248.) and Walter F. Brayton. It seems that the members of the House voted for themselves extra pay for committee work. Mr. Kimball was in the chair at the time the resolution was under debate, and left it that he might oppose the scheme. "He made," says a Providence paper, "a speech in which he deprecated the action that the committees were taking in thus voting themselves a compensation at the expense of the State, and made a vigorous protest against the passage of the resolution."

Dr. Garvin also protested against the resolution, stating that the committee had not been authorized to sit during the recess, and that it had done but little work. He believed that a bad precedent was being established, and moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kimball.

Mr. Kimball said that he saw no reason if the House took this action why a committee that held one meeting during the recess could not present a bill for services. He asserted that the committee had held its sessions during the time that the house was in session and not while there was a recess."

But despite all opposition the resolution carried, and checks covering the grab money were made out and sent to the members. On the same day these checks were received, both Mr. Kimball and Mr. Brayton returned them to the State Auditor. The Kimball check was for \$175, and Brayton's was for \$100. The following is the short but pointed letter of Mr. Kimball to C. C. Gray, the State Auditor.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find check from General Treasurer, which I decline to accept. You will find it endorsed payable to the General Treasurer. I still decline to be a party to any new scheme to pay members for committee work.

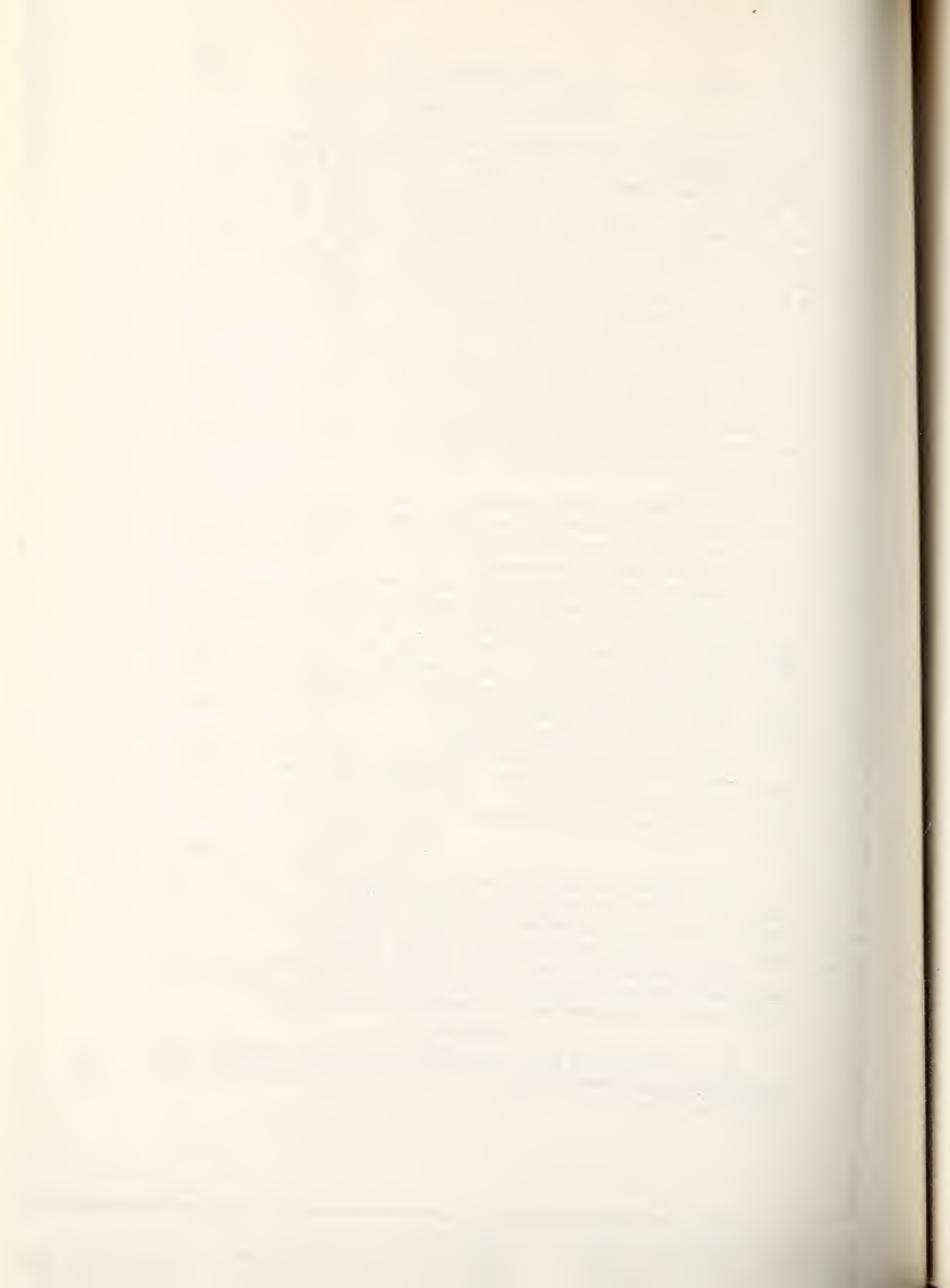
Yours truly,

CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL.

This action caused unusual comment. The papers announced it with flaring double column headlines. Letters were sent the papers commending the course of these representatives and their example was followed by other members.

The example was one which might be imitated by many other legislators; national as well as state. Our readers will feel proud of this pace set by a member of the family.

E. A. Kimball of East Haverhill, Mass., has compiled and published an account of Joseph Peaslee, his descendants, and allied families.



DIED.

ZINA E. STONE

The Oxford County Advertiser of June 30, Norway, Maine, furnishes the following:

Zina E. Stone, one of the oldest newspaper publishers in Lowell, Mass., died, Monday at his home there, aged 76 years. He was born in Bethel, the son of Luther Stone, and his mother was Hadassah Kimball of Bridgton. After working at the printers' trade in Paris, Concord, N. H., and Bradford, Vt., he went to Lowell, but later drifted back into Maine, and then to Boston. He finally settled in Lowell.

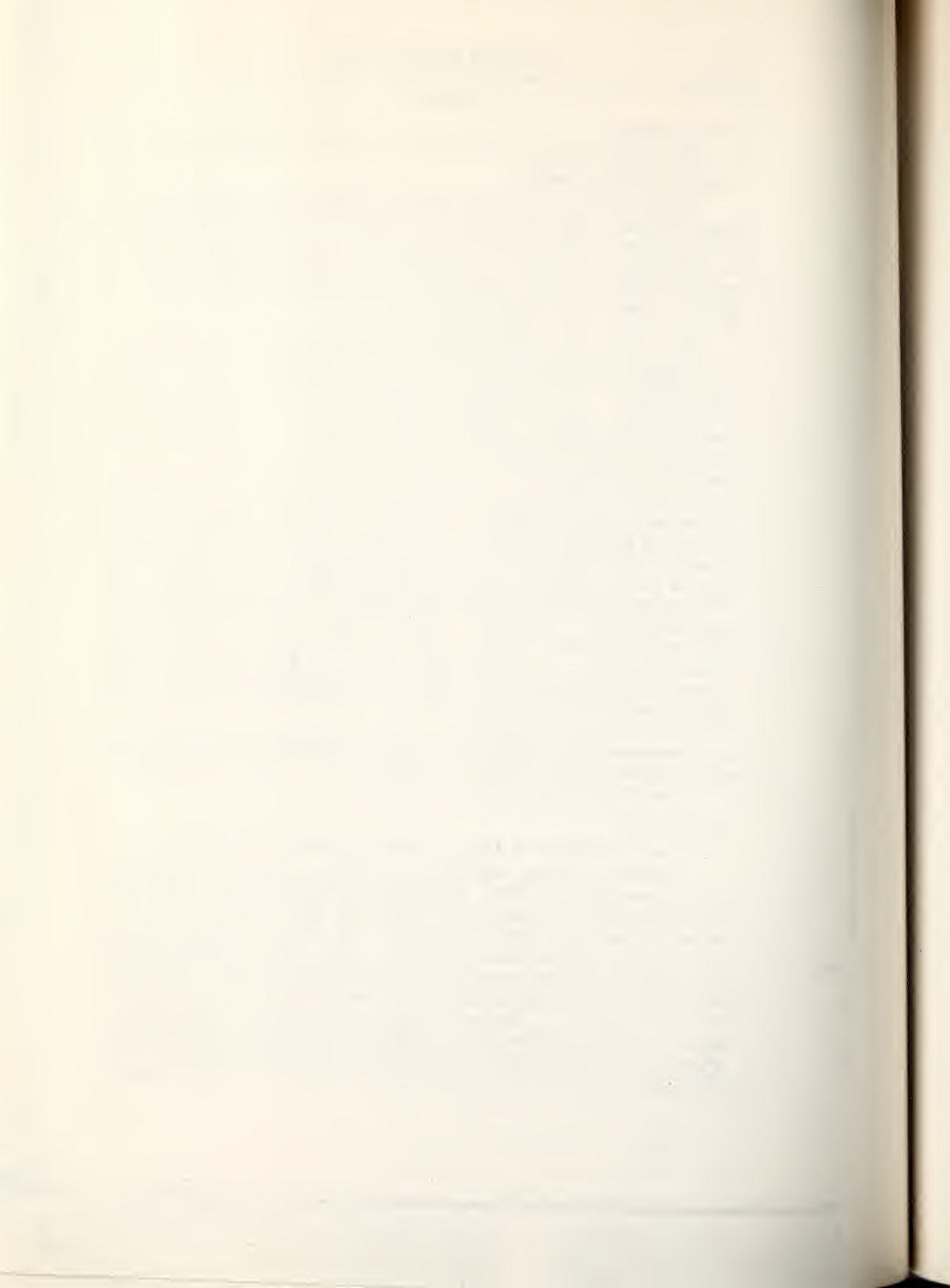
Mr. Stone was in the House of Representatives in 1865-66. He married Charlotte A. Shaw of New Sharon in 1846, who died in 1866. A coincidence of the death was that of his brother, William H. Stone, at Fall River, Saturday. He leaves a brother and sister in Paris and a sister in Fall River. He entered the Oxford Democrat office in 1837, at the age of fourteen years as an apprentice, and remained in the office four years. He then went to work as a "jour." on the Lowell Advertiser and soon became foreman. In 1854 he started the American Citizen in Lowell, run it two years, and during that time began a daily. He went to Chicago and remained a year. In 1857 he started the Tri-weekly at Haverhill and made it a success. In 1860 he bought a half interest in Lowell Vox Populi and was connected with it 18 years. In July, 1879, he started the Mail, now both daily and weekly. It was owned by a company of which Mr. Stone was president. He was half owner of the Lowell Courier from 1861 to 1866. Accompanied by his wife he spent some time in Europe and has visited the chief points of interest in our own country.

As a whole Mr. Stone made the publishing business a success and was able to retire from active service on a competency. (See Fam. Hist. p. 264, No. 455-ii.)

JOTHAM KIMBALL.

The Advertiser of June 16, also has the following:

The late Jotham Kimball was born in South Hiram 87 years ago—May 12, 1812. He dwelt a long time in Cornish and moved to Kansas district in Bridgton, thirty-two years ago, where he remained until his death. He was a life-long farmer; was a quiet, industrious, excellent man. He married Elvira Merrifield of Hiram, who has been dead several years. Mr. Kimball leaves five children; Mrs. Ira F. Pinkham of Farmington, N.H.; Mrs. Wm. G. Norton of South Hiram; Mrs. Stephen Weymouth and Isaac Kimball of Bridgton; Mrs. Ida E. Merrifield of Tapleville, Mass.; all of whom were enabled to see him before his death, and also to be recognized by him. Deceased was a



member of the Christian Baptist church. The funeral was at Mr. Weymonth's, conducted by Rev. F. Johnson; with singing and floral tributes; the burial was in Forest Hill cemetery.

(The Family History makes no mention of this Jotham Kimball. Can any one give his record.)

JAMES TICKNOR KIMBALL.

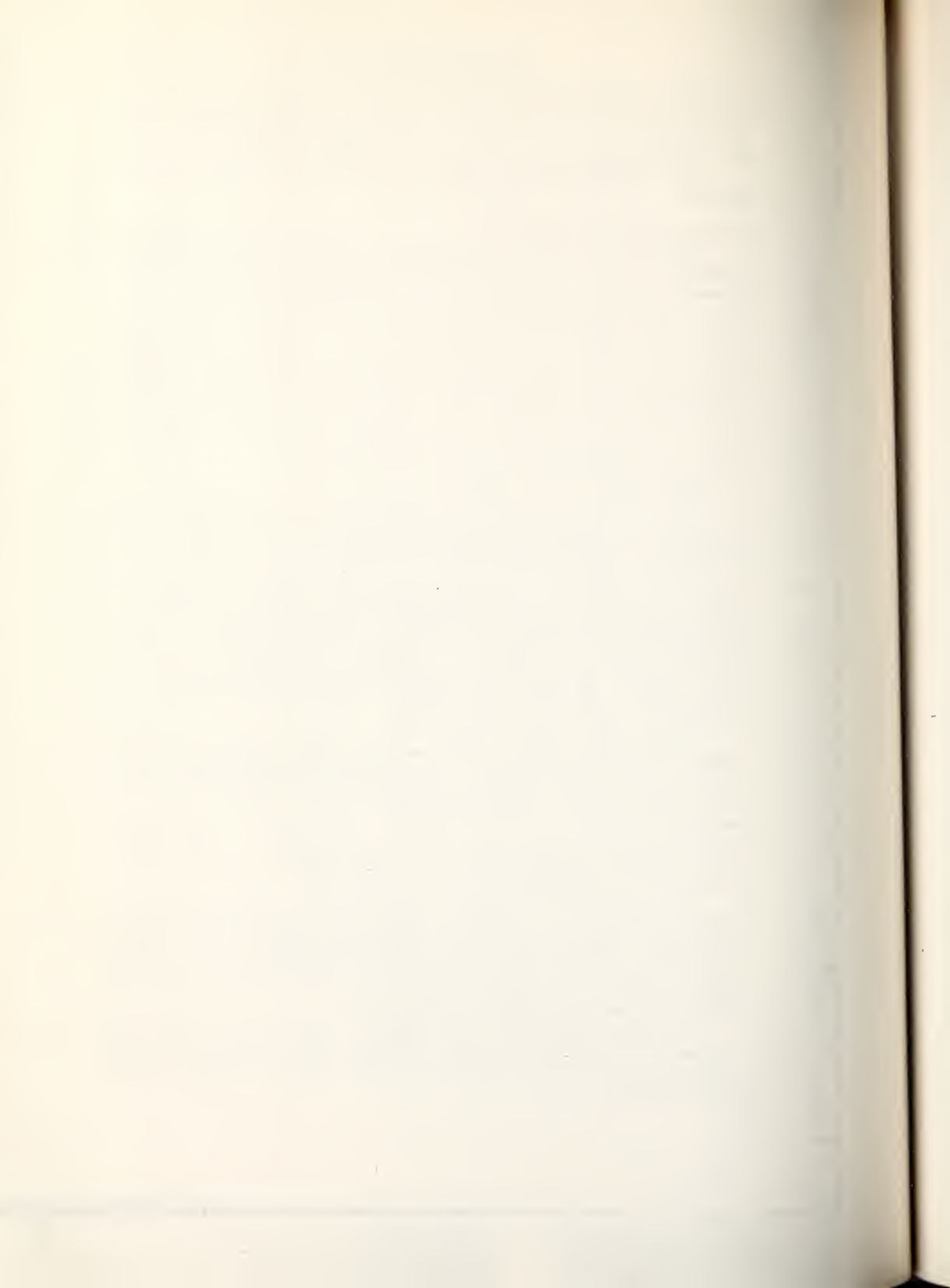
James Ticknor Kimball, youngest child of Joseph Henry Kimball died at his home in Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, Tuesday morning, February 14, the culmination of spinal disease. He was born June 11, 1879, and from his fifth year had been handicapped with a frail body which held a courageous spirit. In all those years, the early ones of which were painful, he never once said "why am I afflicted." He began school in 1886 and rarely missed a day or even an hour, and was graduated with his class in 1898. A stranger once asked his mother how she dared send him to school among rough boys. But in truth every one turned only a gentle side to the delicate manly child who won every one for a friend.

Three years ago he did some good work in photography, developing and finishing his pictures in a room he fitted up for that purpose. In all his work he was deliberate, neat, and accurate, and for a year had assisted his father in book keeping. In many of his traits of character he was remarkably like his father, and when he was in Boston in the summer of 1890, he was surprised and pleased to find he was thought to be like the Kimballs there. In autumn he studied telegraphing making good progress, and talked of a time when he should go to another office. He said to his mother "you know I cannot *always* stay here." Ah, too well she knew.

On the 6th of February he went to Columbus, twenty-four miles away, returning the 8th, and was at his work the 9th, but said at evening he was dizzy. On Friday he read his paper, but grew worse in the evening and Saturday kept his bed, but did not know he was in serious condition. On the 12th he became unconscious, his last words being a greeting to two young men, his close friends, who came to his bedside. The last words he said to his mother were "cannot you see?"

It is believed his life was not endured in vain. His was a faithful heart that has left its influence on many of his personal friends. He had travelled considerable, had read largely, and those who knew him best think he had a happy life. The path oftentimes grows rough when school days are over, and the Great Teacher has promoted him.

The house from which six children have passed out, not to return, is a lonely one and the mother whose companion and comfort he was finds the best consolation in the words "I shall follow him."



United in Death.

Mr. and Mrs. Fry M. Kimball, of Minneapolis, died the same day, Sunday, June 18, at their home. They had lived to celebrate their golden wedding, having been among the earliest pioneers of the State of Minnesota. Of six children but one is living, Mrs. W. S. Kilburn. The family like so many others is not mentioned in the Kimball Family History. The News hopes that Mrs. Kilburn will supply what information she may have in regard to the ancestors of her family. We take the following from a Minneapolis paper. A few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leavenworth went to Minneapolis, strangers, where he was to take a responsible position in connection with the educational interests of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were among their first acquaintances and took especial pains to make their new surroundings pleasant. It was through Mrs. Leavenworth, a sister of Mrs. A. J. Arnold of Topeka, that attention was brought to the case.

A sad, sweet ending to a romance in real life came Sunday, June 18, at Minneapolis, when Mr. and Mrs. Fry M. Kimball died.

Fifty-one years ago Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were married and, as Mrs. Kimball would describe it, their life was fifty-one years of happiness. Settling in Minnesota when the country was a vast wilderness and obstacles presented themselves in the path of the husband he refused to yield and in good nature, he and his loving wife battled on together.

After becoming old and tired they moved to Minneapolis and took up their residence on the East Side. There their happy life continued despite the fact that both had become invalids. Mr. Kimball's work on the frontier had worn him out, and he suffered from chronic lumbago. Four years ago the white haired wife was stricken with typhoid fever and never fully recovered.

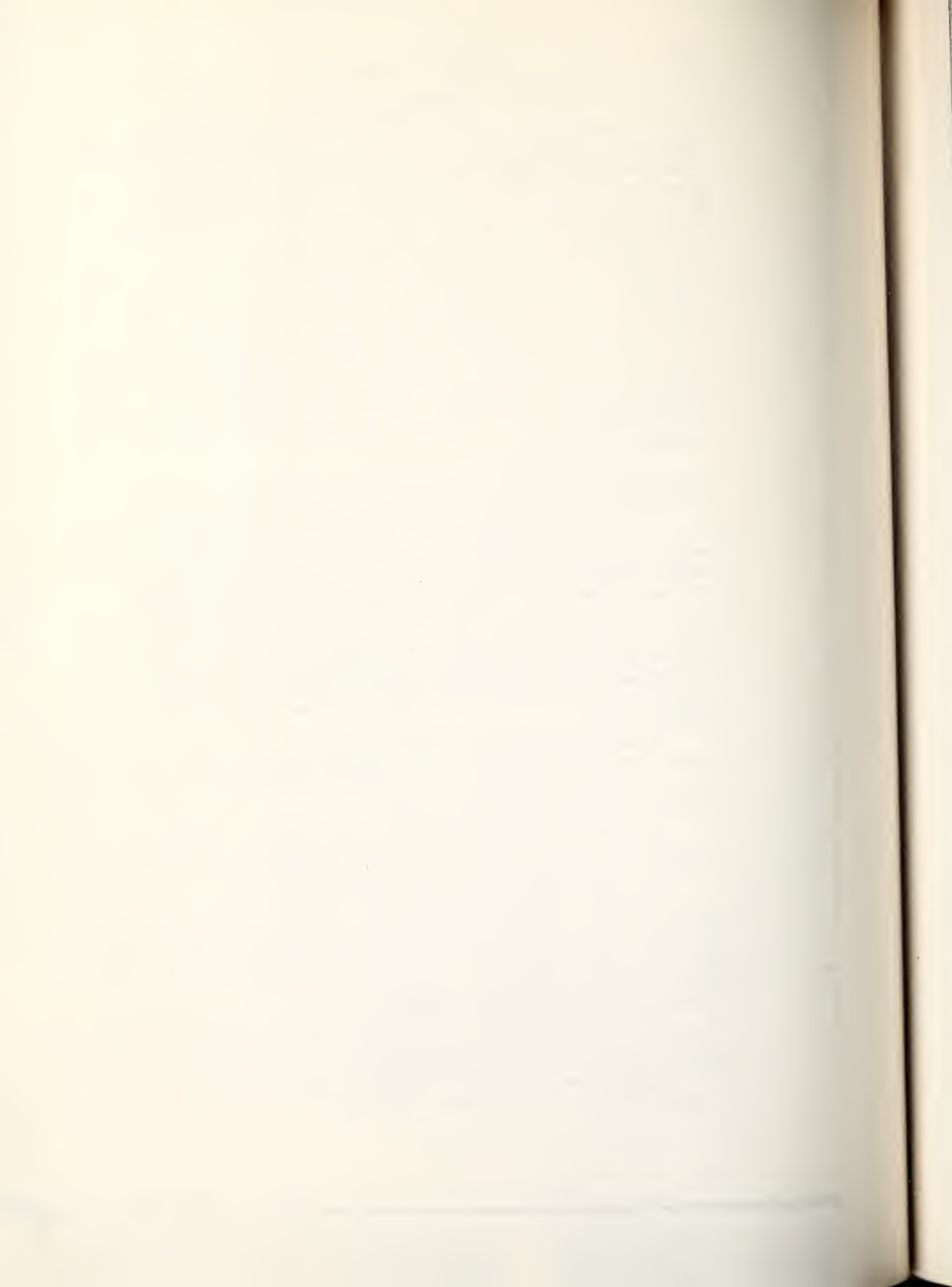
As soon as the aged pair were able to be moved, for Mr. Kimball's illness had taken a serious turn, they were taken to the home of their only living daughter, Mrs. W. S. Kilburn, 1921 Fourth Avenue South, and there remained until the end came.

They had lived happily together so long, and death, that grim spectre, had no terrors for them. Early Sunday morning Mr. Kimball began to fail fast, and shortly after eight o'clock he passed away.

In the next room, in an invalid's chair, for she was unable to lie down, was Mrs. Kimball. No one told her that her helpmate and lover had died, but the souls that lived for fifty-one long years had entwined about each other until they had grown to be one, needed no telling, and after a few more weary hours of suffering the wife closed her eyes, and her soul went out to join its companion.

Mr. Kimball was 75 years old and Mrs. Kimball was 71. They were married 51 years ago, and at an early date moved to Stevens County. Fifteen years ago they came to Minneapolis and have lived here ever since.

The leave but one child, the daughter, who for many years was connected with the St. Paul Globe, and well known in newspaper circles.



Some Michigan Kimballs.

Mr. David S. Kimball, Commander Fairbanks Post No. 17, Department of Michigan G. A. R., Detroit, writes us regarding his family. The data he can furnish are not complete, but may furnish a foundation upon which to build. He is not mentioned in the History.

EDITOR KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

You asked for names of my ancestors. I have been writing to try and get the names, births and deaths complete, but have not succeeded very well, but I will give it complete as I have it. My father's father, David, was born in Nelson, N. H. date —. He had a brother Fred who has been dead about forty years; died in the State of New York. Grandfather married a Miss Nancy Blackman. I don't know how long both have been dead; buried in Adrian, Mich. Could find out by writing there.

My father and mother have been dead about five years; both died in Adrian. Grandfather had a family of eight children: George G., dead; Charles B., at present in New York living with daughter; Myron H., of Santa Monica, Cal.; Henry H., dead; Mrs. P. Stocking, Oneida, N. Y.; Mrs. S. P. Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Delia Vane, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. B. S. Hubbard, died December, 1898, in Cleveland, Ohio.

George G., my father, was born in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1818; came to Michigan in 1834, settled in Livingston Co.; was married to Sarah Crawford in 1839. Their offspring were nine children: Myron, died in infancy; David S., born 1843; Charles C., of Chicago, Ills., engineer Chicago, M. & St. Paul R. R., married and has two children; Mary Jane, died quite young; Martha Mudge, has three children, two boys and one girl, two married; Delia Fuller, widow; Sarah Aldrich, one child, girl; Jane Hoag, no children; Emma, died some years ago.

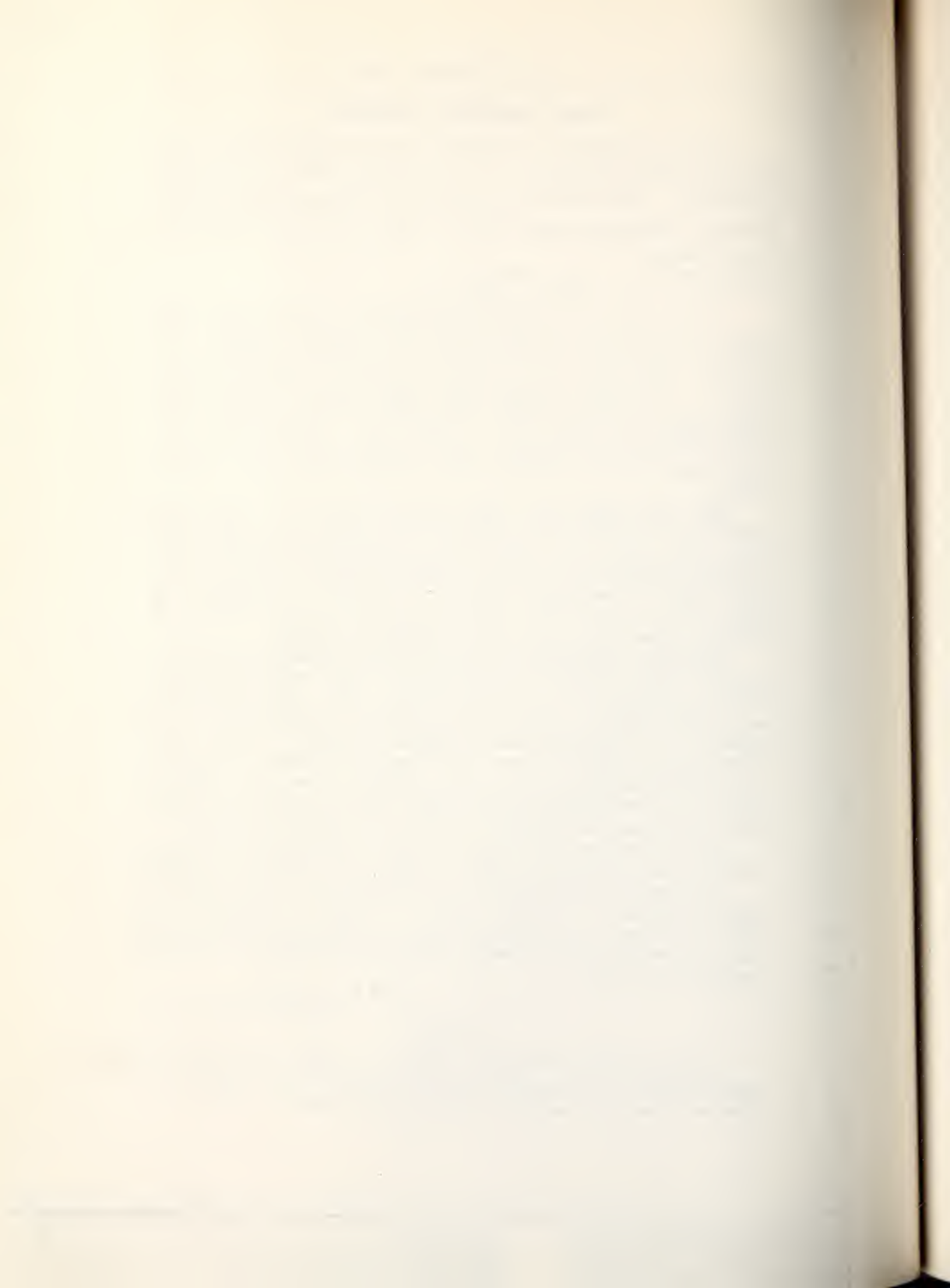
My family consists of three children, two girls and one boy: oldest, Etta Johnson, no children; Stella; Scott, New York City.

An aunt tells me to write to Uncle Myron of San Monica, says he has quite a complete record. If there is anything you don't understand or anything more I can do to help the good cause or the good name along, I will be only too glad to enlighten you as far as I can.

From your cousin,

DAVID S. KIMBALL.

A dispatch from Hinsdale, Mich., of July 28, says that Bert Kimball, an aeronaut, of North Adams, was drowned in Bawbee Lake, his parachute falling in the lake.



Supplemental Notes to Family History.

(BY S. P. SHARPLES.)

On page 1152a of the Kimball Family History is a note in reference to Nehemiah Dean Kimball. Mrs. Abbie A. Barker has recently furnished me with a much fuller account of his descendants. Below will be found a copy of her letter, almost as she sent it to me.

S. P. SHARPLES.

Nehemiah Dean Kimball⁷ (Peter S.⁶ Joseph⁵ John⁴ Caleb³ Richard² Richard¹) born Exeter, N. H. about 1792, died Neenah, Wis., in 1854. Married Mary Moore, born Dec. 25, 1795; d. Nov. 15, 1887. After marriage they lived in Skowhegan, Me., until 1849 when he with his wife and all his children moved to Wisconsin and settled in Neenah. After his death his widow and children removed to West Superior where the survivors still live.

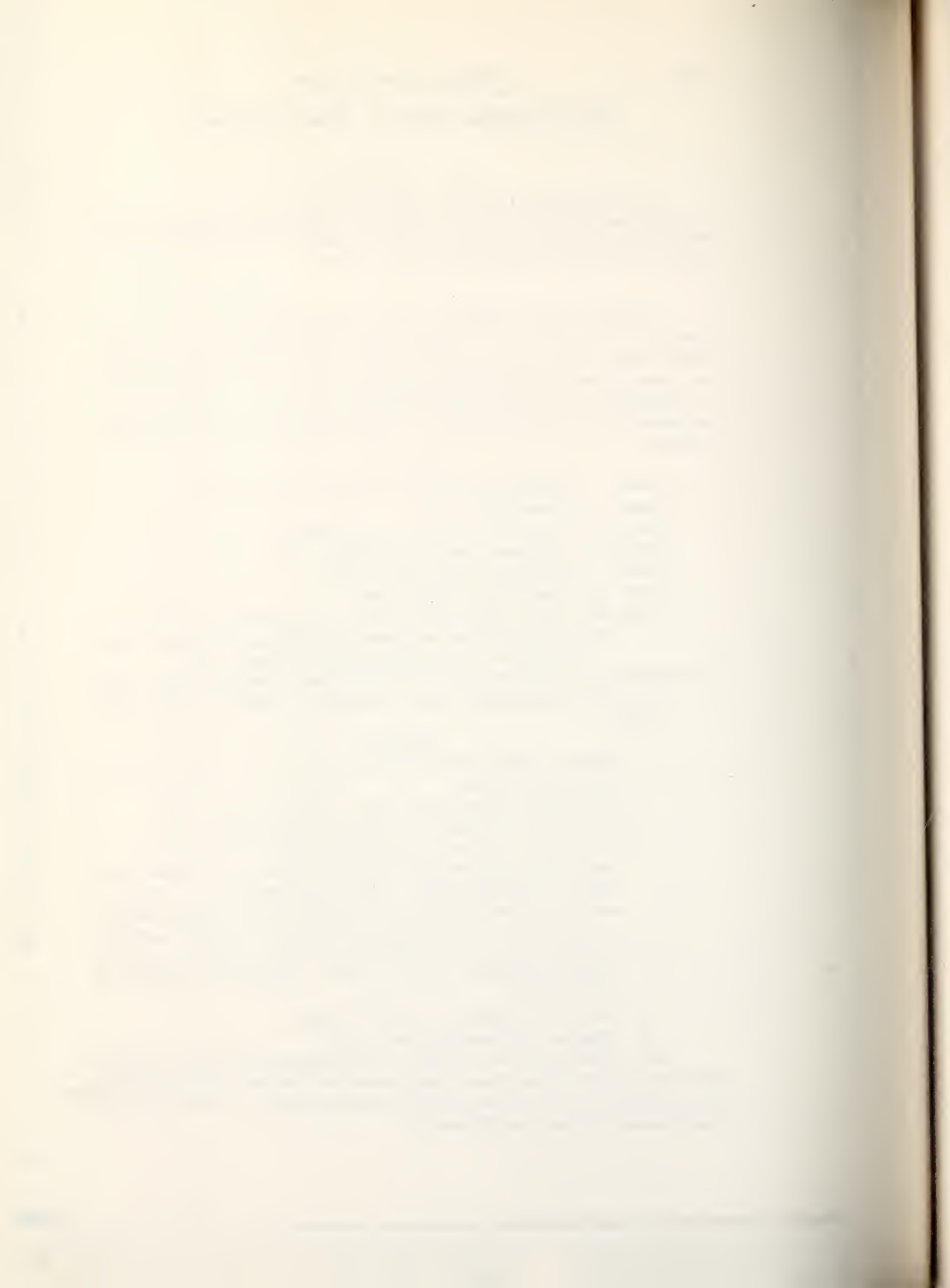
CHILDREN.

- 1598a i Sophia Ann⁸ b. Dec. 16, 1823; d. Jan. 28, 1854.
- 1598b ii James M.⁸ b. 1825.
- 1598c iii Charles D.⁸ b. 1827; d. August 1864.
- 1598d iv Mantheno Areando⁸ b. 1829; d. 1857.
- 1598e v John Parsons⁸ b. Feb. 21, 1830.
- 1598f vi Joseph Collis⁸ b. Feb. 1832.
- 1598g vii William Langdon⁸ b. July 13, 1834; d. Mar. 29, 1884.
- viii Mary Jane⁸ was accidentally scalded and died aged about five years. Do not know date of birth or death.
- 1598a Sophia Ann Kimball⁹ b. Dec. 16, 1823; d. Jan. 28, 1854; m. May 21, 1842, George W. Hubbard who was b. Canaan, Me., June 24, 1812; d. April 1, 1855.

CHILDREN.

- i Henry G. Hubbard⁹ b. Feb. 28, 1843; d. Oct. 1, 1865. He served in the Union Army.
- ii Harrison W. Hubbard⁹ b. Feb. 28, 1843; d. Oct. 3, 1875.
- iii Howard A. Hubbard⁹ b. August 15, 1845; d. May 5, 1890.
- iv Horatio F. Hubbard⁹ b. Dec. 15, 1847; d. Nov. 5, 1855.
- v John Quincy Hubbard⁹ b. April 15, 1848. He married Delia Darrow of Menosha, Wis. They live in Mobile, Ala., where he and his brother Ebenezer are engaged in the lumber business. He has the following children: 1, Faith Isabella Hubbard¹⁰ b. July 18, 1885. 2, John Hubbard¹⁰ b. Sept. 24, 1887. 3, Davida Kimball Hubbard¹⁰ b. Nov. 1, 1890. 4, Annabel Hubbard¹⁰ b. Nov. 18, 1892.
- vi Joseph F. Hubbard⁹ b. June 10, 1852.
- vii Ebenezer Hubbard⁹ b. Jan. 28, 1854.

Mrs. Barker writes as follows: "My informant writes in regard to this line of the Hubbard family that she can tell me very little concerning their families except that of John, although they all married and had families except Henry and Horatio."



1598b—James M. Kimball⁸ b. 1825; m. Margaret Dolan, but I do not know the date of her birth or the date of their marriage. Forty-three years ago he settled in what is known as Kimball Prairies, Minn. Several years ago the Soo. R. R. was built through that country and the town of Kimball was named in his honor. His wife died about four years ago. His oldest son lives with him on the farm. There is one other son who lives in Dacotah. He has four daughters.

i Laura⁹. She is in a convent in Santa Fe.

ii Nellie⁹ m. — Barrett and lives at Kimball, Mich.

iii Celia⁹. Is a teacher.

iv Blanche⁹. Is a teacher.

1598c—Charles D. Kimball⁸ b. 1827; d. August 1864; m. 1857 Caroline Howe of Bangor, Me.

CHILDREN.

i William Charles⁹ b. 1858. He is a lawyer and at present is Court Reporter at Oskosh, Wis. He married Katherine Ketz, about thirteen years ago. They have two children. Norman¹⁰ and Charles¹⁰.

ii Lillian Gertrude⁹ b. Dec. 4, 1859. She is a teacher in the State Normal School Oskosh, Wis.

iii Mantheno⁹ b. Nov. 1863; m. Oct. 4, 1888, Caroline Berry. Children: 1, Richard¹⁰. 2, Thomas¹⁰ b. —; d. June 16, 1895.

1598d—Mantheno⁸ b. 1829; d. 1857. Had no children. He had been married six weeks and was taking his wife to Superior, Mich., at Ontenagon, Mich., he walked off the steamer and was drowned. His widow only lived a year after his death.

1598e—John Parsons Kimball⁸ b. Feb. 21, 1840, m. March 1870 Hannah Cassidy. He lives at Forest City, Minn where he owns a large farm. He served in the army during the entire war of the rebellion.

CHILDREN.

i Dean⁹ b. 1871.

ii Martha⁹ b. 1872. She is married and has children.

iii George⁹ b. 1876.

iv Frank⁹ b. 1878.

v Ida⁹ b. 1880.

vi Charles⁹ b. 1882.

vii Bertha⁹ b. 1885.

1598f—Joseph Collis Kimball b. 1832. Never married. He lives at Kimball, Minn.

1598g—William Langdon Kimball⁸ b. July 13, 1834; d. Mar. 29, 1884; m. Dec. 4, 1862, Nancy Jane Hinton, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Swiber) Hinton. Three years after his father's death he moved with his mother and brothers and sisters to Superior, Wis., and lived there until his death. He went there not long after the town was started and was always a prominent citizen and was highly respected and honored by the entire community. He was a lumberman.

CHILDREN.

- 2365a i Byron⁹ b. July 6, 1864.
- 2365b ii Mary Lillian⁹ b. April 11, 1867; d. Mar. 19, 1897.
- 2365c iii Jennie Ethel⁹ b. July 25, 1868.
 - iv Gracie⁹ b. April 3, 1870; d. July 6, 1870.
 - v Edna Gertrude⁹ b. Sept. 20, 1872.
 - vi Bertha Clough⁹ b. May 7, 1874.
 - vii Josephine Peyton⁹ b. Feb. 25, 1880.

2365a—Byron Kimball⁹ b. July 6, 1864; m. August 18, 1867, Louisa Smith, b. July 30, 1866. He is the Secretary of the Board of Education at Superior, Wis.

CHILDREN.

- i William Langdon¹⁰ b. Sept. 4, 1888.
 - ii Byron¹⁰ b. May 8, 1891; d. Aug. 12, 1895.
- 2365b—Mary Lillian Kimball⁹ b. April 11, 1867; d. Mar. 19, 1897; m. Aug. 6, 1886, Josiah Bond.

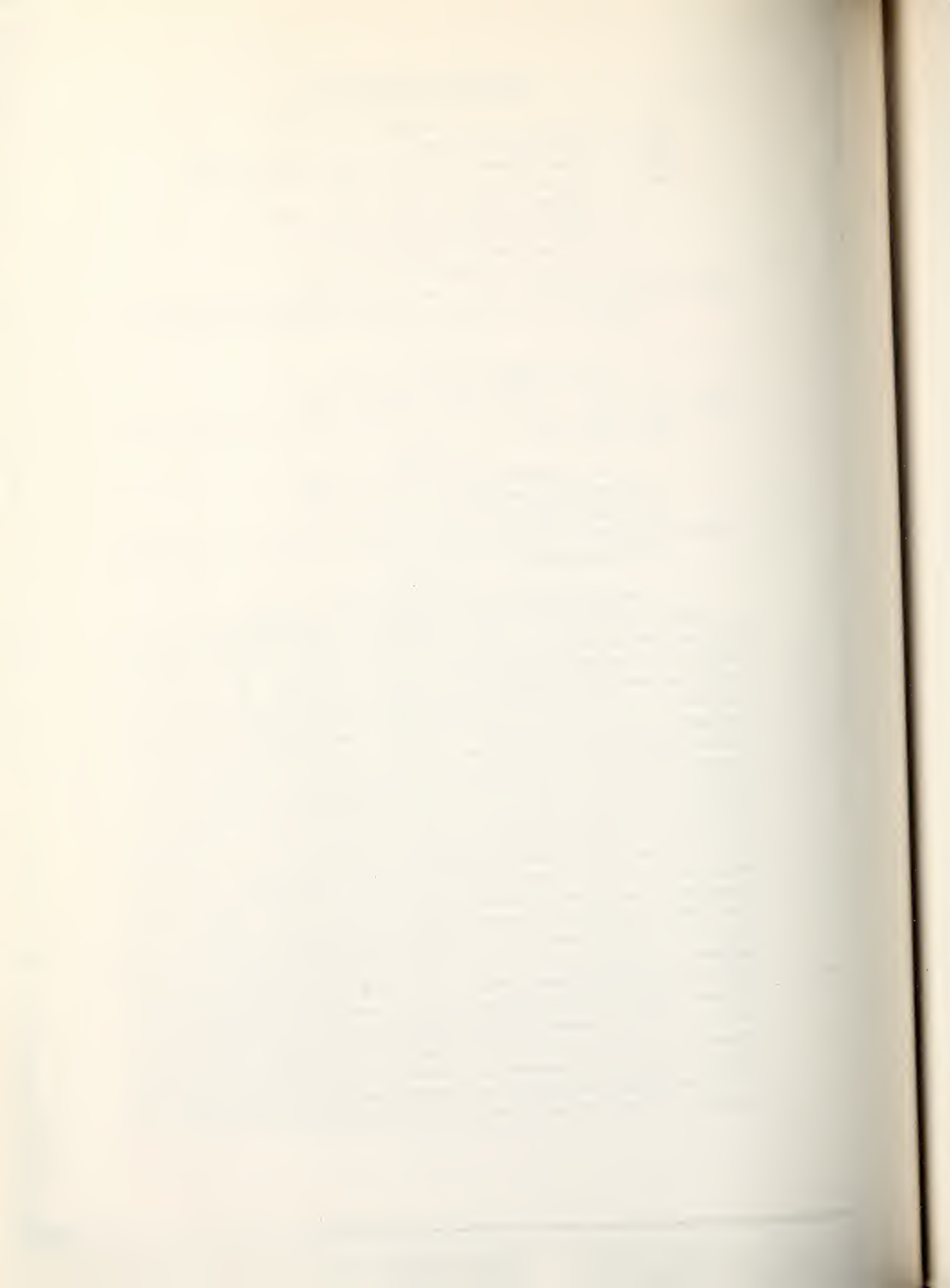
CHILDREN.

- i Nancy Kimball Bond¹⁰ b. Sept. 30, 1889.
 - ii Emily Elizabeth Bond¹⁰ b. Aug. 11, 1891.
 - iii Edna Charlotte Bond¹⁰ b. Dec. 24, 1895.
- 2365c—Jennie Ethel Kimball⁹ b. July 25, 1868; m. June 18, 1890, William Willis Strickland, b. May 20, 1865

CHILD.

- i William Kimball Strickland¹⁰ b. Feb. 18, 1893.

Mrs. Barker says: "One of William L. Kimball's daughters has given me the information I have written out for you. I hope I have not written any repetitions of this history, but I have had so many interruptions since the commencement of it, I fear you will find it very crude. Perhaps you have heard of the death of my brother (p. 428) Robert Hasty Kimball, b. Sept. 22, 1819, d. May, 15, 1898. I intend to call on you sometime as I am anxious to meet some one who is interested in learning more of the branch of the Kimball family that I belong to. I send this to you thinking perhaps it will be useful if you should get up a supplement for the Kimball Family History. Some years ago I saw in a newspaper that a history of the Kimball family was to be compiled. I wrote to the address given but received no answer in regard to it, and had it not been that my son Abner H. Barker, began making inquiries concerning the Family Genealogy I should not have learned anything more about my ancestors than I then knew and that was very little. We have the Kimball News which I find very interesting. I will send you a picture of my father as you may be interested in it. I can see a resemblance to him in many of the pictures in the Kimball History. He was a man of sterling integrity. So many times I have heard him say that he considered his word as good as his bond and he always lived up to that precept. He was self made as the saying is, for unfortunately his home from his childhood was with a man who was very intemperate and lacked all the requisites to bring up a child judiciously, but my father, notwithstanding the unfortunate surroundings of his boyhood life came out of it unscathed, and his life was



such that his children have no cause to feel anything but the greatest love and respect that a child may cherish for a parent. He was honored and respected throughout the whole community where he resided and of a truth can it be said of him. "An honest man is the noblest work of God." I consider that we are wonderfully blessed in having a father and mother who were of such sterling worth for no one in the town were more respected than they.

I will ask your leniency in overloading any imperfections that you may discover in this, for I am past my sixty-fifth birthday, and what little education I had was obtained in the district school, so please excuse whatever is imperfect.

Yours very truly,

(MRS.) ABBIE A. BARKER.

Daughter of Charles Kimball, (819)

Mrs. Barker resides in Wellington, Mass.

(BY SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL, SAN FRANCISCO.)

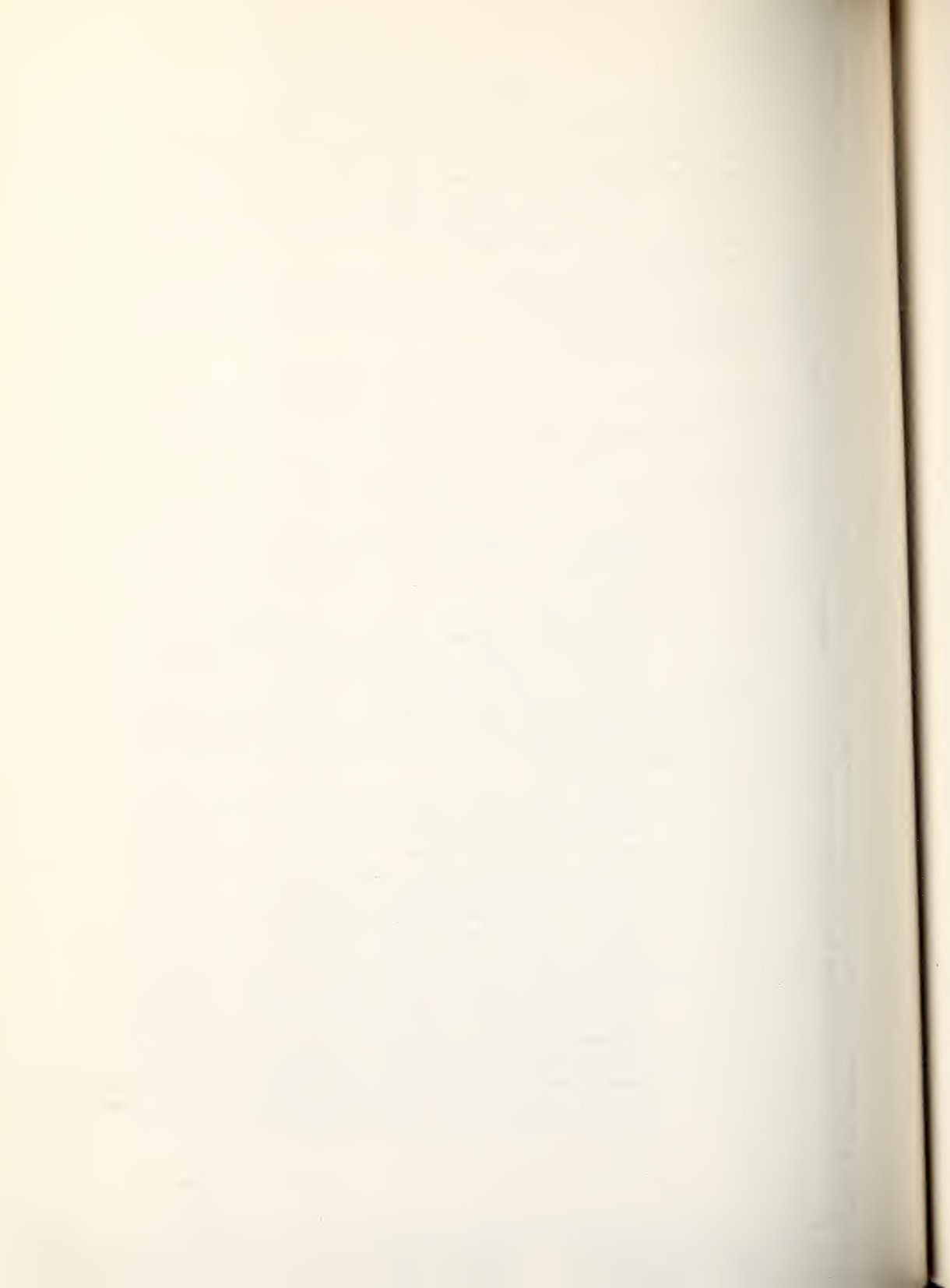
Page 713-1499 Timothy Dakin Kimball, etc.

CHILDREN.

- i Elizabeth Alice Kimball, m. John Bradford Tupper and live at San Jose, California. They have two sons: 1. Irwin Kimball Tupper, Claremont, N. H. 2. Otis Mitchell Tupper, San Francisco, Cal.
- ii Catherine Jane Kimball, m. J. Q. A. Ballou, and lives at San Jose, California, Farmer. They have two children: 1. George Ballou, San Jose, Cal. 2. Alice Ballou, m. Wager Bradford, who is now near Johannesburg, South Africa.

Page 465-908 John Palmer Kimball, etc. He had two children by his first wife, Lucy Schellinger, who both died young. He m. 2d, Bethia N. Harris, who died in December, 1895, and by her had:

- i Cornelia Eliza Kimball, b. Dec. 30, 1835; married Joseph P. Bradford, son of John and Eliza (Clayton) Bradford, of New York and Monroe County, Mich., and grandson of the Bradford who came from Scotland. There is quite a history to this Bradford family and their estate in Scotland. Joseph P. Bradford and family removed from Monroe, Mich., to Carthage, Missouri, where he and his wife are (May 1899) living. Their children are: 1. Seymour Kimball Bradford, b. Aug. 22, 1879, Monroe, Mich., married Sallie L. J. Ward, daughter of J. N. and N. M. Ward, of Columbia, Boone, Co., Mo. The Wards are a Kentucky family. He is a mining engineer. Reside at Palo Alto, California. Her father lives with them. Their children: i. May Bradford, b. May 11, 1879. ii. Nanelia Lou Vee Bradford, b. Sept. 27, 1884. iii. John Ward Bradford, b. June 20, 1886. ii. Edgar Bradford, died young. iii. Anna Bethia Bradford, b. 1865; died young. iv. Len Lewis Bradford, b. Nov. 23, 1868, Monroe, Mich.; m. Mary Kiskadden, Carthage, Mo.



- Child: 1. Herschel Leigh Bradford, b. March 29, 1899. v. Lura Maude Bradford, died young. vi. Jay Phillip Bradford, b. May 24, 1875, Monroe, Mich.
- ii Emiline Sandiforth Kimball, m. William Salter, of La Salle, Mich. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and died as the result of disease contracted in the service. She is living, in 1899, at Lyons, Kansas. Children: 1. Person Salter, b. 1869; m. and lives at Clay City, Ind. They have children: 2. John Kimball Salter, b. about 1866. 3. Robert Salter; m. 4. Armitage Salter, m. and lived at Worthington, Ind. 5. Arthur Salter. 6. Oliver Salter.
- iii Mary Jane Kimball m. William Kelley of La Salle, Mich. Their children: 1. Ellis Kelley, M. D., Vienna, Mich. 2. Jenny Kelley La Salle, Mich. 3. Elias Kelley, La Salle, Mich.; medical student.
- iv Adelia Kimball m. George W. Bradford, of Carthage, Mo. Both deceased. Children: 1. George H. Bradford, m. 1. Libby Kirby, who had no children; m. 2d. Allie Rhodes, who had two children; m. 3d. ———, Wichita, Kansas. 2. Ray Martel Bradford, M. D., Carthage, Mo. 3. Alice Bradford, Carthage, Mo. 4. Clarence Bradford, m. Lottie ———, Pueblo, Col. 5. Clayton Bradford, Carthage, Mo. 6. Ralph Bradford, of Carthage, Mo. 7. Augusta Bradford, Carthage, Mo. 8. Bethia, Bradford, Carthage, Mo. 9. Frank Bradford, Carthage, Mo. 10. Anna Bradford, of Carthage, Mo. 11. Murray Bradford, Carthage, Mo. Two others, died young.
- v Alice Kimball, m. Jacob Ranche, of West Toledo, Ohio. Children: 1. Edgar Ranche, electrical engineer, New Bedford, Conn. 2. Clifford Ranche, real estate and oil business, Toledo. 3. Roy Ranche, farmer, La Salle, Mich.

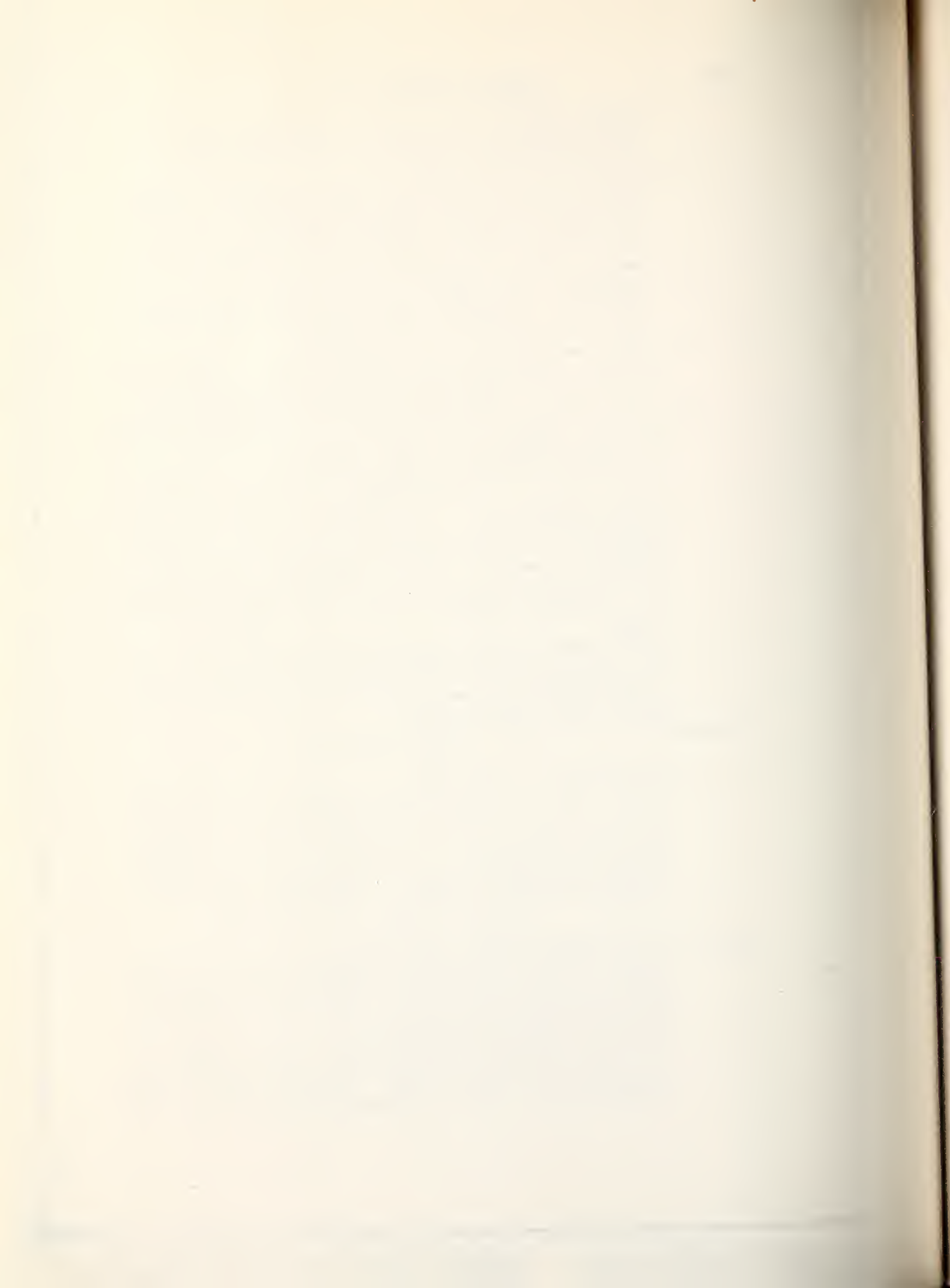
Page 501—1000 Lucy Kimball, m. Gurdon Bishop, etc.

CHILDREN.

- i Gurdon Bishop, b. Chesterfield, Conn., Oct. 6, 1815; m. Mary Ann Crocker. Resided in Oakland, Cal.; d. 1898. Their son, Oliver Harvey Bishop, m. Margaret Ann Adams, and have: 1. William Harvey John Bishop, Fruitvale, Alameda Co., Cal. 2. Elizabeth Emeline Bishop, Fruitvale. 3. Emma Victoria Bishop, Fruitvale. 4. Belle Sarah Bishop, Fruitvale. 5. Letitia Mary Ann Bishop, Fruitvale. 6. Lucy Kimball Bishop, (1881?) Fruitvale.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Page 140—No. 196, Stephen Kimball born in Rhode Island, was a sea captain and afterwards moved to New Hampshire, one of the first settlers in Grafton. He served as a lieutenant in Hitchcock's Rhode Island regiment from May 3, 1775 to December, 1775, and captain in the 11th Continental infantry to Dec. 31, 1776. Of nine children only the second, Howland, is briefly mentioned on page 267 as the head of a family. Sarah, the eldest, is said to have married ——— Fords. Her number should be 502a. She



married Richard Ford (not Fords). Among their children were William, Merriam, Richard and Stephen. The latter was the father of Stephen Kimball Ford and Horace Ford, prominent citizens of Orange, N. H. Horace Ford married Amelia Caroline Andrew, dau. of Samuel and Matilda (Fowler) Andrew. Matilda Andrew was a daughter of Deacon Benjamin Fowler and sister of Lucinda Fowler Kimball. (page 593 Fam. History. p. 210 Fam. News. So the descendants of Horace Ford and Amelia Andrew are twice related to the John Kimball family of page 593. As a teacher of a country school, (Fam. News p. 13) the editor of the News boarded with the family of Kimball Ford without any knowledge of the somewhat distant relationship. He was a man of wide reading and unusual intelligence, and as town clerk, a position he held for many years, it was his duty to "publish" intended marriages, which he did according to the custom then prevailing, of loudly announcing the names of the contracting parties at the close of church services, declaring their purpose and calling upon any one opposing to make such opposition known or thereafter hold their peace. As Kim Ford, as he was called, never attended church at any other time, his presence was always a notice of what was to come. While not a church goer he was never known to miss attendance at a funeral. The Samuel Andrew above mentioned was by all odds the leading citizen of the town, a man of much ability, the highest moral character, and the one always sought for legal advice.

The News will probably give more concerning the descendants of Stephen Kimball in a later issue.

An Incident in the Life of Daniel Kimball of Boston.

From His Autobiography.

In the year of 1820, while I was a resident of Charlestown, S. C., a deeply concerted plan was formed by the negroes to arise and massacre the white citizens; it was only discovered by a faithful servant telling his master a short time before day fixed to commence the carnage. There was great alarm at the discovery and almost every white man in the city armed himself with some kind of implement of defense. I belonged to a company of volunteers and did patrol duty, day and night, in the city. The negroes were also very much alarmed when their case was discovered. A court was formed of "Free Holders," under the law, to try negro cases and many of the leaders were arrested, tried, and about a dozen of them were hung. Denmark Veazie, the principal leader of the whole plot, was the first one executed and at the same time two or three of his comrades who were greatly downcast by their impending doom he tried to cheer by the words: "die like men: we die in a good cause—liberty." (Fam. News, p. 223, Hist., p. 458.)



Only a Sample.

The following is a fair specimen of many letters that come to the Family News.

PORT HURON, MICH.

July 31, 1899.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL.

DEAR SIR:—I do not know whether I am any "kin" of yours or not. But a copy of the Kimball News came to our notice a short time ago. My mother was a Kimball; her great grandfather was Amos Kimball who settled in Vermont, time of Revolution, afterwards moved to New Hampshire and died at a place called Kimball's Landing. Enclosed find subscription and we hope to learn more of relatives in the east. My mother's parents came to Michigan in 1836 and knows but little of her relatives.

Very truly yours,

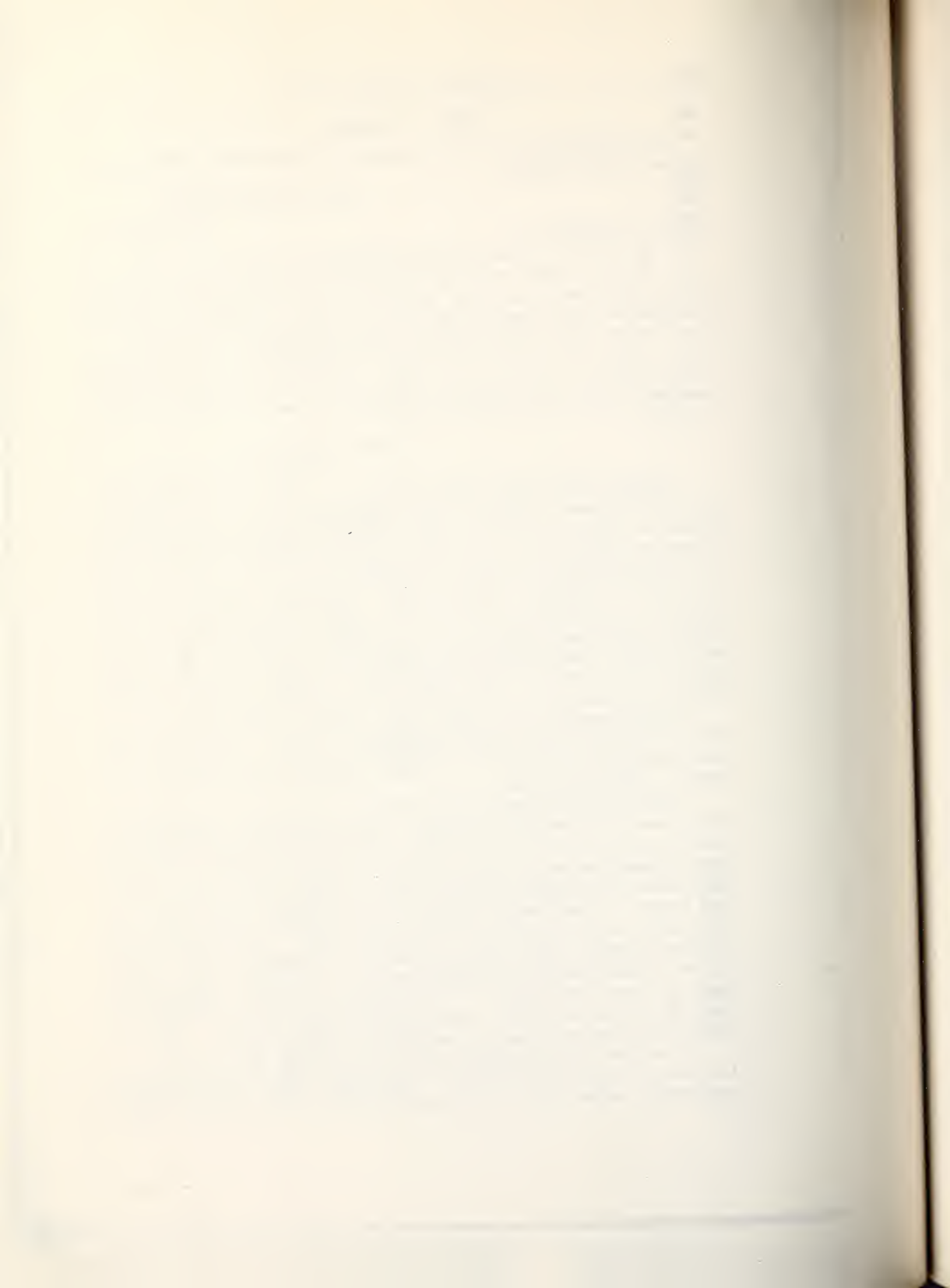
ELLA EVERETT CADY.

On page 189 of the Family History we find that Amos Kimball⁵ (Abraham⁴ Ebenezer³ Benjamin² Richard¹) was born in Bradford, Mass., Aug. 31, 1750, married Abigail Corliss in 1774, moved to Barnet, Vt., and afterwards to Haverhill, N.H. where it is presumed that he died. We have no other evidence that he was the ancestor of Mrs. Cady. Probably he was. They had twelve children, only the two oldest being given as the heads of families, with no further mention whatever of the remaining ten, one of whom bore the name of Everett, same as the writer of the above. Now if the name of Mrs. Cady's grandfather had been given, it would have added another clue.

The Kimballs in the United States have nearly all descended from Richard who came to America in 1634. A very few survive who descended from his brother Henry, so that there is a degree of kinship in all.

Where information is wanted of ancestors all known information should be furnished as clues—names of father, grandfather, and so on as far back as possible, with place of birth, etc. We must depend largely upon the Family History and such other information as we have gathered for the News during the last two years. This Family History is a remarkable compendium of genealogical information of nearly 1300 pages—one of the most extensive family genealogies published in America. Yet there are very many families of the name not mentioned, and many more are very incomplete. The News, in its two volumes of over 300 pages, has given much supplemental matter, and no one knows how much more remains to be discovered.

Take the case mentioned by our cousin Ella Everett Cady in the above letter; that of David S. Kimball, whose letter is found elsewhere; also that of Mr. and Mrs. Fry M. Kimball, whose



death on the same day, after living to witness their golden wedding. Such cases are continually coming to light. Two sons of the above mentioned Amos Kimball are given in the history as heads of families. Of the remaining ten there is no record of their birth, marriage, nor death. Yet it is not improbable that one of them, Everett, perhaps, was the great grandfather of Ella Everett Cady.

The News is often asked for information in these cases and is always willing to aid whenever possible. But it relies largely upon the Family History. When it is incomplete it requires time, patience and money. Messrs. Morrison and Sharples spent fifteen or more years in gathering material and compiling the Family History. They travelled thousands of miles and spent hundreds and hundreds of dollars investigating church, county and court records. The same process is necessary yet and should be done by those interested. No one person can afford the expense of all these different researches.

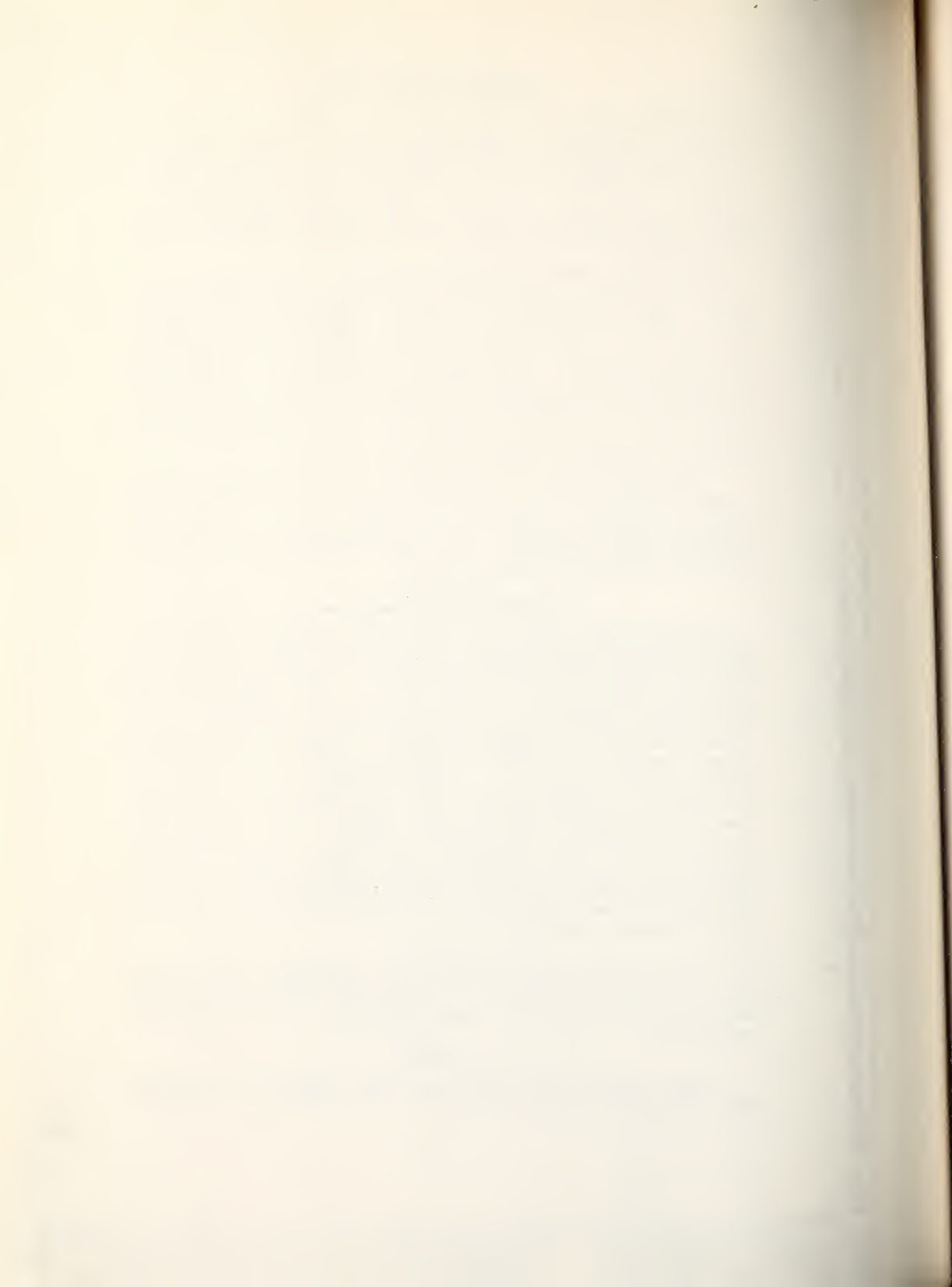
When information is wanted, all that is already known should be given as a basis to work from—name of father and mother, and their ancestors so far as known, date and place of birth, marriage, death, etc. This may furnish data to enable one to close up the breaks in the line.

Another Hills Reunion.

In the Family News for February last mention was made of the Hills family reunion held in July, 1898, at the home of Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills in Hudson, N. H., the old family home of the Alden Hills branch of that family. Alden Hills married Nancy Currier Kimball (p. 601) and their old Hudson homestead is shown in the February News, as well as the present country home of Dr. Hills. Another reunion of this family was held on July 28, of this year at the Hotel Pines, Revere Beach near Boston, at which most of those mentioned in the February issue were present, as well as many others. The family is a notable one and is traced back six hundred years, the first immigrants to this country arriving in 1632. Many interesting historical facts cluster around the Hills family and their residence in southern New Hampshire, to which some reference was made in the February number.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Kimball of Danville, Ill., (p. 593-902) are spending the summer among the White Mountains. Last year their outing was among the Rockies and on the Pacific coast.

Capt. Kimball and wife have been leading in Salvation army meetings in Ipswich, Mass.



The Knowltons.

One of the oldest families in America is that of the Knowltons. The first immigrants to this country, consisting of the father and four sons came over in 1632, two years before the arrival of Richard Kimball and his family. The reputed origin of this family name is interesting. It is said that when William the Conqueror was establishing himself in England he observed the valor of two soldiers; and as a reward for their devotion, he invested them with Knighthood. Discovering that one lived upon a hill, and the other upon a knoll, he surnamed them Hill-ton and Knoll-ton; and their descendants have borne these names to this day. A large family reunion of the Knowltons was recently held in Massachusetts, and in a published report of the same it is stated:

"Deacon Thomas Knowlton married into a strong name. His wife, Mary, was of the first Kimball family. And because they had no children, they gathered some of William Knowlton's little ones about them, and sent them to the school on the Meeting-house Green, till they were old enough to work."

It seems from the Kimball Family History page 33, that this is an old tradition and a mistake, historians having been misled by her father's will. It is there stated that Mary Kimball married Robert Dutch, and a list of their six children is given. But on page 41 of the History it is stated that Mary, the second child of John Kimball, son of the first Richard and brother of the Mary of the "first Kimball family" married Deacon Thomas Knowlton. A son of John Knowlton married Sarah Whipple of another old family, and that Anthony Potter also married Elizabeth Whipple, while their daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Kimball.

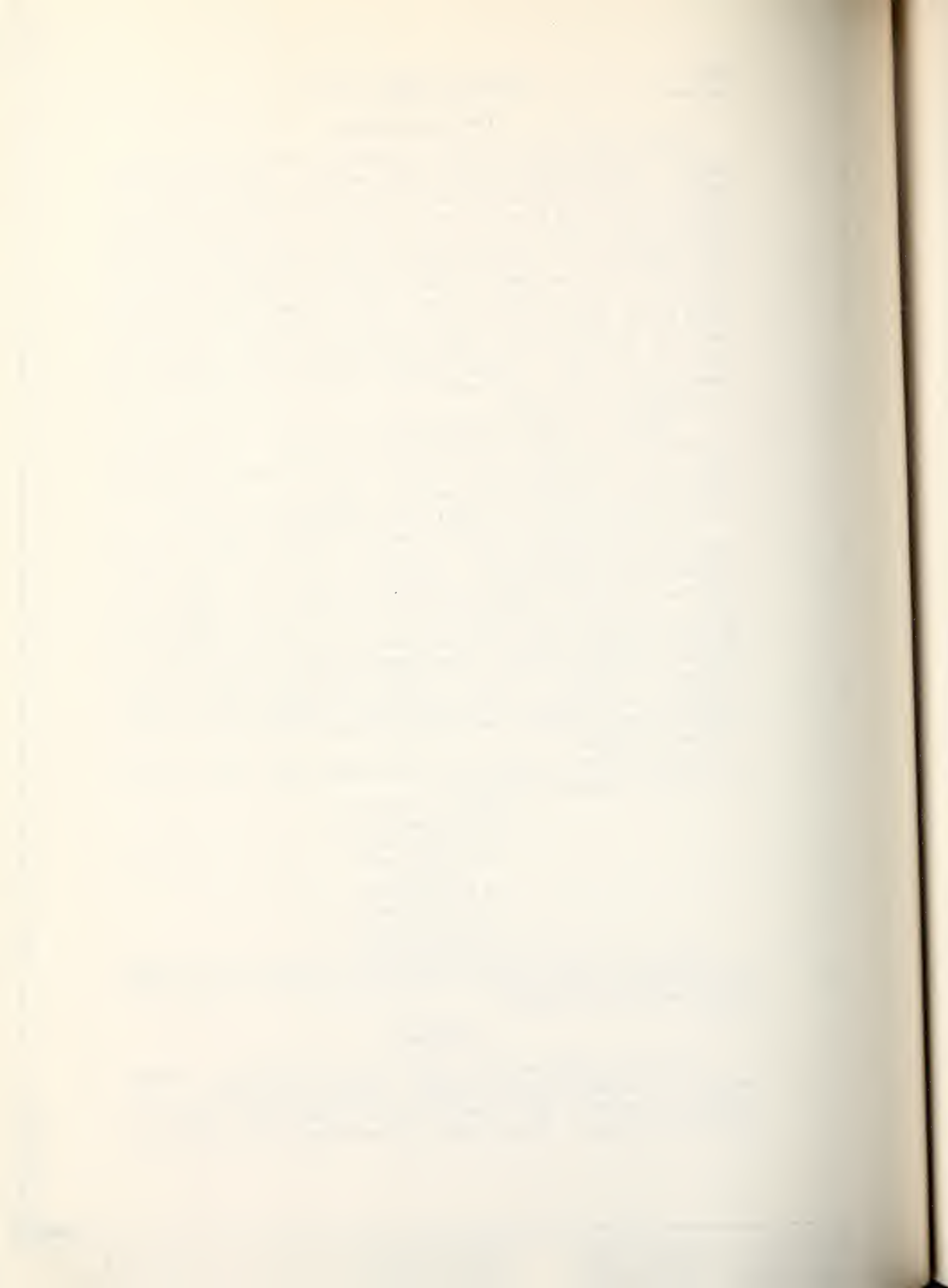
In the old graveyard of Ipswich, Mass., may still be read an old inscription, as follows:

Here Lys Buried
Mrs. Elizabeth Potter
who died March
ye 10. 1712, aged
83 years.
A tender mother
A prudent wife
at God's command
resigned her life.

From the Family History, page 52, it seems that her daughter Elizabeth, died a few years later, Dec. 4, 1723, although this relationship is not stated.



As will be observed, this issue of the NEWS is a double number, covering July and August. Some have asked for the missing July issue, and possibly some others have missed it without saying so. It was simply a convenience to the publisher.



Question of Marriage.

NEW YORK, July 30. —Owing to the confusion in the divorce laws of the various states, legal questions of an intricate nature often are presented for the consideration of Justices of the Supreme Court. In this class is the suit of Harriet I. James, wife of J. S. James, member of New York Stock Exchange, against Charles George Wilson, former president of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of Manhattan, to direct him to pay into the Supreme Court \$4,000 insurance money, and naming Maud E. Kimball as a defendant.

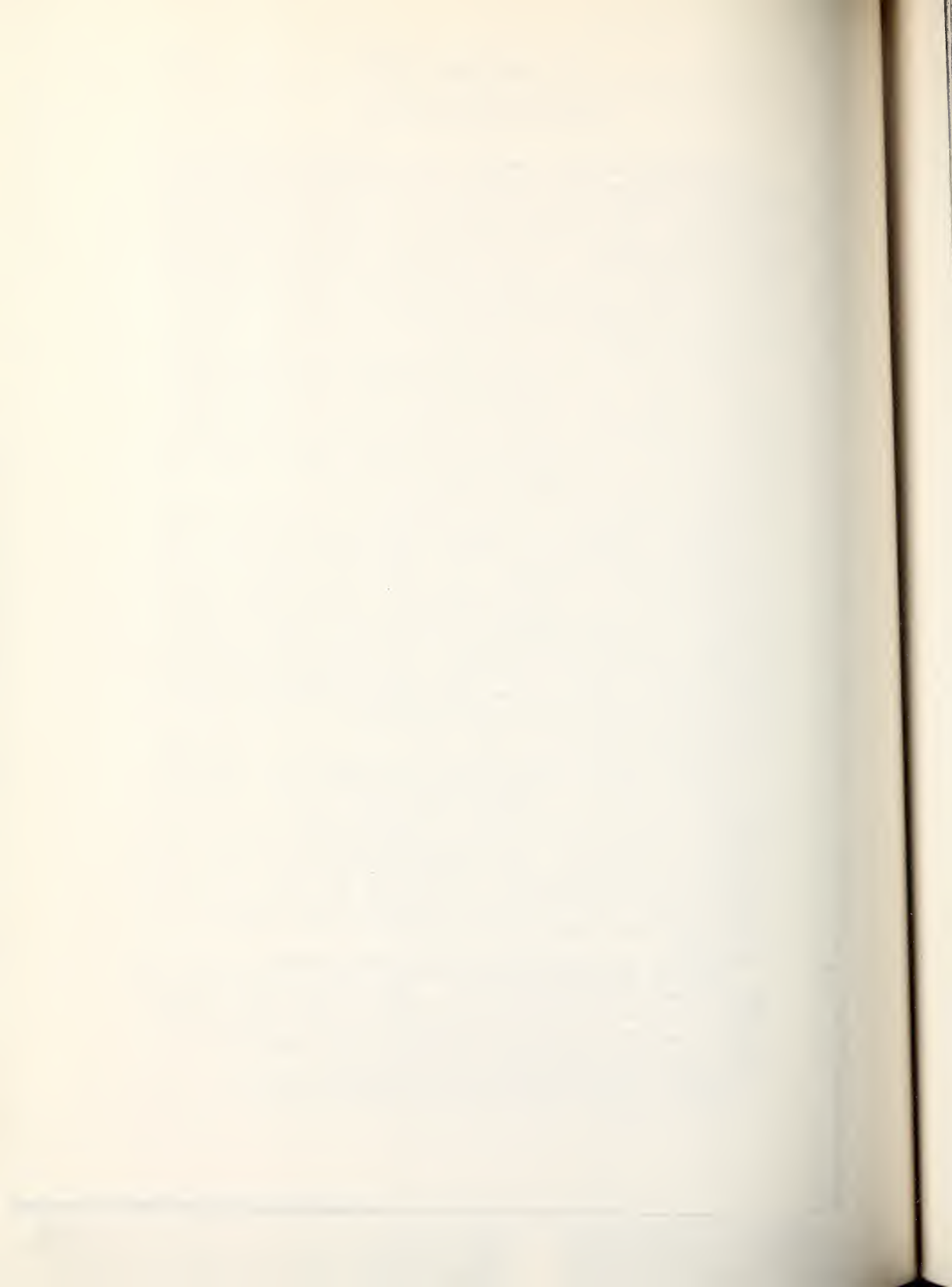
Edward C. Kimball was a broker, and for seven years was a member of the stock and petroleum exchange. He died on Nov. 9, 1896, in his home in Nineteenth street, South Brooklyn. Harriet I. James, the plaintiff, is his sister. Kimball had a gratuity fund of \$8,000 in the exchange, which, on the death of a member, goes to the widow or next of kin. Mrs. James deposes that she and her mother, Harriet A. Kimball, are the only next of kin, and each has sued for \$4,000.

Maud E. Kimball has put in a claim for the entire \$8,000, as the widow of Edward C. Kimball. She was married on May 2, 1885, to James L. Seaman. Five years later she got a decree for absolute divorce in North Dakota, on the ground of abandonment. She was married to Kimball on June 29, 1895. When the divorce suit was pending, in 1890, Seaman sent a letter to his wife's lawyer, in North Dakota, denying all of her charges. After Kimball died, in 1896, Seaman got permission from the North Dakota court to file the letter so as to amend the decree by striking out the recital that he had made no formal appearance to contest the decree of the court.

Nearly a month before this action was taken the surrogate had granted letters of administration upon the estate to Harriet I. James, Harriet A. Kimball and John S. James. Maud E. Kimball, two days after the decree had been awarded in North Dakota, applied here for letters of administration as the widow of Edward C. Kimball. The surrogate refused the application, and the court sustained him. It was held that the divorce in North Dakota was void in this state when there was no personal service in North Dakota and no answer to the summons and complaint.

Maud E. Kimball then sued out a writ of error in the Supreme Court of the United States. The writ was dismissed on May 1, without determining the validity of the North Dakota divorce, and now the question of the marriage of Maud E. Kimball, according to her counsel, will have to be determined in a new suit in the United States Supreme Court.

(None of these are found in the Kimball History.)



Denying Self.

I Chron. II:15-19.

HARRY W. KIMBALL.

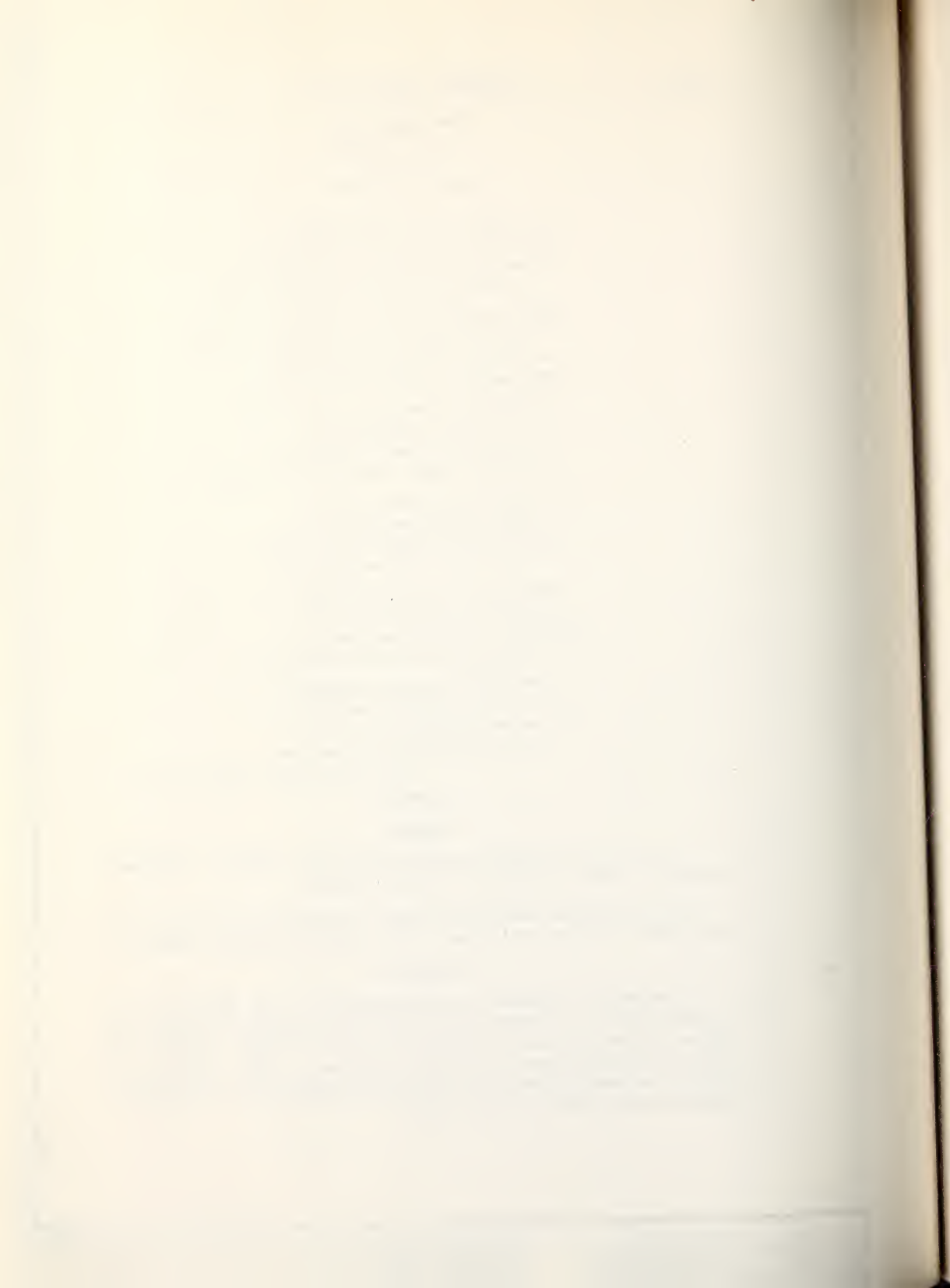
King David, weary of the strife—
 For foes on every hand surround—
 Longed for a drink from the deep well,
 Which by the Bethlehem gate is found.
 Scarce spoke the wish, ere three brave men
 Broke through the host, careless of fate,
 And though a hundred barred their way,
 They reached the well beside the gate.
 A draught of water brought they hence,
 And offered unto the king;
 But he upon the ground poured out
 The life bought water they did bring.
 Thus David, noble king of old,
 Denied himself in all his pride,
 That other's life might not be risked,
 And his own wish be gratified.
 Are we less noble than this king,
 We, living in the fuller day?
 Are we not glad for his great love,
 To put aside our own wished way?
 And see that we a stumbling block
 In other's path may never be;
 But rather help them by our life
 Into the Christ-life, full and free.

*From the Union Worker, Ord, Neb.***BORN.**

Born to Fred Benoni and Martha Ann (Russett) Kimball on June 6, 1899, a daughter, Bernice Naomi.

Born to Ernest and Mary Kimball Sawyer on April 11, 1899, a daughter, Catherine Louise. (See page 995 Kimball History.)

Edward R. Kimball, superintendent of the Kansas City Creamery Package company has just returned from a trip through China, Japan and other Asiatic countries. When he left the city three months ago it was the intention of Mr. Kimball to journey around the world, but was quarantined for the plague, and then concluded to come home.



Kimball-Rast.

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday at high noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Rast at their home on Malvern avenue. The contracting parties were Miss Annie E. Rast and Mr. Phineas Kimball of St. Louis.

The bride never looked fairer and sweeter than on this auspicious occasion dressed in white satin exquisitely trimmed with white pearls and Irish point lace, with hair tastefully arranged in high coiffure and carrying a beautiful bouquet of white bride roses. She looked a perfect bride. Mr. Kimball was elegantly attired in the conventional black, and made a fine looking groom.

Dr. Fawcett the beloved pastor of the family performed the marriage rites in a solemn and impressive manner. The service was made short but beautiful. The ring being used added solemnity. There were none present save the family except Dr. Fawcett and Mrs. James. It was just one of those sweet home weddings, too sacred for the eyes of the public. Immediately after the ceremony an elegant luncheon was served, which testified to the cultivated taste of Mrs. Rast in the culinary art.

Mr. Kimball is accused of stealing a march on Miss Annie's host of friends by a quiet wedding of which none were aware, but the truth is Mr. Kimball has been admiring and loving Miss Annie two years, and yet no one suspected the truth. He just came in last week from St. Louis and not even his friends at the Park, where he was a guest had an idea he meant to get married—at any rate all know it now—and know that he is a splendid young man, with an extensive business in St. Louis, known as the firm of Rankin & Kimball, lumber and timber, with offices in the Equitable building.

The happy couple left on the 2:40 train for their future home in St. Louis, where they will at home to their friends after May 1, at the Lindell Hotel.

The bride received some handsome presents, among them was an elegant watch from her brother, Ocey Rast who came from Dallas, Texas, to attend the nuptials.—Hot Springs (Ark.) News.



May Take Pastorate.

The following is from the Sharon, (Mass.) Enterprise of June 9: Rev. John C. Kimball, of Hartford, Conn., who occupied the Unitarian pulpit on Sunday, delivered one of the most eloquent and impressive discourses, and that almost without reference to his notes, that has been heard there in a long time. The proposition of extending a call to Mr. Kimball is heartily favored. He is a former teacher in the Sharon Center School, and has many friends outside the parish as well as in his chosen field." (p. 482.)



Bride a Daughter of Ipswich.

The following from the Hartford Post of June 8:

"A very pretty home wedding which was celebrated at high noon today was that of Miss Grace Clark Kimball, daughter of Rev. John C. Kimball, to Lyman William Griswold, of Greenfield, Mass. The ceremony was performed in the large parlor of the apartments of the bride's parents in the Cheney building, and was witnessed by many friends, one hundred and fifty invitations having been issued. Rev. John C. Kimball, the father of the bride officiated, assisted by Rev. Joseph Waite, pastor of Unity church, and the simple and beautiful Unitarian service was used." (p. 482.)



Nothing to Do.

A strip of snowiest linen,
Half embroidered and stamped in blue,
And the gleam of a threadless needle
Piercing the pattern through:
The needle is ready, yet the sweet little lady
Sits sighing for something to do.

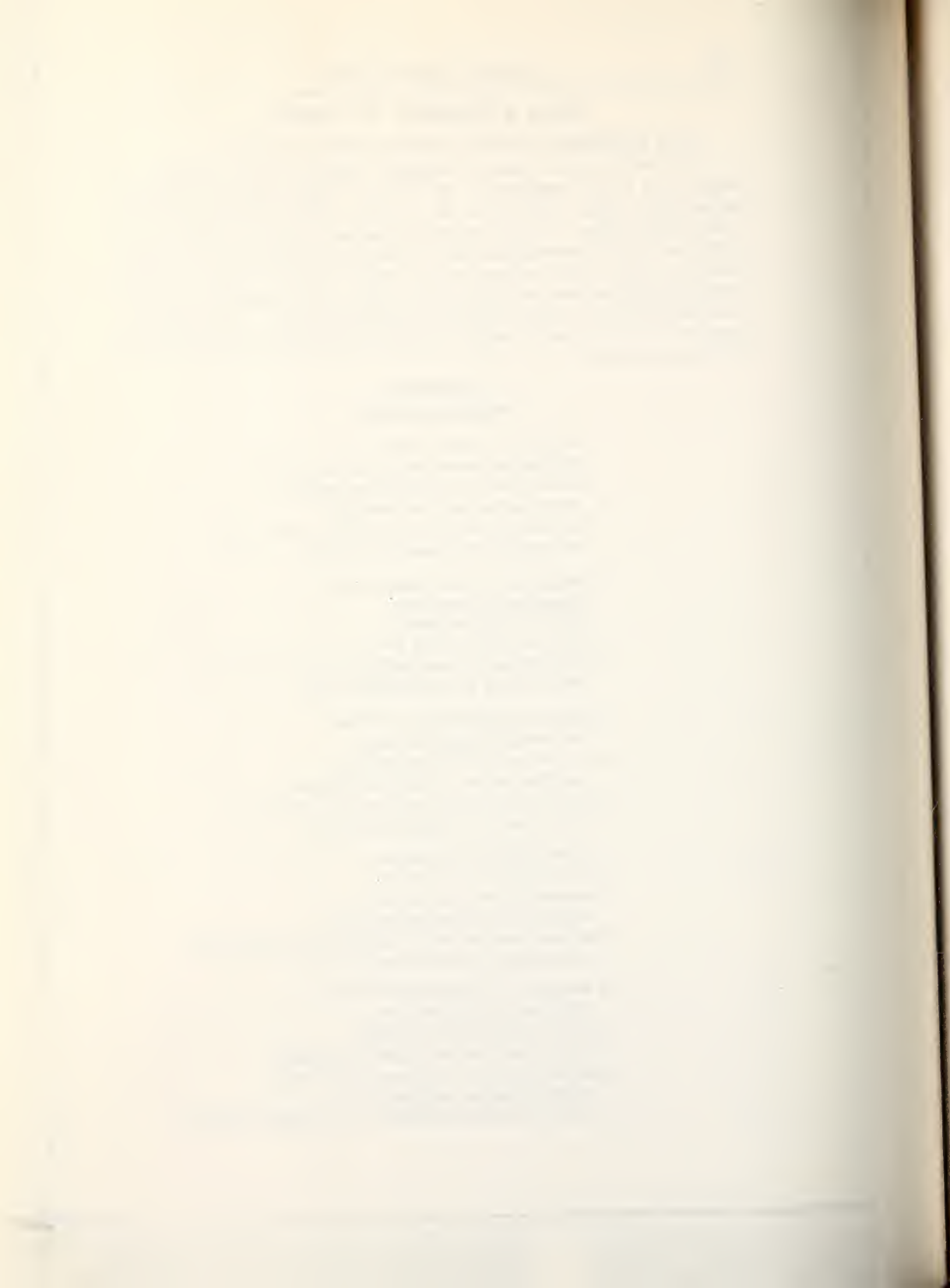
Heaped on the table beside her
Blossoms of every hue;
Delicate, odorous roses—
The rarest that ever grew:
The vase stands ready while the sweet little lady
Sits wishing for something to do.

Half hid under flowers a volume
In daintiest gold and blue,
Just parted, as if it would open
At "The Miller's Daughter for you:
The book lies ready, yet the sweet little lady
Sits sighing for something to do.

A silent harp in the corner,
And melodies old and new
Scattered in pretty disorder—
Songs of the false and the true;
The harp stands ready—still the sweet little lady
Sits longing for something to do.

A sudden wind-sweep and flutter—
The door wide open blew;
A step in the hall and swiftly,
Like a bird, to the threshold she flew:
Blushing, already the sweet little lady
Forgets she has nothing to do.

—*Harriet McEwen Kimball, in "Ledger Monthly."*



From Rollin H. Kimball, Garfield, Ga.

(See Nov. NEWS, 1898.)

EDITOR KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS.

Topeka, Kansas.

DEAR COUSIN:—The May and June issues are notable, as of interest. "Who are the Kimballs?" under the head lines, "A bit of Presumable Family History," (a most appropriate heading by the way) is especially noted.

Your Pacific Coast correspondent, in June issue, notes that the former did not tell us that the Kimry were the ten lost tribes of Israel, nor does either tell us the ten tribes are comprised in the Anglo-Saxon race, as is so ably held and set forth beyond peradventure in recent years. Therefore, according to our understanding of the case we cannot arrogate to our family Patronymic the peculiarities as set forth by your correspondents and I can only regard them as vain genealogies equally applicable to the Smiths, or Jones, or any family patronymic, of the Anglo-Saxon race. However, if the case can be made out in our favor, so much the better. In any event, we too are glad to know the fact that our family name is well represented, as investigators on these lines.

Writer once had Burke's Peerage, so called in common parlance, an English publication, said to be authentic and standard work. The K's were carefully looked over for our family patronymic, which, we failed to find therein, and no coat of arms of course.

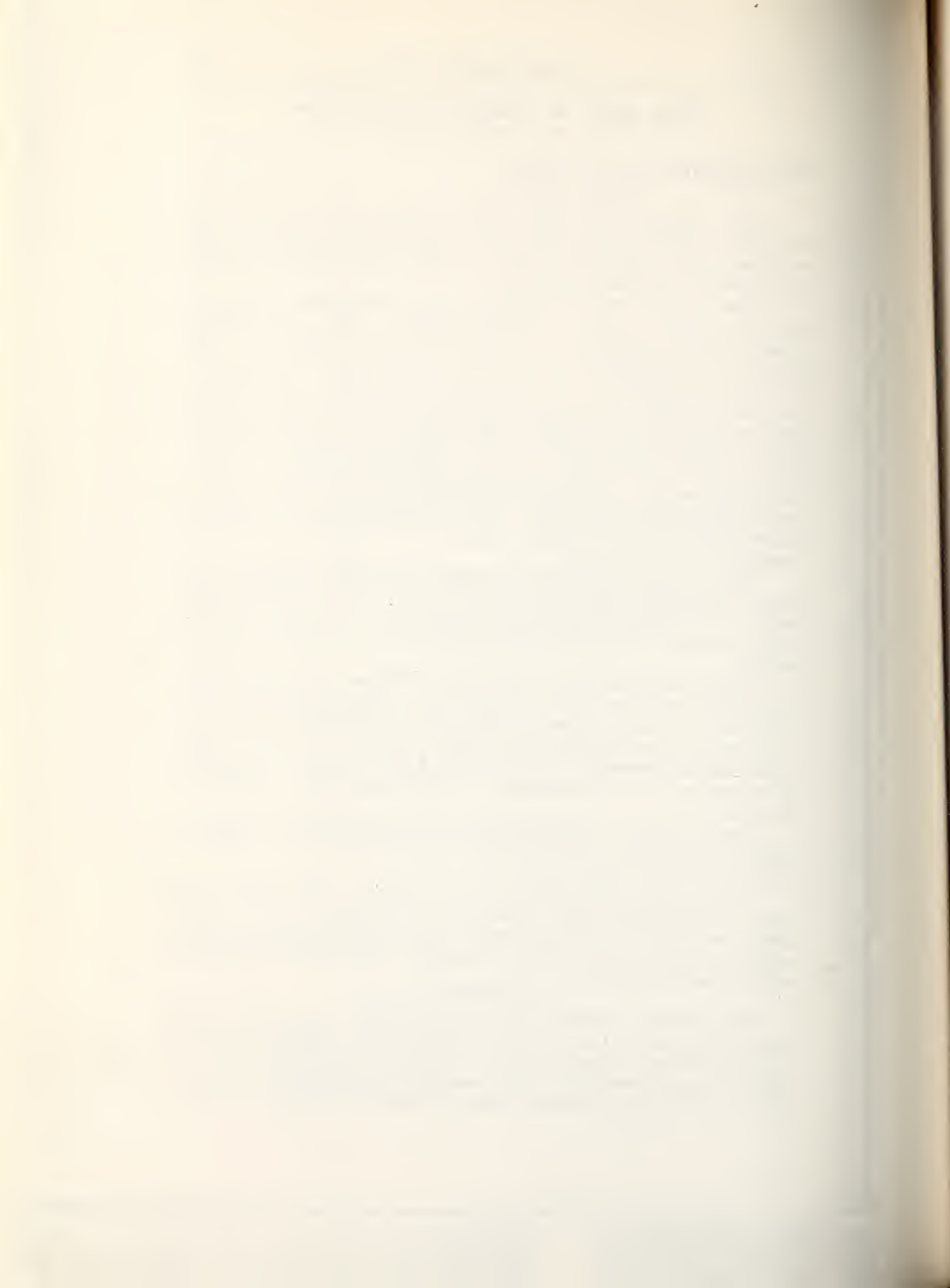
Cousin, we read and reread that address, the supplement. You could not have done anything better than to publish it for the Kimball Family News. "Unconscious Celebration in History" expresses our own opinions and ideas—however in much more clear and terse manner than we could hope to do. I regard it as the strongest and best address or utterance ever published in the News.

Surely these be wonderful days in which we are living, already so plainly set forth in events; earnest of the near future, that he who runs may read.

Back to the rock whence ye are hewn, both church and state, for doubtless much of the work of both, will be swept away, with the besom of destruction when He comes, whose right it is to take the sword and scepter and reign till all things are put under his feet.



On Tuesday evening last, (Dec. 29, 1731) just about dark—Joseph Kimbal, a Lad of about 15 years old, Skating on Ipswich Mill Pond, mistook water for Ice (as is suppos'd) and falling in, was drown'd. His body was found about an hour after. The New England Weekly Journal, Monday, January 4, 1732.



Kimball Notes From Boston Globe.

Probably no other paper in the country furnishes so much Kimball news matter as the Boston Globe. The following items are from late numbers.

George Kimball owns probably the oldest printed book in Easton. It is a Bible printed in 1501. A large number of sacred hymns and music is included in the book. It came into possession of John Gott, an ancestor of the Kimball family, in 1737, as recorded on one of the blank pages.

(According to the Family History John Gott married Oct. 16, 1715, Martha ninth child of Samuel Kimball (Richard?, Richard?) but nothing is said there of their descendants. The News and many others would like information. Can George Kimball of Easton furnish it? See page 51.—Ed. News.)

WINTHIROP, May 3.—To the credit of the women of St. John the Evangelist church, it can be said that never in the history of social events of the town has the grand concert and ball given at Wadsworth hall this evening*been eclipsed by any organization of any name or nature.

The credit for all the hard work and perfection of detail belongs to Mrs. Charles M. Kimball and Mrs. Margaret J. Moloney and scores of willing women who assisted them.

To these are due and will be given the thanks of a grateful pastor and congregation for supplying from the proceeds of the evening's entertainment a tower bell, the chief object of the affair.

Mr. John Sullivan and Mrs. Kimball, followed by Mr. Pat Bergen and Mrs. M. J. Moloney, led the grand march, followed by 50 couples through the intricacies of the Sicilian circle, after which the pleasure was shared by the 350 persons present.

A collation was served at midnight.

The affair was in charge of the following women: Mrs. Chas. M. Kimball floor director; Mrs. Margaret Moloney, assistant floor director, and others.

WORCESTER, May 22. Charles Kimball, 28, a mill operative, was killed on the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad at Summit, about four miles from here, this afternoon. It is thought his home was in Peterboro, N. H.

Mrs. Anna Kimball, a colored woman, died yesterday at the home of her son, Thomas Kimball, at 17 Camden Street, south end, at the reputed age of 106 years. Her family say that this may not be her exact age, as the old lady was never able to tell them just what year she was born, but from certain



facts they are of the opinion that she had more than rounded out a century.

She was a strong and sturdy woman, a native of the West Indies, and up to the very last was possessed of the use of her faculties. Her eyesight was something unusual for a person of such advanced age, and her hearing was good. She had been sick but a short time, and her death was not expected so suddenly.

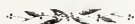
She came to this country a number of years ago and had lived in various sections, finally removing to this city, where she made her home. Although uneducated she was remarkably intelligent and had often taken delight in surrounding herself with her grandchildren and telling them stories of her adventures in her early life. She was possessed of a good memory and, according to her son, remembered events of three-quarters of a century ago.

Her family was a large one, several sons and daughters still living in different parts of this country. She has many grandchildren and great grandchildren.

[According to the Family History several members of the Kimball family lived in the West Indies at an early day. It is not improbable that the old colored woman was once a servant of some member of the family living there, and so received her name as was common.—ED. NEWS.]

At the session of the daughters of Veterans convention, Miss M. Lizzie Kimball of Fitchburg was elected department senior vice president last year. She is a school teacher and daughter of the state auditor.

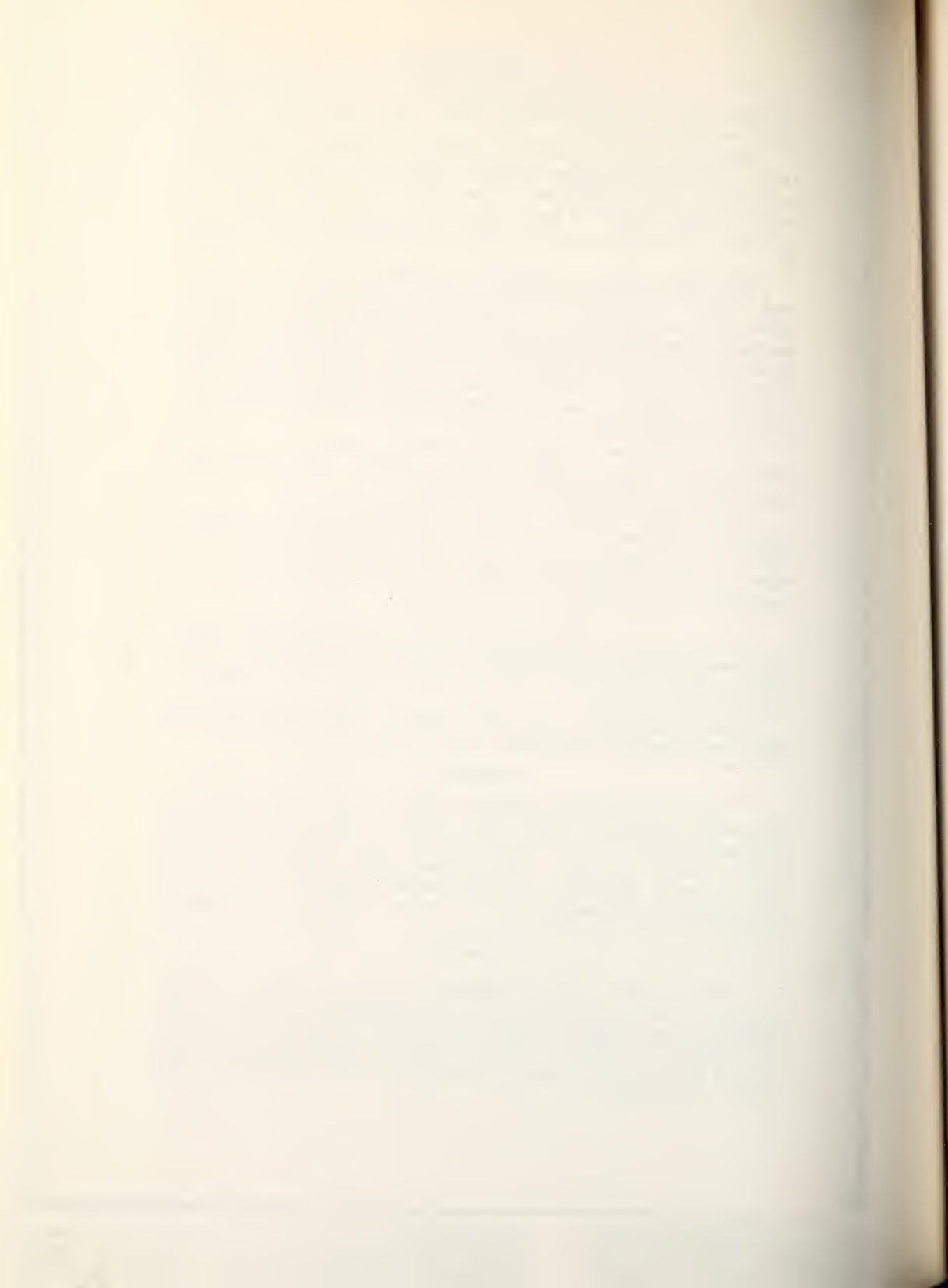
[See Family Hist. p. 841, No. 1838-ii. Also paper on Deacon Ephraim Kimball in this issue.—ED. NEWS.]



The steamer Albion was the first to leave San Francisco this season for the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska. She left on Saturday, May 27, with a party of gold seekers, the day of the Kimball reunion. The Albion is on a whaling trip by the way of St. Michael, to which point Frederick Greer Kimball is sent by the postal department as mentioned elsewhere. (See News pp. 157-249.)



Rev. and Mrs. John C. Kimball and neice, Florence I. Kimball, are at their summer cottage at Thousand Islands. Miss Kimball completed her first year at Bates College with honors. Her sister, Miss Alice L. Kimball, will spend her summer vacation at Newburyport, after a successful year's course at Ann Arbor. (p. 482.)



Queries.

Charles Stokes Kimball, public weigher, Pier 3, San Francisco, Cal., son of Colon Kimball and his wife Ann Fleet, who lived in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; he son of — and — (Morriss Kimball, she of German parentage, of Bucks Co., Penn. Do you know who this man is?

F. W. Kimball, a young attorney, recently of San Luis Obispo, Cal., now of San Francisco (831 Turk Street); born in Augusta, Maine, (about 1860) very tall, dark. Son of Willard Snell and his wife, a Philbrick (Philbrook) of Augusta Maine; he son of John Kimball who went to Massachusetts Bay to Augusta, Maine. Who is he?

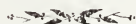
O. B. Kimball, Westside, Santa Clare Co., Cal. Who is he?

G. W. Kimball, mining engineer, Peacerville, California. Who is he?

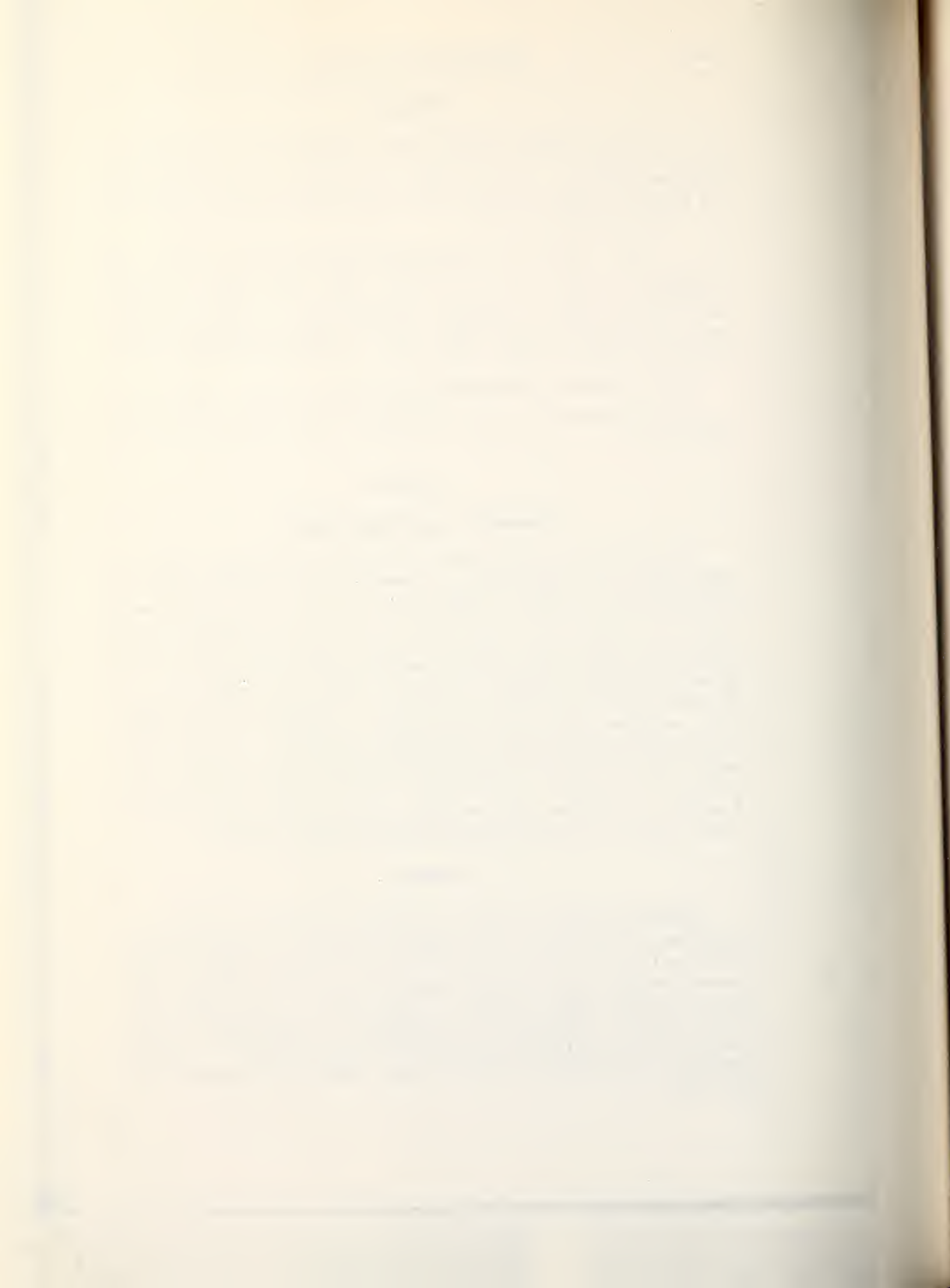


Promoted and Sent North

Frederick Greer Kimball of Manhattan, Kansas, who has long been in the mail service on western railroad lines has been promoted as an expert member of the postal service and is sent to St. Michael, in Alaska, where he will have charge of mail matters as chief clerk. He left on the steamer Bertha from San Francisco, a few days after the family reunion on May 27, which he was fortunate enough to attend. He is the eldest son of Richard Henry Kimball of whose trip to Kansas in the early days mention was made in the News. His sister Sarah Bertha for some years made the entomological drawings for the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and he was educated at this institution with the other members of the Manhattan Kimball families, all of whom are working right along upward. (See Fam. Hist. p. 940, and several numbers of the News.)



The May issue of "Public Libraries," published at Chicago, contains an article on "The Smaller Libraries of California" by William Parker Kimball of San Francisco, whose address at the recent family reunion in that city was so favorably mentioned. Since 1866 the public schools of that state are supplied with small libraries consisting of a dictionary, a moderate encyclopaedia, and a judicious selection of other books. A certain amount is expended each year in every district to keep up these libraries.



Kimball-Family News

Vol. II, No. 9.

Terms 50 cents a year.

Topeka, Kansas, September, 1899.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

Published monthly by G. F. KIMBALL.

Heber Chase Kimball.

Mrs. Helen V. Kimball Tilton, of Salt Lake City, Utah, grand-daughter of Heber C. Kimball, who is also the author of the story "Hilton Hall," sends the following letter: (See News pp. 172-208.)

Salt Lake City, Utah.

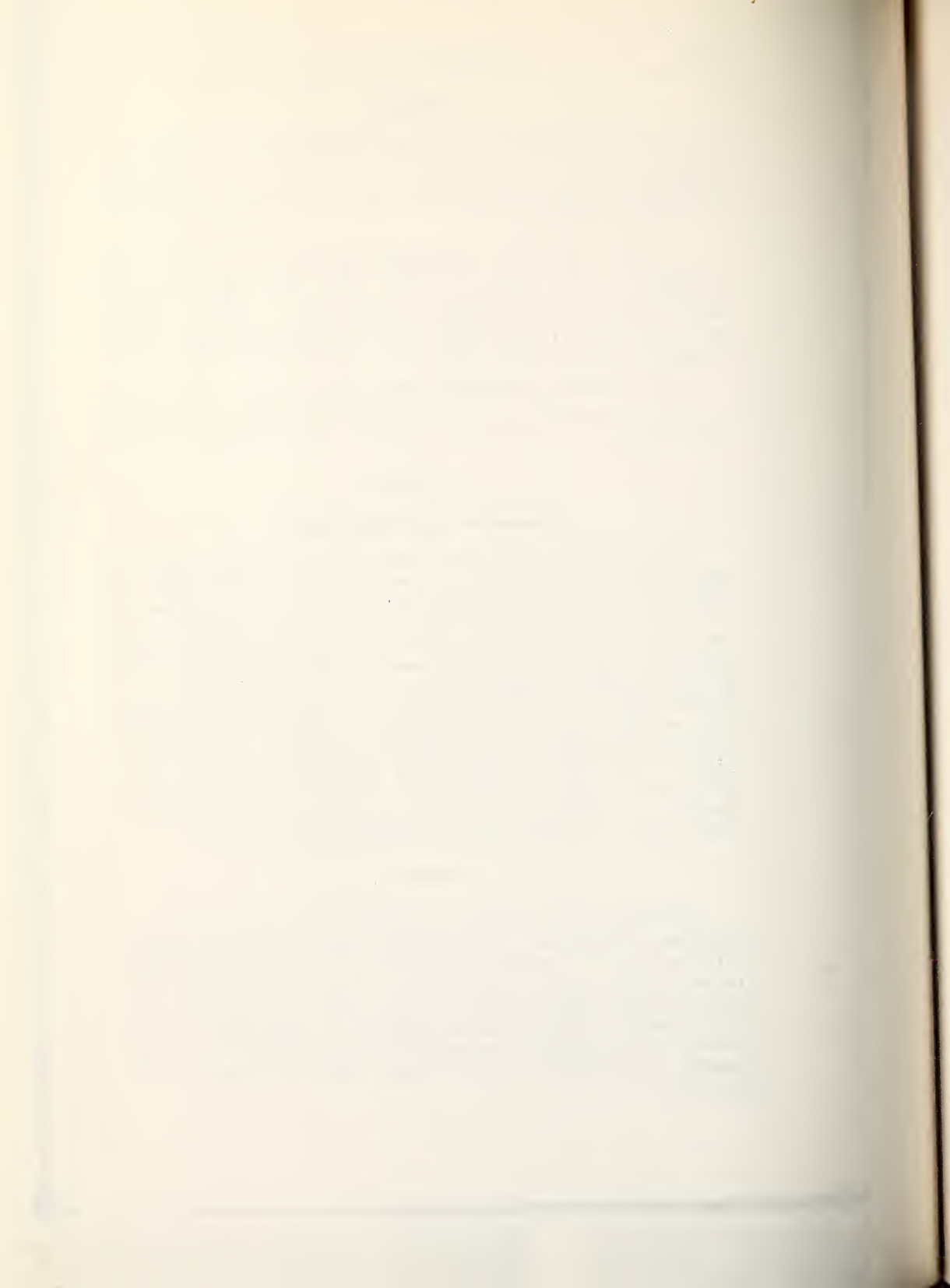
August 8, 1899

EDITOR OF NEWS.

Dear Cousin:—I have been requested to again write your paper. I purchased a copy of the Kimball History, which is very interesting, but the statements about our grandparents are grievous errors. Mr. Cumming's statements are not convincing; it was absurd to inquire of strangers and write as facts mere suppositions.

Kimball History, page 585 is wrong. H. C. Kimball married Vilate Murray at Victor, Ontario Co., New York, Nov. 27, 1823. (I have the record from grandma herself.) He (H.C.K.) resided with his parents until he married. His father was not a blacksmith; while that is an honorable occupation it is not correct. Solomon Farnham Kimball was a potter. The forge which B. F. Cummings saw, was for making swages, or molds, or models for shaping his work. He was not very poor; on the contrary he was considered quite well off as he had a good sale for his wares. When he first came to New York State (which I have always been told was in 1809) he endured some privations owing to the expense of moving and settling in a new home and to a scarcity of potash or some material that he used in coloring and glazing. Soon after coming to Bloomfield he built a new house in Mendon. He bought land in the two towns.

Heber C. Kimball used to go in the fall with the Murray, Ellis, Ford and other young men harvesting and apple picking. Many are the amusing yarns I've heard him tell of those times. Also when I went east I was introduced to all those men and they repeated to me many of those stories. They were nearly all members of the Buffalo Lodge of Masons. At nineteen his father said to him, "Heber, you must learn some of the details and to transact business." He sent him out with a load of his wares on the three weeks trip as far as Buffalo. When he



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returned his father said, "Well, my son, what success?" He replied, "None, I passed the poor houses, thinking they were too poor to buy such nice wares, and when I came to the handsome homes I thought they will not want anything so common, so I've swung around the circle and sold nothing." "Well, Heber if you can do no better than that you must learn the trade and work." Charles, his elder brother, was co-partner in the business, selling and buying such commodities as belonged to their line of trade. So he continued to conduct the business and became, as they say, the boss, while grandpa worked under his supervision.

After his marriage he purchased a pretty home not far from his fathers. (My sister and I have been over the house.) It was quite large for those days, porch back and front, green blinds and old fashioned fire places, green lawn and flower beds, old well and delightful views from all sides. It was here that he took in B. Young and family when they were in extreme poverty. He carried on the pottery business and was most successful sending his wares to New York City and other large cities. He used to ship by canal and he kept four men to peddle in Western New York. He was considered a man of substantial prosperity, and I was told there, and by people living here who were their neighbors, that there was no happier couple in western New York. They were perfectly united and when invited out if one could not go the other declined to go. Both were known for their charity and they never had any serious misunderstanding until polygamy broke up their home. They had differences but no misunderstanding.

Grandfather and brothers were church people and gifted in prayer, accustomed to speaking in church. The old home here was after the style of his father's home in Mendon, only on a larger scale.

My grandparents were intimate with us until their death I was married a year or so before but corresponded with my grandmother until her death in 1867. I was married in 1865. Grandpa was in our house the day he was taken ill, told us all about the insult that caused the stroke of paralysis. He asked my sister to sing him grandma's favorite hymn, "Old Methodist hymn," and grandma the day she was taken with her last illness asked Belle to sing that same hymn. They were devoted to my father and came to him for help whenever in financial straits, and always for sympathy, and grandpa said to us, the heaviest sin on his soul was making such a wreck of my father's life as he had been obliged to do since joining the Mormons. Grandma never believed in polygamy and did not know grandpa was in it until he had fourteen wives, then she learned it by hearing a polygamous child call him papa. The wives have indorsed this. My aunt told me that she was married to Joseph Smith and he threatened her if she dare tell, and it was three years before her



parents knew it. And many of Joseph Smith's wives have told me the same thing. My grandparents were kind hearted people and were victims of the circumstances by which they were surrounded and from which they were unable to escape. Grandma told me she thought she would die when she knew her only daughter was in polygamy and if she had been dead the news would have been sweet compared to that.

I have been raised in a place where it is commanded but never saw one human being who ever said they were happy in it, but have many lovely friends who are victims of it.

The time is coming when circumstances will broaden them so they will feel that it was all wrong. They say the Bible does not condemn it. Neither does it command it, but it surely forbids it in I Kings xi, and no man can do justice to so many children.

Very many Mormons say to me, "You were cursed because your mother and grandma did not believe in polygamy," but I don't think the Lord had anything to do with my marrying Charles Tilton.

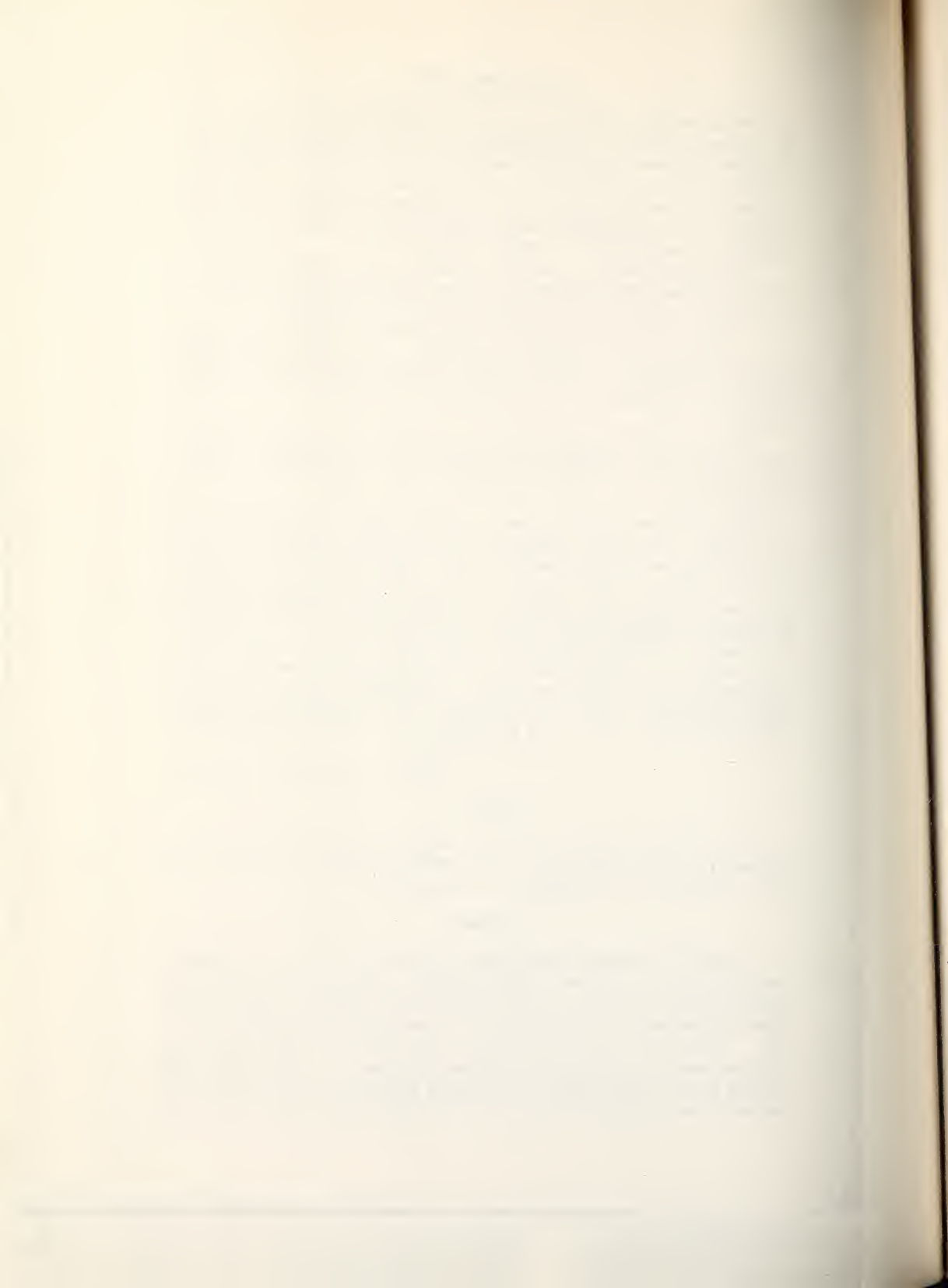
My father was eight years of age when his parents left York State. He well remembers the old homes and has visited all his relatives while all were living. He remembers his grandfather's pottery and his father's. We all know his grandparents lived for a time at St. Albans. We also know Farnham was for his great grandma, whose home was Farnham on the borders of Vermont. Sol Kimball used to tell when little his name always ending with Farnham is for my great grandmother, but he seems to have forgotten it now. Grandpa always kept his books in perfect order, but while he was being buried they were destroyed by fire in front of his office door. We know who did it.

Very sincerely,

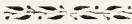
HELEN V. KIMBALL TILTON.

W. S. H. Kimball is assistant surgeon on the staff of Gov. Samuel H. Allen of Maine, at the Soldier's Home at Togus, and H. H. Kimball is commander of Company C.


Caleb W. Kimball, a member of engine 2, is a paper hanger employed by J. L. Bowen, 36 Broadway. He came to the shop about 8 o'clock today, and took off his coat and vest and placed them in the back room. In his vest was a gold watch valued at \$40. He then removed his shoes. He went on an errand leaving his window open, and when he came back he was surprised to find that a sneak thief had entered the store and carried off his watch and his \$4.00 shoes.—Somerville, Mass. Item. (p. 1067)




The "Union Worker" recommends readings from the leaflet by Lucia E. F. Kimball, former National Superintendent, who issued a leaflet on pledge work.




"Old Ipswich", a magazine of local Genealogy and History, says very kindly, that the Kimball News is worth much more than its price of 50 cents a year.




As will be seen elsewhere Mr. Sharples is again engaged on the Webster Family History. It will be remembered that Daniel Webster was a descendant of Richard Kimball.




Gen. A. W. Greely, the Arctic explorer, and now of the United States Signal Service, a descendant of Richard Kimball, has gone to Europe on scientific duty for the government.




All who have items of interest appropriate for the Kimball News will do well to send them in at once so they may be used before the close of this volume.



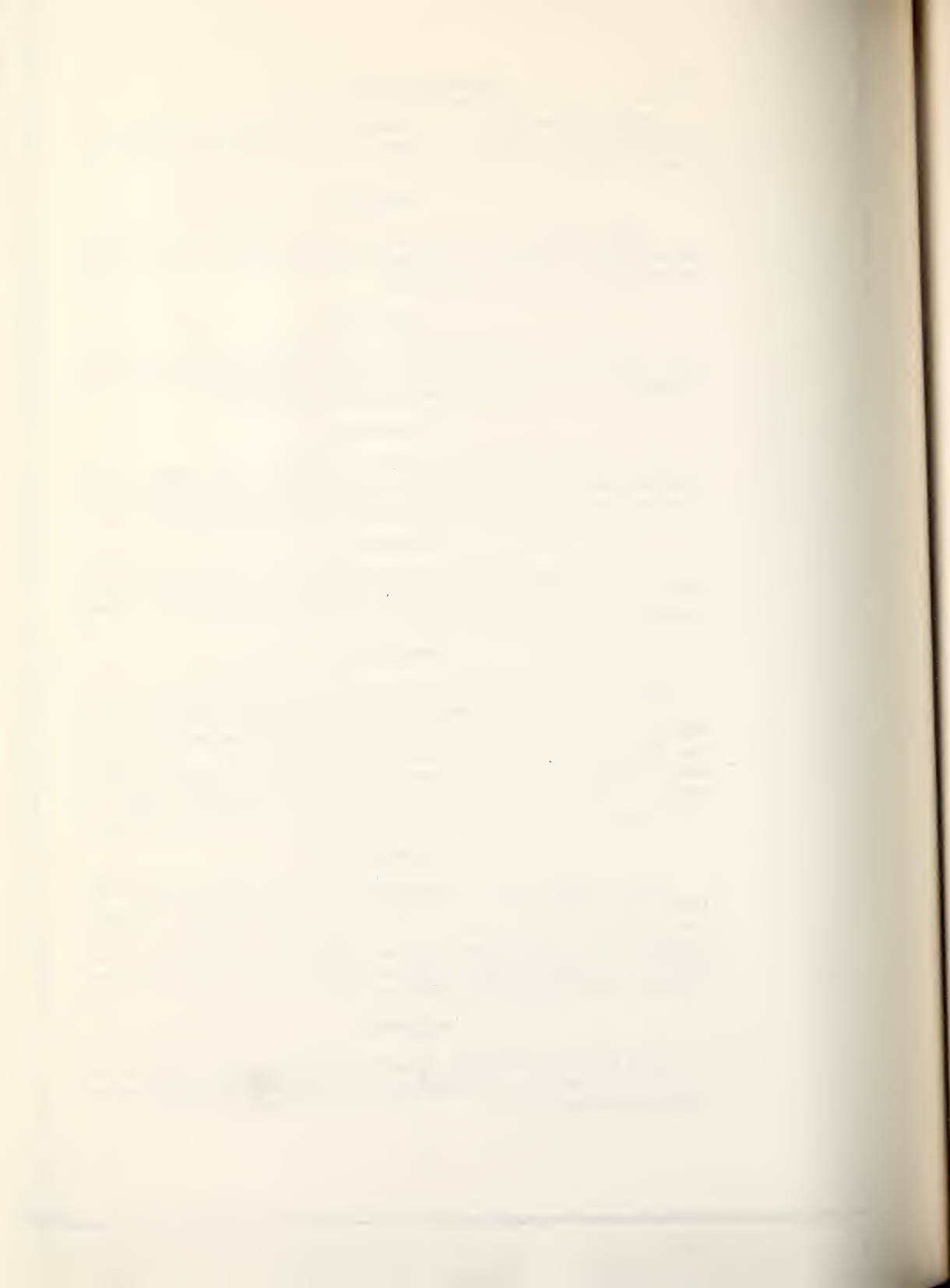
Mr. Guy S. Rix of Concord, N. H., is compiling a history of the Eastman family of which he is a descendant. He has some matter of interest to the Kimball family which is not found in the History, and furnishes some of it for this issue. The Eastman field is one of interest, and further matter will doubtless appear. We shall be obliged to Mr. Rix for anything more he may have in time for our remaining issues. (See April News.)



As the News in all probability will be discontinued with the December number, all those wishing to obtain the entire twenty-four numbers should order them at once. Price \$1.00. A large portion of the 1898 volume has been taken by an eastern firm, which will doubtless hold them at twice or three times the present cost after our edition is exhausted.



Miss Florence Kimball, proofreader on the State Journal of this city has written a little story that has been accepted by an eastern publication.



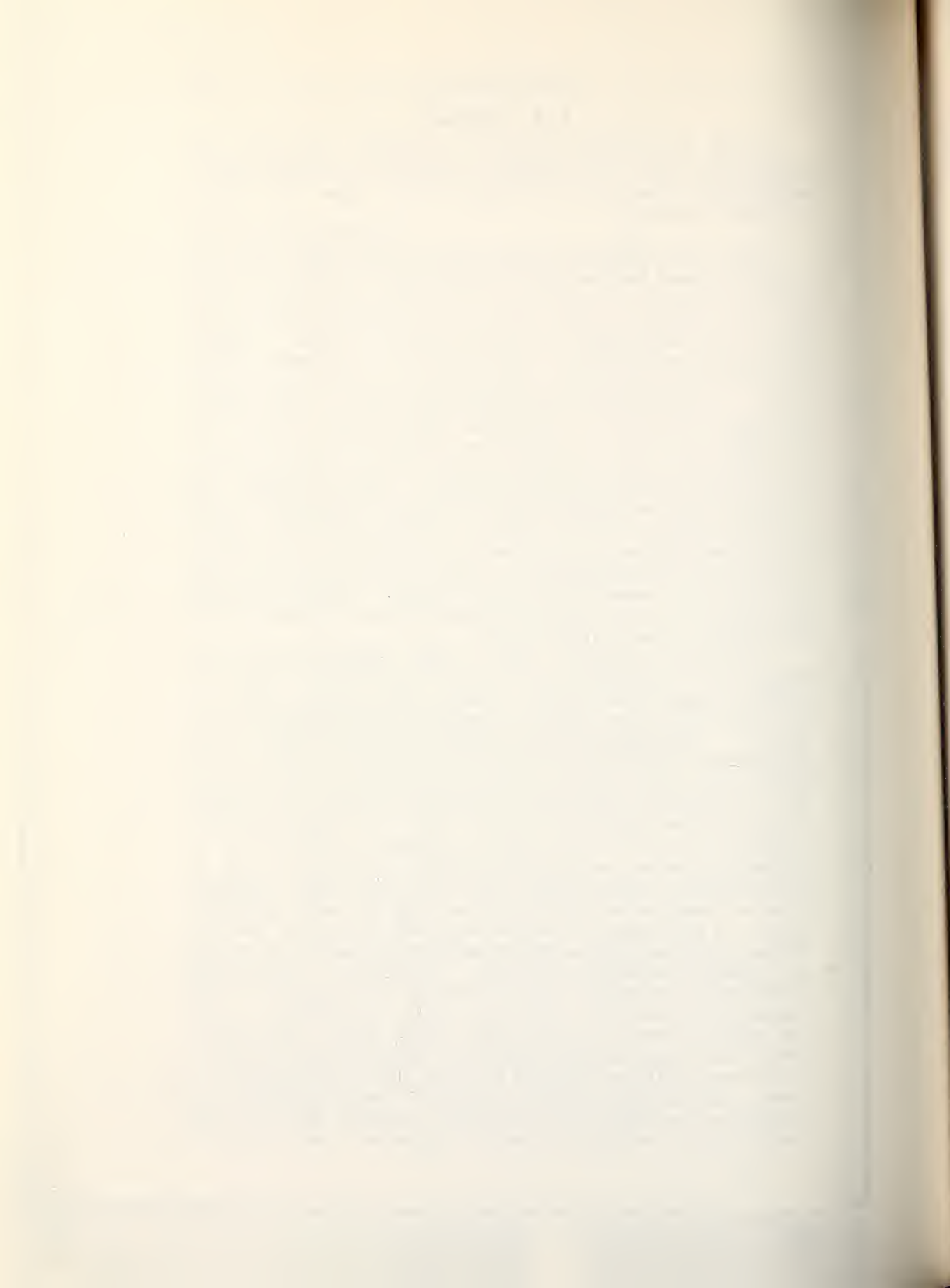
J. E. Kimball.

Mr. M. V. B. Perley of Portsmouth, N. H., sends the following letter from J. E. Kimball, a machinist of Milford, Mass., written twelve years ago for a family History that Mr. Perley was then compiling.

Milford, March, 1887.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor I would say, I fear my brother's regard has led him to overestimate my claim to so honorable a place as to be specially mentioned in your coming History. My military services were very modest, yet such as they were I can honestly affirm that they were given with a singleness and devotion of heart that found its full reward in my country's final restoration, emancipation and increased beneficence. I went into the service in the first flush of that grand uprising when bounties or pensions or pecuniary rewards were unsought, and I shall consider it my great privilege to leave to my children that spirit of patriotic love and duty as unsullied as I received it from my patriotic ancestry. While my hands and brain have skill to earn my daily bread my children shall not be robbed of their just inheritance of patriotic traditions, duties and responsibilities by any appeal to or acceptance of pecuniary rewards from the government. I gave my services as a freeman and as a freeman I received my reward. This is the spirit that was born to me among the Essex hills and I am more proud of retaining it than anything else.

I was born at Ipswich, June 12, 1839. Enlisted for the war April, 1861, and was mustered into service a soldier of B Co., 1st Regt. Mass. Infantry, Col. Cowdin commanding, May 23, 1861, and with the regiment reported at Washington, D. C., June 17. Was brigaded under Colonel, afterwards Major General Richardson, killed at Antietam, and formed the advance of McDowell's "on to Richmond" army, shedding our first blood in the reconnoissance against the enemy near Bull Run creek, known as the battle of Blackburn's Ford. This event occurred July 17, three days previous to the main engagement. At Bull Run we supported a battery on the left of the line but took no part in the stampede, remaining near Centreville until after midnight when we marched to Washington covering the main army's retreat. In the autumn of 1861 we were brigaded with Hooker's brigade and later division which won such distinction afterwards as "fighting Joe Hooker's division." With that I participated in the spring operations before Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Immediately before the seven day retreat I was stricken down with "chicahominy fever" but left my sick cot, joined my comrades and participated with them in all the battles of that toilsome and distressing retreat. At Harrison's Landing my fever returned but the effort to join my comrades on the expedition against Malvern Hills under Hooker, brought on a severe relapse and I was carried to



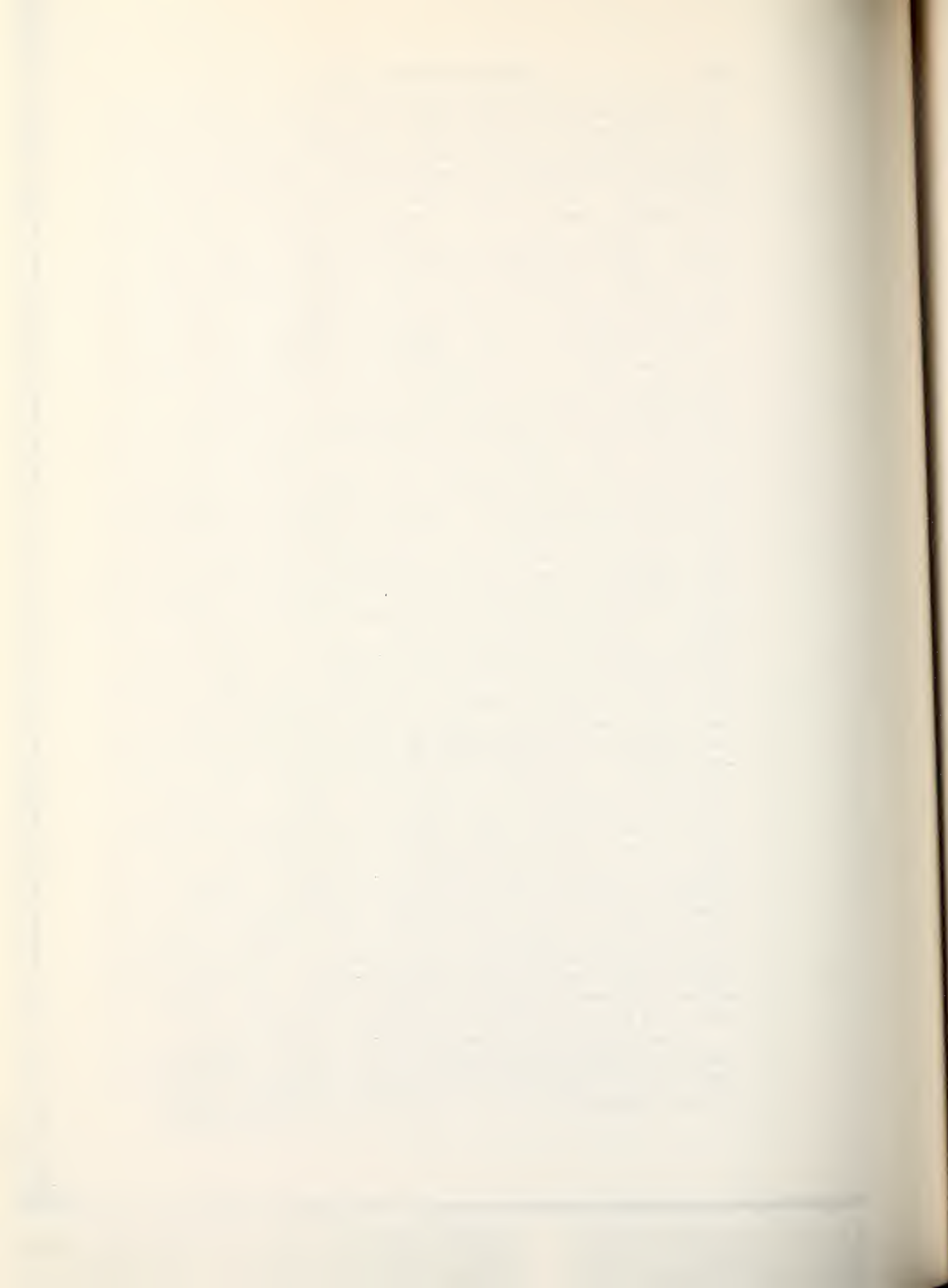
the hospital and from thence taken to Fortress Monroe when my fever raged for several weeks. Escaping from the hospital I again joined my comrades near Alexandria and with them participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Chancelloryville and Gettysburg. In the latter march I was detained for three days in assistance upon my sick company commander, but at last leaving him in a situation of security I started to rejoin my command. In the meantime my shoes gave out, and sixty miles of the distance I marched over the stony mountain roads and macadamized pike with swollen and bleeding feet, rejoining my regiment on time to participate in Gettysburg's famous battle.

I was recommended to Gov. Andrew for a commission on a recommendation signed by General Hooker at Harrison's Landing, and again recommended to the Secretary of War from Gettysburg. Joined in the pursuit of Lee's army as far as Warrington, Va., when the regiment was ordered to proceed to New York to quell the draft riots. At New York received commission as second lieutenant with order to report to Gen. E. A. Wild at Newberne, N. C., and was there enrolled in the 37th U. S. Col. Regt. The following spring joined the army of the James and participated in the various engagements of that army until it was merged in the army of the Potomac under the commander in chief, Grant. Was engaged in the various operations about Richmond and Petersburg until September when I commanded a company in the assaults against the enemy's works at Deep Bottom and New Market, which we gallantly carried. From this battle I was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 116th U. S. Col. Infantry, but delayed reporting for duty until after the fiasco against Fort Fisher whither I went as a volunteer commanding a company at the solicitation of my colonel. Returning I joined my new regiment and participated in the further operations around Petersburg. Was in the final assaults which sent Lee in disastrous retreat, and thence was breveted captain. Followed Lee and by forced marches intercepted his retreat at Appomattox Court House and there witnessed the final triumph of our army. Later in the spring was transported to join Sheridan's "army of observation" of the Rio Grande and served with that army until the final overthrow of the Imperial Government of Mexico. Was mustered out of service in February, 1867, having served continuously for five years and ten months. Though bearing in my person the reminders of many struggles, it was my fortune never to have received any disabling wound. The last year of my service I was detached from the volunteer and assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. Mower's regiment of regulars.

I have exceeded the limits prescribed but I beg that you will excuse the liberty of pruning at your pleasure. With great interest in your undertaking and the hope of seeing so interesting a history complete,

I remain most sincerely yours,

J. E. KIMBALL.



TO MY SCARLET GERANIUMS.

O beautiful clusters of scarlet,
 Against the wall of gray,
 You lighten my heart of its burden
 Whenever I look your way.

 So a smile on the lips that are dearest.
 And the light from a loving eye,
 Make sunshine in dreariest weather.
 And lighten the grayest sky.

IDA ELMINA KIMBALL.

August 25, 1899.

In N. Y. Tribune.

DIED.

In Boston Highland, Jan. 29, Josephine E., widow of Leroy N. Kimball, 52 yrs. 8 mos. 6 ds. (p. 559.)

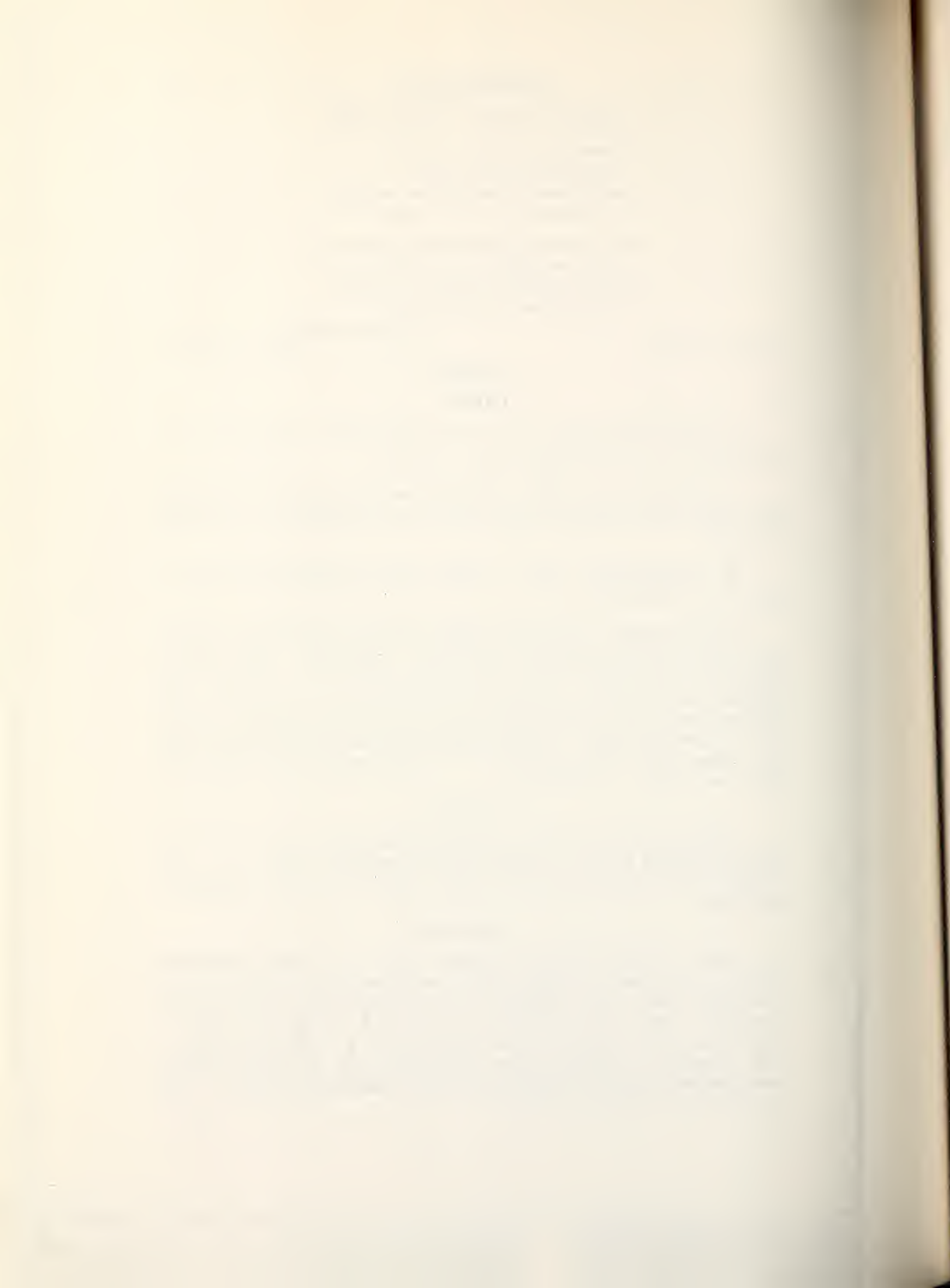
At Jamaica Plain, Oct. 24, 1898, widow of C. H. P. Plympton, and eldest daughter of the late Daniel Kimball of Boston. (p. 458)

In Charlestown, Jan. 6, 1896, Olney M. Kimball, 64 yrs. 9 mos. (p. 1110 No. 6)

On Thursday, June 8, 1899, Helen Simmons Kimball, daughter of the late Ambrose B. and Eliza J. Simmons, and wife of Benjamin Kimball. The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Dole. Mrs. Kimball was an active member of the Unitarian Church, and also the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, and was a universal favorite. The house was thronged. The interment was at Mt. Auburn cemetery. (p. 1033)

Kimball, Colwell & Co., of Providence, R. I. put up the old fashioned lard tried out in open kettles which is said to be far better than that tried out in tanks which is a less expensive method.

Mrs. Augusta Kimball Lubbe, notice of whose marriage, June 1, was made on page 228 of the NEWS, has settled down in her new home at the Aldine in Peoria where she is enjoying her new life. She found living at the Aldine distant cousins in the family of George Warren Curtiss, wife and daughter Maud. Mr. Curtis is a Peoria banker and his mother was Mary Kimball who married James Curtiss, an Illinois lawyer and editor. (See pp. 665 and 959, Fam. Hist.)



Supplemental Notes to Family History.

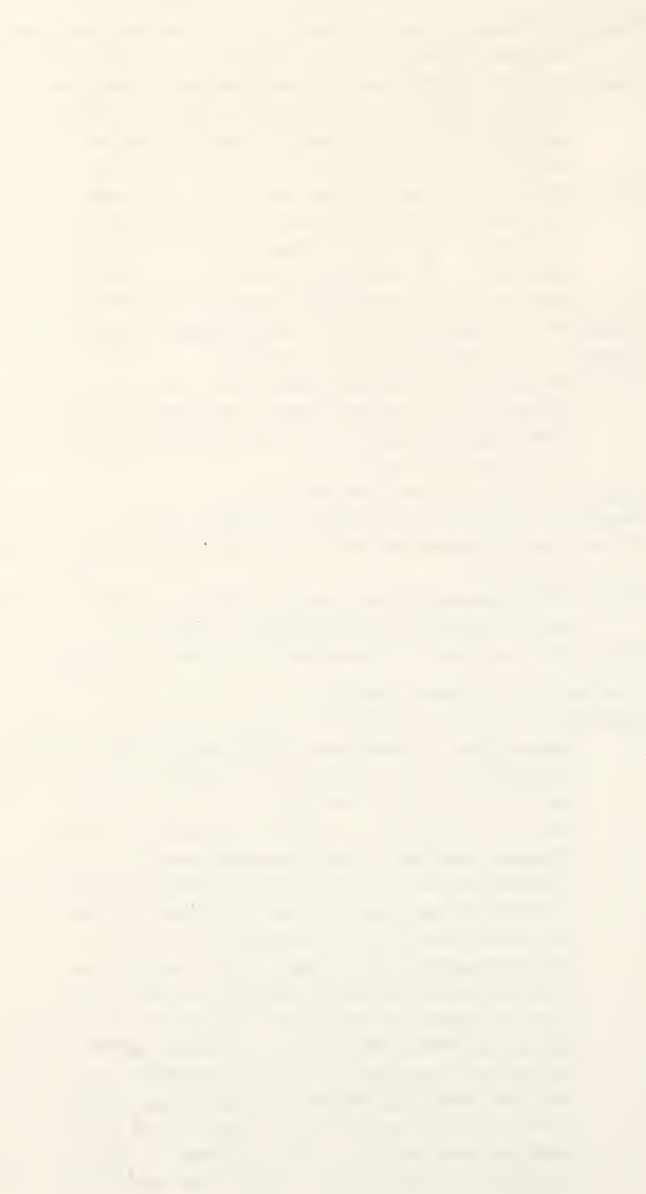
(BY S. P. SHAPLES.)

- Page 213—Mary m. Seth Wheeler should be Mary m. Jan. 17, 1794, John Mansur. They lived in Andover, Vt., where he died Dec. 24, 1851.
- Page 185—The children of Michael Emerson should be corrected as follows: Polly b. May 16, 1772 should be Dorothy; Betty should be born 1770 and not 1774; and to the list should be added Polly b. May 22, 1771, and William b. May 18, 1774, d. Mar. 31, 1776.
- The History of Francistown says that Hannah Kimball daughter of Michael and Betsey Kimball of Pembroke m. Feb. 27, 1789, Peter Farnham. Michael Kimball in his will in 1802 calls her Hannah Emerson. The date of Hannah's birth should be Oct. 17, not Oct. 7.
- Page 707—Asa was a storekeeper at Livermore Falls for many years.
- Page 707—1484 should be Asa⁷ Ammiruhamah⁶ Samuel⁵ Samuel⁴ etc.
- Page 719—Richard⁷ should be Reuben⁷.
- Page 989—Maxwell should be Manwell. Edwin carried on a flour mill at Forest City for several years but kept no store there. Edna C. was the adopted daughter of Edwin not of Dr. Chapman. 2278 was born in Wayne, Me., not in Jay.
- Page 67—Top line read 1698 not 1798.
- Page 114—Erase date of death of Samuel, 131.
- Page 223—The ancestors of 357 and 358 should be John⁵ Thomas⁴ Samuel³ Richard².
- Page 227—Ebenezer Allan should be Alden. Their son Edmund R. Alden was an eminent Congregational minister.
- Page 394—Asa died at Livermore Falls not at Mansfield.

MARTIN VAN BUREN KIMBALL:

Martin Van Buren Kimball, b. Hill, N. H., April 7, 1835, d. Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 10, 1894, son of Richard and Betsey (Coverly) Kimball of Franklin, N. H.; m. May 15, 1856, Elizabeth M. Chipman, b. —: d. Jan. 8, 1894. (Not in History.) Capt. Kimball was commanding officer of Engine Co. 32, Charlestown firemen. He had been an efficient member of the fire department for many years, and was foreman of No. 6 twenty years before his death, and was transferred to 32 when new quarters were built on Banker Hill street. The impressive funeral spoke much for the regard in which he was held by the community, and by the several orders to which he belonged, it being one of the most notable in the history of the city. The circumstances surrounding his death were peculiarly distressing. Early in December their son Henry was stricken down with pneumonia, and received the most devoted care of his mother, until she, too, was prostrated by the same disease. She in turn was tenderly cared for by Capt. Kimball until he also was brought down with the same malady. Mrs. Kimball d. Jan. 8, as above stated, and he died two days later as they were returning from her funeral.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON



Both services were held by the Rev. E. M. Taylor of Trinity M. E. Church and the interment was made at Woburn.

CHILDREN.

- i William, b. Oct. 5, 1857; d. Oct. 25, 1857.
- ii Henry W. b. Nov. 30, 1858; m. July 22, 1887, Ella F. Miller. He is a member of the Boston Protective Department. Child: Edith Henrietta b. Aug. 19, 1890.
- iii Edward Rich b. Feb. 28, 1860; d. Aug. 10, 1861.
- iv Carrie, b. Nov. 16, 1866; d. July 17, 1867.
- v Arvilla F., b. Nov. 19, 1868; d. Jan. 6, 1870.
- vi Albert, b. Dec. 25, 1870; d. Apr. 15, 1871.
- vii Nellie L., b. Jan. 26, 1876; d. June 2, 1876.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Page 190—Some corrections are made in appendix to History p. 1150. Amos Kimball (No. 286) died at Kimball's Landing, Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 20, 1820. His son Everett, b. July 20, 1780, died March 20, 1820, in Bath, N. H., just six months before his father's death in Haverhill. He married Susanna (not Nancy) Sanborn who died, Rochester, Michigan, July, 1841. They had two children, Everett and John E. who with their mother Susanna moved to Michigan in 1836. Everett Kimball died May 6, 1872, and his wife Melitable. (Moulton) May 21, 1887, at Port Huron.

The younger brother, John E. Kimball was the father of nine children, four of whom are living, Mrs E. M. Cady of Port Huron, Mich., and three brothers. It is her daughter, Ella Everett Kimball, who furnishes the above additional information. (See p. 320 Kimball News.)

(BY CHAS. F. HASELTINE OF PHILADELPHIA.)

In Kimball News, October, 1898, p. 163, it is said Deacon Richard Eastman was an early settler of Fryeburg, Me. He married 1st, Molly Lovejoy and had by her five sons and six daughters. By his second wife Sarah Abbott he had three sons.

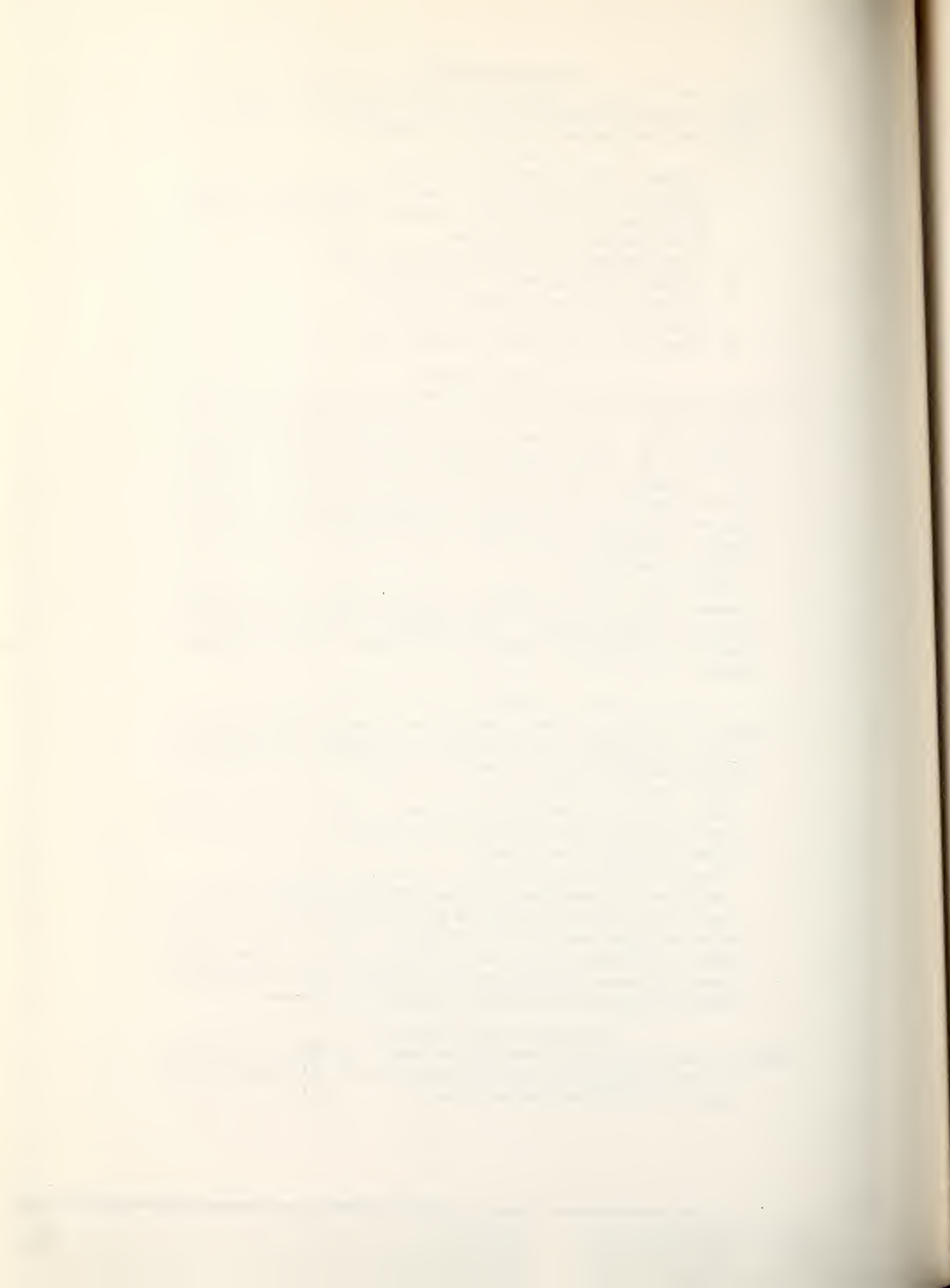
Page 164 says in 1769 Richard Eastman Jr., with his wife Abiah Holt occupied the house in Conway, N. H., and in it was probably b. the first white child in Conway.

Deacon Richard died in Lovell, Me., Dec. 29, 1807, aet 95.

In History of Pembroke says Deacon Richard was born in Andover about 1742; m. Abiah, daughter of Benj. and Sarah (Frye) Holt, and moved to North Conway about 1765; m. 2nd Sarah (Abbott) Abbott widow Job Abbott one of the founders of the Congregational Church of Conway, October 28, 1778. Children born in Pembroke: Richard, Hannah, Polly, Patty, Phebe and three others.

(BY GUY S. RIX, CONCORD, N. H.)

Page 77—No. 62, ix Eunice Kimball⁵ John⁴ John³ John² Richard¹, born May 11, 1740; married Dec. 23, 1772, Thomas Rix, of Stonington, Conn., born Dec. 13, 1725, in Preston, Conn.



CHILDREN.

- i Esther Rix⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1762; d. Sept. 4, 1840; m. Crandall.
- ii Patience Rix⁶ b. Aug. 7, 1767; m. Edward Robinson, went to Cayuga, N. Y.
- iii Louis Rix⁶ b. Sept. 25, 1769; unmarried.
- iv Sabra Rix⁶ b. Oct. 21, 1771; d. Jan. 24, 1855; unmarried.
- v Thomas Tracy Rix⁶ b. Jan. 14, 1774; m. Dec. 30, 1803. Polly Jennings.
- vi Ethan Allen Rix⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1776; m. had no children.
- vii Stephen Rix⁶ b. June 4, 1778; d. Aug. 29, 1793.
- viii Betsey Rix⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1780; m. — Rositer and went to Ohio.
- ix Rube Rix⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1783; d. Aug. 21, 1790.

**Dr. Laurence G. Kimble.**

Dr. Laurence G. Kimble, son of Edward Kimble of Salem, died in a sanitarium, in Bristol, Rhode Island, August 7, from apoplexy.

Dr. Kimble had been in poor health for some months, and went to Cuba after the war in the hope of improvement but found none.

He was born in Beverly, June 10, 1861, and was educated in the Salem public schools and the Harvard medical school. He began to practice in Salem about 1885, and had been there ever since. He was a nephew of the late Dr. Arthur Kimble, a famous physician.

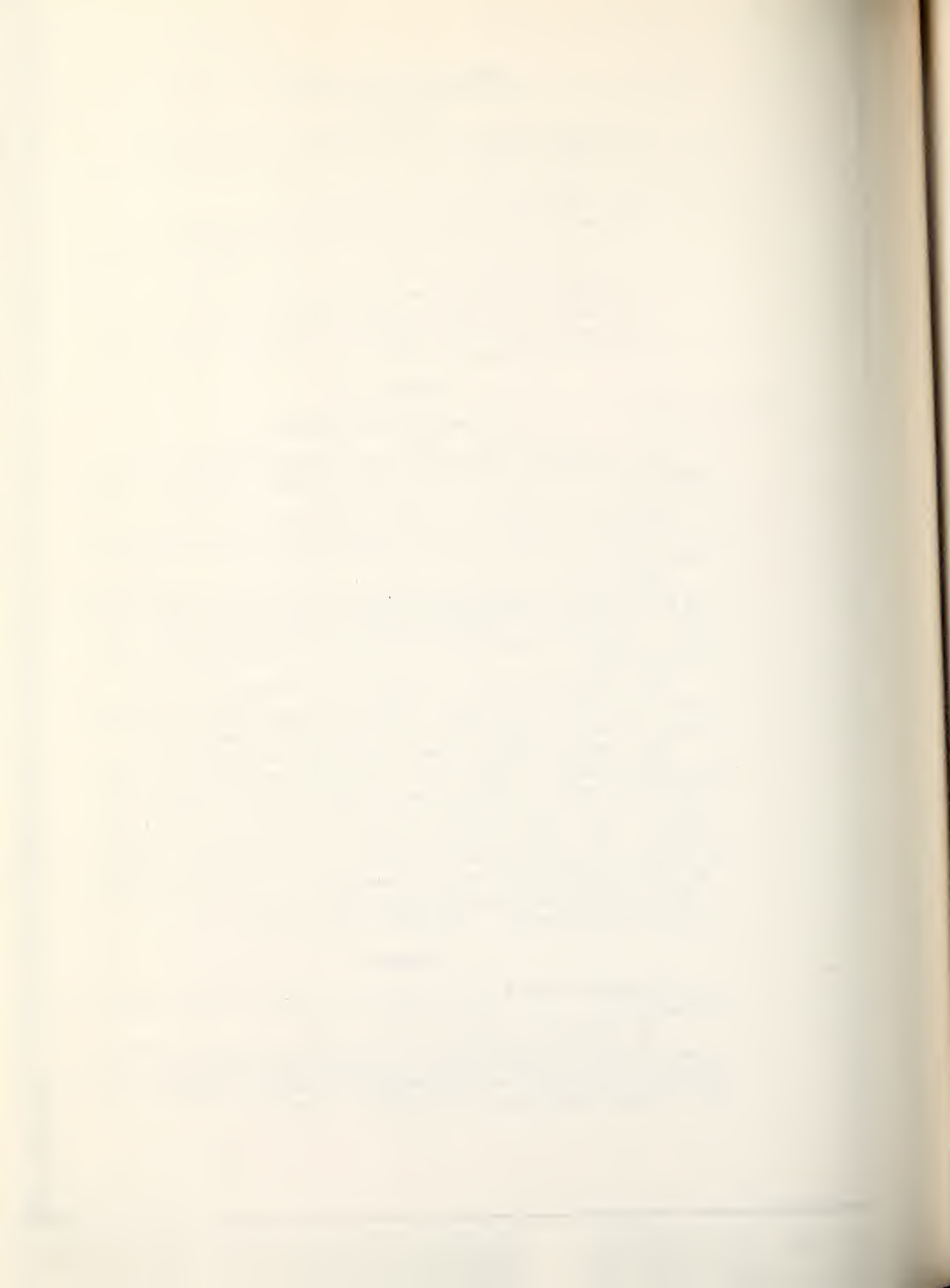
The doctor married a daughter of William H. Wilder of New York several years ago. He had a large practice in Salem and was a skilled physician and a very popular young man.

The funeral took place from the family residence on Summer street, Salem. There was a very large attendance of relatives and friends, including many members of the medical profession. The display of flowers was profuse and beautiful. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. P. Franks of Grace Church, and the burial was in Beverly. [See Edmund Kimball No. 798, Fam. Hist. p. 420, his grandfather. Also Fam. News p. 239 for sketch of his uncle, Dr. Arthur, above mentioned, a very interesting page. Fam. Hist. pp. 740-741.]



A dispatch from Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 17, to the Chicago Record says:

J. H. Kimball, an elderly and wealthy citizen, was pushed from his yacht into the water at 9 o'clock last night by some unknown assailant and narrowly escaped drowning. No reason for the attempted murder can be assigned. (p. 838.)



In Alaska.

Fred Greer (not Greene) Kimball of Manhattan, Kansas. (Fam. Hist. p. 940) who has been long in the postal service, is now in Alaska. He happened to be in San Francisco, at the late Kimball reunion, while on his way north. He writes the following letter to Sarah Louise Kimball: (See last issue of NEWS.)

St. Michaels, Alaska.

July 26, 1899.

MY DEAR MISS KIMBALL:—

Will now try and comply with your request to tell you something of my experience in Alaska to date. We left San Francisco at 4 p. m. June 9, and our first landing was at Onnalaska where we stopped nearly two days taking on 140 tons of coal and other supplies. We had a very pleasant trip but it got somewhat monotonous owing to the length as we did not reach St. Michaels until June 27. We enjoyed our stay at Onnalaska very much. We took on a small boat load of fresh cod and halibut there and we enjoyed these also. When we first got into Behring Sea on leaving Onnalaska we saw a great many whales. We counted fifteen spouting at once. Strange to relate I was not sea sick in the least and was about the only "land-lubber" on board who was not. We had no very rough weather, the worst being just after we got out of Golden Gate. We had only 115 people on board all told so were not crowded.

St. Michaels is an island of the same name and consists of St. Michaels proper in which practically everything belongs to the Alaska Commercial Co., and Healy about three-fourths of a mile away in which everything belongs to the North American and Transportation Co. As all the land for 100 miles around is a Government Military Reservation no individual can acquire title to the land and the two large commercial companies have a practical monopoly of business. The water is so shallow that ocean vessels cannot come to the dock but have to anchor off about a mile and lighter their cargoes ashore. Since I have been here I think there have not been less than ten ocean vessels at anchor all the time. The ocean vessels transfer their cargoes to river steamers here which take it up the river.

I am very pleasantly located in the A. C. Co's. private boarding house for their clerks and office men. I have a well furnished room all to myself and good board. There is a laundry and tub bath also a Russian steam bath in connection with the house. When I first reached here I was bothered to tell when to go to bed. I sat up reading and writing in my room until 12 o'clock p. m. on several occasions without artificial light and if it got dark I could never find out when it happened. The nights are getting longer now but that doesn't make any difference with me as I can sleep like a log from eight to ten hours every day.

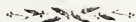


dark or no dark. The beach for a mile and a half is covered with all manner of craft, from a small row-boat to good sized river steamers. These represent the shattered hopes of hundreds of gold seekers who went up the Yukon river last year and year before expecting to come back laden with gold. Now many of them are glad to sell out for enough to pay their passage home and many can't even get that much. The clerk who had charge of the mail coming from San Francisco has been to Dawson and back here and is waiting for the next steamer to go back to San Francisco.

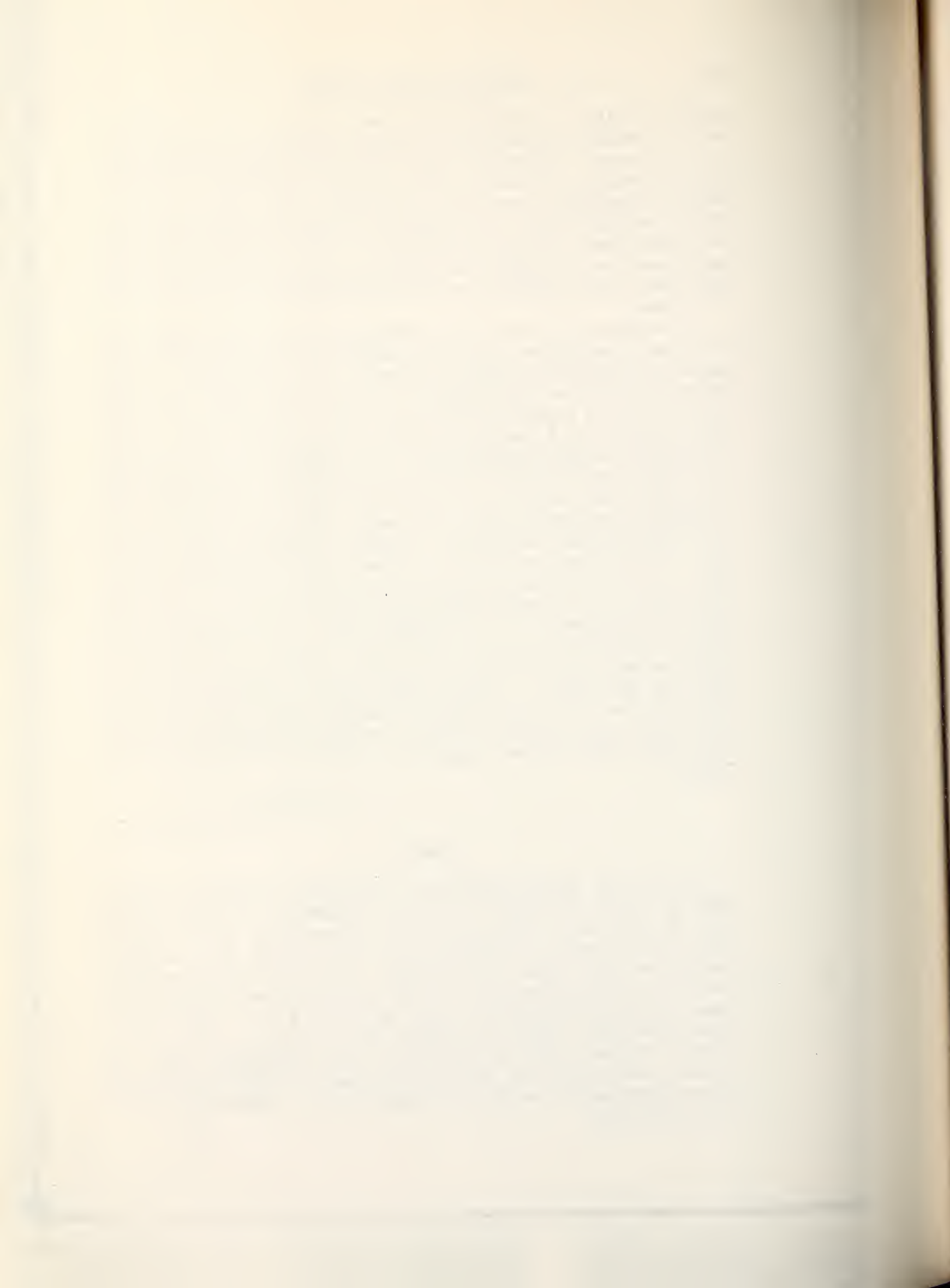
I presume you have been reading about the new gold discoveries at Cape Nome as I understand the transportation companies are sending glowing accounts of great quantities of gold being taken out in this district. As the latest paper we have here is the San Francisco Bulletin of July 2, I have not yet seen their account but I have been to the Nome district and seen the best paying claims and while they are taking out gold in paying quantities there is as yet nothing to warrant the statement that it is another Klondyke. On one claim they had taken out \$2,000 for eight hours work with twenty men. On another they took out \$7,000 one day and \$8,000 another, working about thirty men. These were the best clean ups of which I have any knowledge. As yet the most of the claims are practically undeveloped. Anvil City is the metropolis of the district and has over 500 tents and buildings. It is a fact that right in the streets of Anvil which is built on the ocean beach they pan out from 10 cents to \$1.00 per pan of gold from the top of the ground, but when they go down find none. I have read of the city with streets paved with gold but Anvil City is as near it as anything I ever saw. As I presume you are tired of trying to read my hieroglyphics ere this I will close with kindest regards to yourself and the rest of the family.

Very sincerely,

FRED G. KIMBALL.




Mrs. Carl W. Kimball and her son Richard of Willsboro, N. Y., who have been visiting little Richard's grandfather's family, that of F. M. Kimball, of Topeka, were unexpectedly called home. They went by way of Virginia where Carl Willis was investigating the apple fields of that state. It is a part of his work to travel over the country contracting for apples for the great fruit house of Austin Kimball Company of New York. His father, Capt. Fred, [No. 1865] has an idea that there has never been another Richard since the days of the first immigrant quite up to this grandson of his. Miss Maude gave a reception in honor of her sister-in-law, which was also in part a Kimball reunion in a small way.




To Be Discontinued.

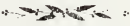
The Family News will be discontinued at the end of the year,—after three more issues—at least as a monthly. If there seems to be a sufficient demand it may possibly be continued as a quarterly at twenty-five cents a year. For two years it has been carried as a burden, a very pleasant one it is true, but one that would have been more weighty still but for the kindly help of a few generous members of the family. Responses in the way of supplying interesting information have not been so liberal as they might have been, and while much of such matter may be “dug up” by an enterprising editor, it requires time and money to do it.



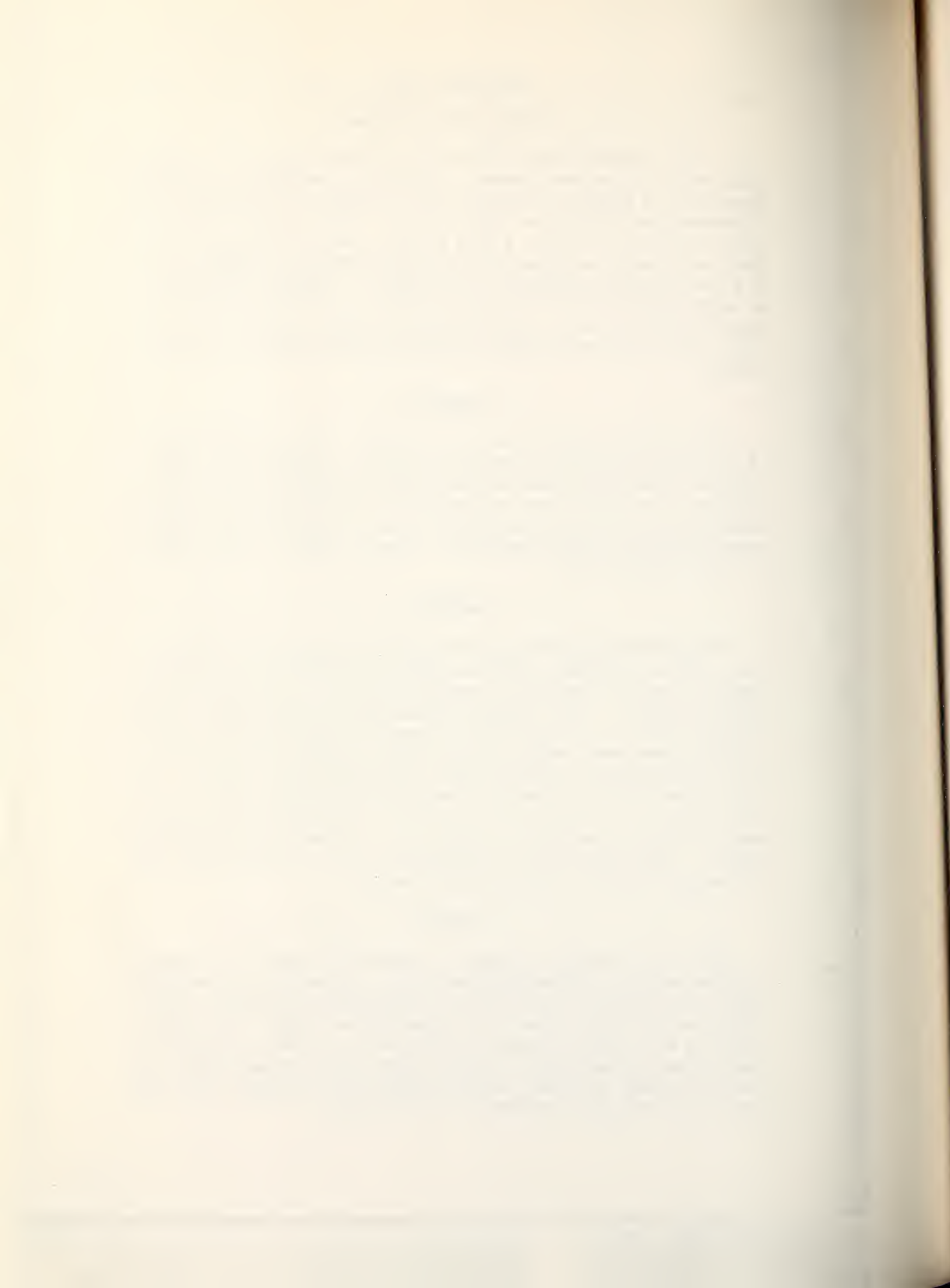
Little Emily Kimball is the three year old grand-daughter of the recently elected temperance Mayor of Kirkwood, Mo., Thomas Dudley Kimball, and her young friends gave her a neat lawn party on the day she reached that society age. There were candles of wax, German caps and boxes of goodies and little souvenirs that will be cherished in years to come. [Fam. Hist. p. 718; News p. 308.]



The Kimball School of Music has been organized at Waterbury, Conn., with Mrs. William Ellsworth Kimball as Musical Director and her husband as manager, with a faculty of twelve able specialists. Mrs. Kimball was formerly Miss Mabel Gage Edinger, who at the age of fifteen was an assistant teacher at the Northwestern Conservatory of Music at Evanston, Ill. She is an accomplished musical artist, and enthusiastic worker. In connection with the Kimball Conservatory of Music there is a kindergarten department to which Mrs. Kimball gives her personal attention, and where children are taught the rudiments of music. The feature will no doubt prove to be a popular one and the school bids fair to be a notable success.



We have in hand a quantity of material, largely newspaper articles relating to Moses Kimball, No. 1368, sent us some months ago by his daughter, Miss Helen F. Kimball of Brookline, Mass., which we shall try to use before closing the pages of the News. Page 56 of the March number [1898] was devoted to Moses Kimball, of whom the History makes slight mention on page 662, but full justice has never yet been done to his memory. He was one of the most noted members of the family.



South Boston Notes.

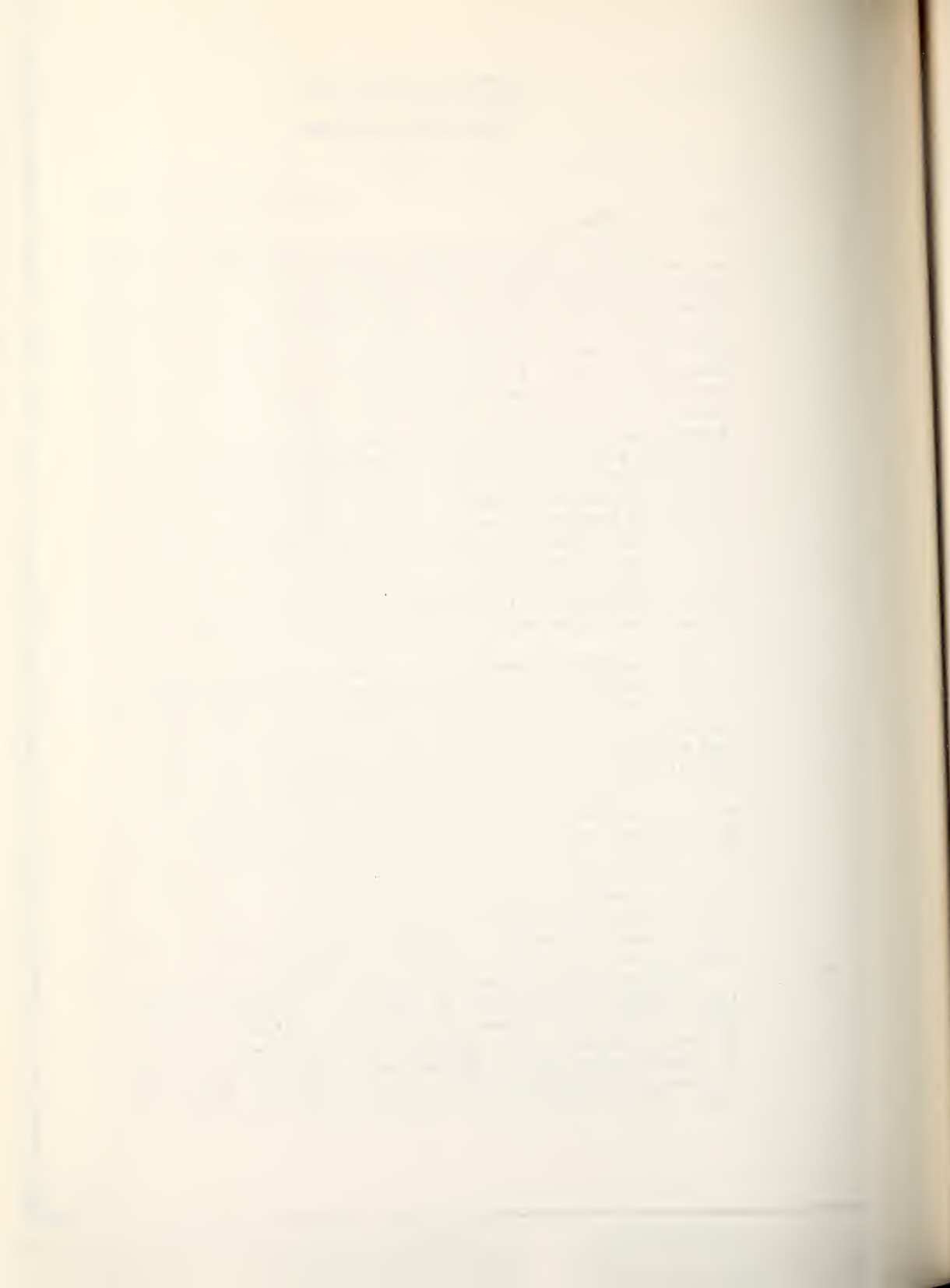
S. Boston, Aug. 25, 1899.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL.

Dear Sir:—I was very glad to receive the double NEWS just as I was about writing to inquire for the July number. I enclose a few items mostly from the Boston Herald. I intended to do so long ago but hope they may be useful, even if not all up to date. On looking over some of the back numbers of the NEWS, I see it stated that there is no adequate account of Moses (No. 1368). I will enclose what I cut from the Herald and Journal at the time of his death. Perhaps you may glean some facts for a future number when copy is scarce. If you have no use for them please return to me when convenient. You may have heard that the Museum building mentioned in some of the notes was very badly damaged by fire a few months ago. It is just reopened after repair. The painting spoken of was preserved and rehung. It is still owned by his heirs. (See NEWS p. 251. Ed.) May I give my theory of the old Bible in Easton? The widow of Samuel K. 131 married John Gott. The date of said marriage is obviously incorrect, but as she was the great great grandmother of George Kimball I think it probable her husband John Gott was the original owner of the Bible. [NEWS p. 328.]

My daughter is spending the summer vacation at Hancock, N. H. She has copied from the History of that place additional facts regarding the descendants of Daniel 193. Both male and female lines are brought down to date. At some future time if you so desire I will have what is not in the history recopied and send it to you. Having been a teacher myself I have been interested in looking through the History and the NEWS to see how many of the Kimballs and descendants of other names with their husbands and wives also have been similarly engaged. In the daily papers I always look for the name. I send a list compiled during the summer (necessarily incomplete as many names are not in the papers I have) of teachers recently elected, also of those who have graduated this season from some of the higher institutions of learning. I will first give the names of those who have been employed in the Boston Schools.

Boston teachers at present: Augusta C. Kimball, No. 2041-i, Girl's High; 57 Moreland St. Roxbury. Charles F. Kimball, (2284), Submaster; Walnut Hill, Dedham. Edwin F., (p. 1122, No. 80) Submaster; 1103 Adams Street, Dorchester. Florence B., West Roxbury High; 1 Robin Hood St., Dorchester. M. Alice, Grammar; 26 Brook's Ave., Newtonville. Alice E. Dacy, Grammar. Elected this season: Lynn; Marion F., Mary H., Caro-



ine F. Malden; Mabel M. Winchester; Lucretia B. (2556, iii, or 2557, i).

Frank W. Kimball of this place has resumed his duties as principal of the Hardwick high school, and director of music in the public schools of the town. (2284, vi) Dedham, Sept. 9.

Graduates: Smith College; Alice Kimball, Providence, R.I. Bridgewater Normal; Helena M. (?), Hingham, Mass. Bertha W., Hingham, Centre, (2524, ii) Hingham High School; Albert M. Phillipp's Andover Academy; Chas. N., class prophet, Wellsboro, Pa. (p. 794, No. 1716-i. See portrait opp. p. 796.) Boston Girl's High; C. Mabel, 2103-i. Harvard University; Henry H., 2150-iii, B. A. Lemuel C., 2150-ii, B. A. out of course '98. Amherst College; Everett, M. A. (96) 2551-ii, Worcester, Mass. Mrs. S. A. Dacy.

Who Are They?

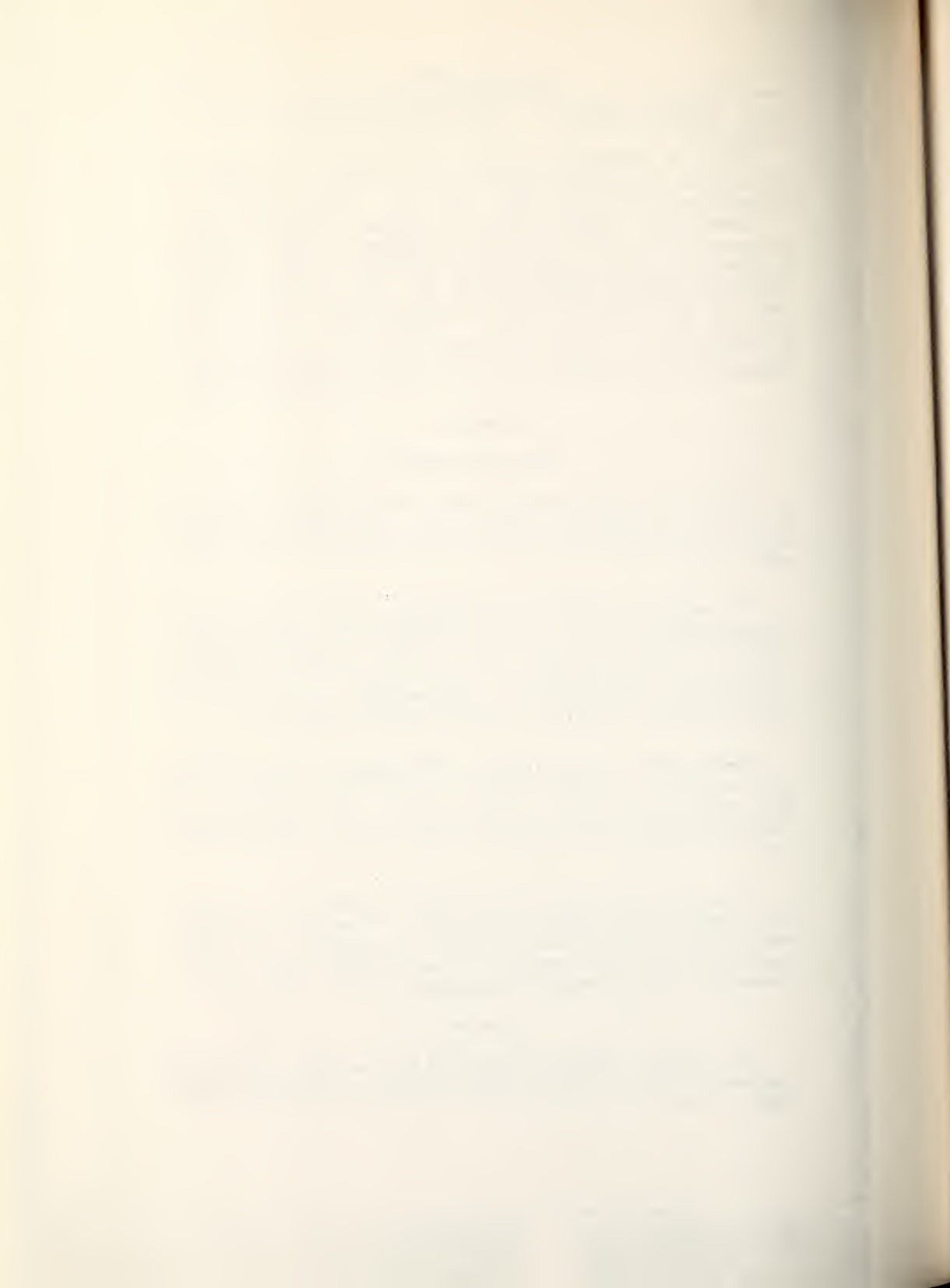
Among the coming weeks events is the wedding reception to be given Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. F. Lincoln Childs (Nathalie Kimball) at their home on South Street, Rosindale.—June. '99.

The wedding of Miss Helen Kimball and Mr. Robert L. Lee of Commonwealth avenue, Boston, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George F. Kimball of Quincy Street, Cambridge. It was a very quite affair, only the relatives of both families being present. Mr. and Mrs. Lee will leave at once for Honolulu, where Mr. Lee has business interests.

Died at Charlestown, June 27, 1899, Ethel B., wife of Edward L. Kimball. Funeral services at her late residence, 75 High street, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice. Burial at Rutland, Vt., Thursday, June 29.

Miss Jennie H. Kimball and James G. Eaton were married last evening at the residence of the Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Society. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Charles street. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton will reside at South Framingham.—Feb. 2, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Kimball of Nauvoo, Ill., have spent the summer season at their eastern home, in West Fairlee, Vt. (Hist. p. 1092.).



History of the Webster Family.

Prof. Sharples sends out a circular of which the following is the substance:

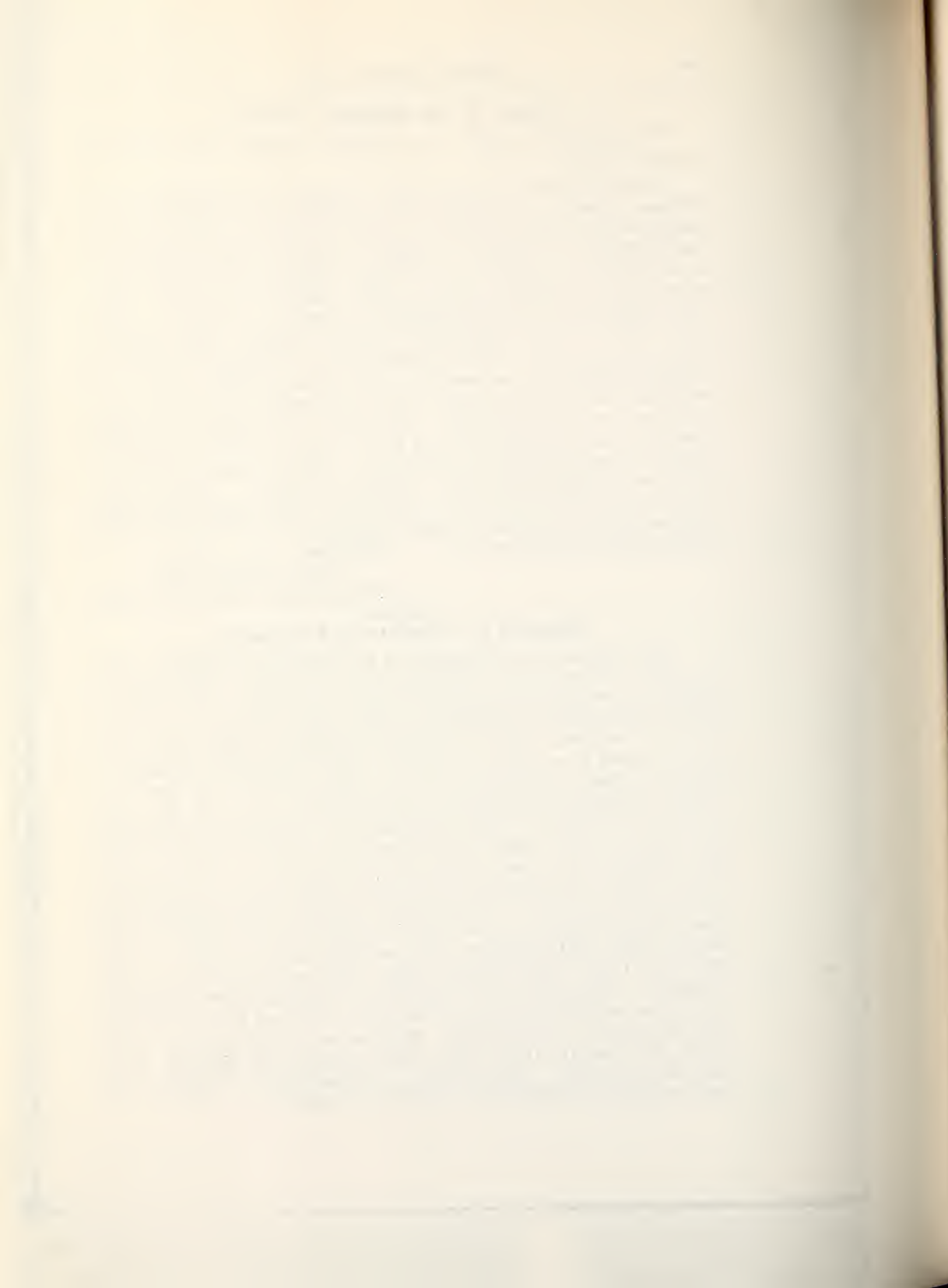
Some years ago I commenced to study the records of the Webster Family in Northern New England. I had practically completed this study down to the time of the Revolution, when I was applied to by the late William A. Webster for information on the subject. After examining my manuscript he asked permission to copy it and complete and publish the work. This contemplated work was brought to an end by his death on January 2, 1899. By an agreement with his widow I am again in charge of the work. It is my intention to complete the work which is already far advanced. It will probably be possible to publish it at the end of about two years and it will form a book of about five hundred pages. My object in writing to you at the present time is twofold. First to ask you for any information that you may possess in regard to the Webster Family that you have not already sent to Mr. Webster or myself. And secondly to ask for your subscription to the work. The price of the work will be five dollars; and the publication will be assured if 300 subscribers are guaranteed.

Address,

S. P. SHARPLES,
13 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

Alpheus P. Kimball of Fitchburg.

Mr. Alpheus Porter Kimball of Fitchburg died Sunday, Aug. 13, 1899. He was born in Fitchburg, Oct. 1, 1819. After he attained his majority he engaged in the manufacture of scythes, a business his father conducted for some years. Later he was in the jewelry business. He was elected an assessor in 1854, and served on the board of selectmen in 1855. He was elected constable in 1851, an office he filled for several years. In 1854 he was appointed deputy sheriff and served until 1869. He was the first master of the South Fitchburg House of Correction, assuming the duties in 1859, and he served in that capacity until 1869. He was chief of police under Mayor Miles in 1875, and was appointed a member of the State police by Governor Long, a position he held for three years. As far back as 1851 he was a member of the fire department, and was chief engineer from 1856 to 1861, and in 1870, 1871 and 1872. He married Miss Susan P. Day, May 25, 1854, who survives him, together with three sons, Arthur H., superintendent of the electric department of the Fitchburg Gas and Electric Light Company; Richard E. of Chicago, and Herman P. of Fitchburg. He also leaves two brothers, Gen. John W. Kimball, the present state auditor, and William Kimball of Fitchburg. [Fam. Hist. p. 840, and Ebenezer Bailey's paper on Ephraim Kimball p. 305 Fam. News.]



Kimball-Family News

Vol. II, No. 10.

Terms 50 cents a year.

Topeka, Kansas, October, 1899.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

Published monthly by G. F. KIMBALL.

Moses Kimball of Boston.

A very brief notice of Moses Kimball of Boston is given in the Family History on page 662, and a page of the News (56 March, 1898) is also devoted to his memory. Herewith we give a more comprehensive sketch of his life and work, compiled from papers of the day. The Boston Journal of Feb. 22, 1895, says:

Mr. Moses Kimball, well known as the founder of the Boston Museum, and as a former active business man, died at his home in Brookline yesterday after a long illness. Moses Kimball was prominent in many phases of Boston life, though in recent years he has lived very quietly on account of his age. He served in the Council and Board of Alderman, in both branches of the State Legislature, and was three times a candidate for Mayor of the city. His name is also very intimately connected with the Boston Museum, which he owned and controlled during many of its earliest years.

He was born in Newburyport, Oct. 24, 1809. His early education was received at the public schools of Rockport. After leaving school he passed a year in his father's store, and then removed to Boston, whither he was sent to "learn to be a merchant." In due course of time, he was promoted to a seat at the desk, at the age of 18. Before twenty, however, he had started in life as a dry goods dealer on his own account. Not making a very rapid advance to fortune, he established a gentlemen's furnishing store, and flourished in this new line.

In 1833 he purchased the New England Galaxy, a weekly sheet, established by Joseph J. Buckingham. Under Mr. Kimball's charge, the Galaxy was a fearless and brilliant sheet, well arranged and well conducted. William J. Snelling was engaged as assistant editor, and he commenced a furious onslaught on the gamblers and gambling establishments of the city and its environs, which made a great stir at the time and insured a prodigious sale for the paper. Mr. Kimball, at the expiration of a few months' experiment, sold out at a sacrifice of several thousand dollars.

He started an association with the title of the "New England Print Company," the object of which was to publish cheap though handsome engravings of popular national pictures such as the "Declaration of Independence," by Trumbull, of which 100,000 copies were sold.

Shortly before this time Ethan A. Greenwood had retired from the Boston Museum, and soon after its curiosities were offered for sale. Mr. Kimball overbid everybody else and became the possessor of them.

In 1840 Mr. Kimball made a selection of the minor portions of the curiosities, and on the 4th of July of the same year he opened the Lowell Museum, occupying the two lower floors of Wyman's Exchange. The first regular dramatic entertainment was commenced in the second year of the stage management of Mr. G. C. German. The Museum was afterward removed to the building opposite, known as the Freewill Baptist Church. In 1865 the building took fire, and all the curiosities were destroyed, including the Musical Androides, the elephant Columbus (a great many people had seen that elephant) and a valuable set of Scriptural paintings, some 20 in number, said to have been painted by a monk in Europe.

In 1842 Mr. Kimball opened the New Boston Museum at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, his curiosities consisting of the better portion of the old New England Museum, including the statue of Venus de Medicis and the great picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Other curiosities were selected from the Portland Museum and Peal's Museum of Philadelphia. The history of its subsequent success need not be written here.

After Mr. Kimball had opened his new Museum, his many cares were too much for him, and he signified a desire to dispose of his Lowell property and his Superintendent, Mr. N. F. Gates, became the purchaser.

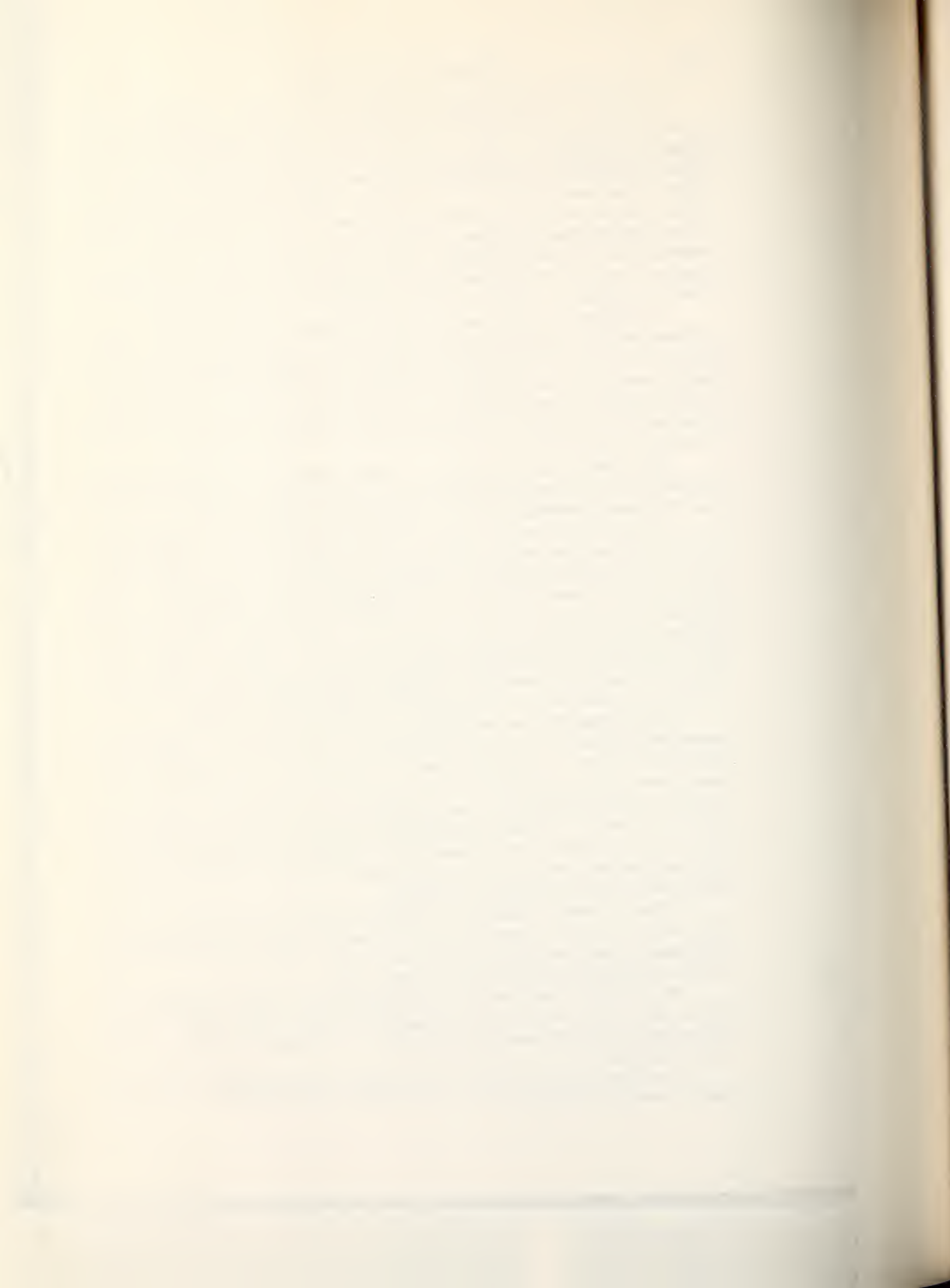
One of his greatest triumphs was the production of "The Drunkard," a piece written expressly for the Museum, to show the evils of intemperance. The house was literally overflowed week after week, and it seemed as if the public would never tire of witnessing and applauding it. Mr. Kimball next tried scenic spectacles, having secured the pencil of one of the first artists in the country, Mr. Charles Lehr. The Bohemian Girl" and "Cinderella" were among his many triumphs in that line. From time to time he made additions to his company, until finally, before removing to the new establishment, he had secured an admirable troupe.

Mr. Kimball took an active part in politics and was the republican candidate for Mayor in 1858, 1860 and 1868. In 1849-50 he represented Ward 10 in the Common Council, and in 1851 he was an Alderman. He was chosen a Representative in 1850, and was in the Senate of 1851. He was one of the Committee on the Annexation of Roxbury and reported in favor of the bill. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Institutions of Boston and resigned the Presidency of the board when he went to Europe in 1867. He also served on the Board of State Charities and on several other public Directorships.

When he was a candidate for Mayor, in 1868, the Democratic opposition took the peculiar stand that Mr. Kimball, while in the Board of Alderman voted to exclude Daniel Webster from Faneuil Hall. The Record shows that he refused to vote on the motion.

Mr. Kimball was a Director of the Boston and Albany Railroad from 1864 to 1875. In a certain case of litigation brought to the courts in 1876, he testified that he did not own any stock, but he held 100 shares belonging to his wife.

The Emancipation statue in Park Square was the gift of Mr. Kimball to the city of Boston.



MOSES KIMBALL'S WILL.

The will of Moses Kimball was executed May 12, 1893. The executors were the testator's nephew, Daniel P. Kimball, and his son-in-law, Charles A. Cummings, both of Boston.

The will contained the following public bequests: New England Hospital for Women and Children of Boston, \$5,000 for the founding of a free bed "as a memorial of my late dear-mother, to be known as the Nancy Kimball free bed"; \$10,000 to the same hospital for general purposes, and \$1000 toward the support of the medical dispensary connected with the same.

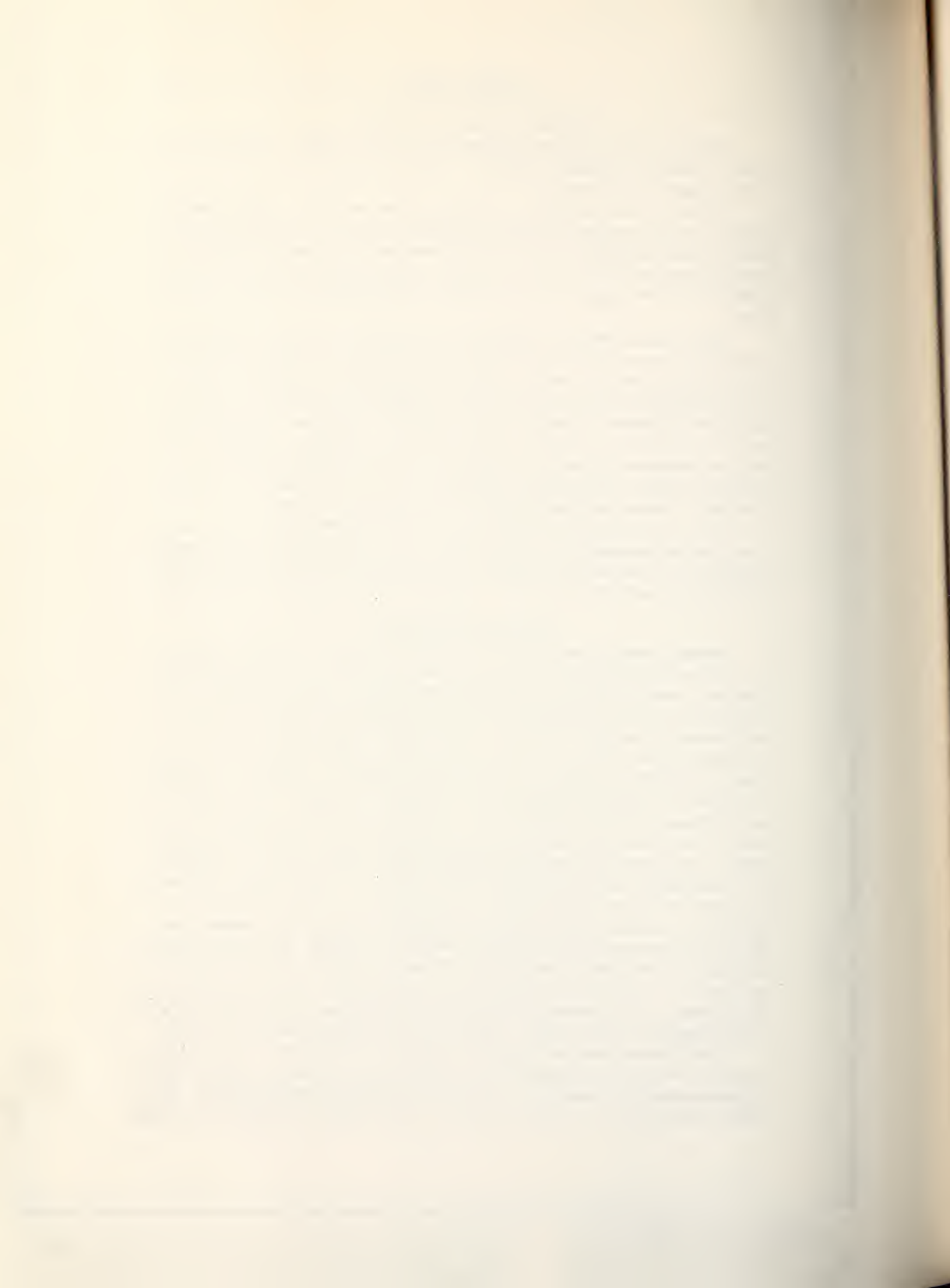
The rest, residue and remainder of the estate, after several bequests to relatives, was created a trust fund, and from the principal of the same, the testator's wife then being deceased, the following societies each received \$5000; New England Hospital for Women and Children, Home for Aged Men in Boston, Home for Aged Women in Boston, Boston Dispensary, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary of Boston, the Gwynne Temporary Home for Children, the New England Historical Genealogical Society, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Boston Young Men's Union.

The will also provided that the sum of \$10,000 be divided among other charitable societies or associations, other than those of sectarian character, that the trustees might select, to be divided in such proportions as they deem best, but in no case more than \$2,000 to go to any one society.

(From Boston Herald.)

Moses Kimball was a forceful man, with a taste for public life, and one who rendered public service in several directions. He was an efficient alderman, and exceedingly valuable to the city as a director of its public institutions, and his membership of the Legislature was one of the most remarkable in the state's history. His was the leading financial mind at the State House through many sessions of this latter body, and he was always a faithful guardian of the state's treasury. Though a decided politician, he directed his attention to practical subjects rather than to politics through his legislative career. We remember no man of his financial means and business engagements who has given so much attention to state affairs. He had talents which qualified him well for a seat in Congress, but his ambition was not turned in that direction. Mr. Kimball desired to be mayor of Boston, and he had the capacity to be a very able mayor. His individuality and his independence stood in the way of his success here. He had the courage to say that after Wendell Phillips, speaking against slavery, had been denied admission to Faneuil Hall, Daniel Webster, who he thought was among its apologists, should not have the same privileges by his vote. This probably prevented his election as mayor after he had been nominated to that office. The offence to Webster was not forgiven.

Mr. Kimball was an able and sagacious business man. He was more than any one else responsible for the revival of the drama in Boston after it had reached its lowest ebb. He was not especially interested in it as a public amusement or a public educator, but he applied business principles



to its management, and in thus doing strengthened the theatre greatly in the favor of the public and made much money for himself. The prosperity of the Museum never suffered a particle of abatement while he gave its affairs his personal attention, and by his stimulating the public taste for plays he prepared the way for the successes of others. He retired from more active life several years since.

(Transcript.)

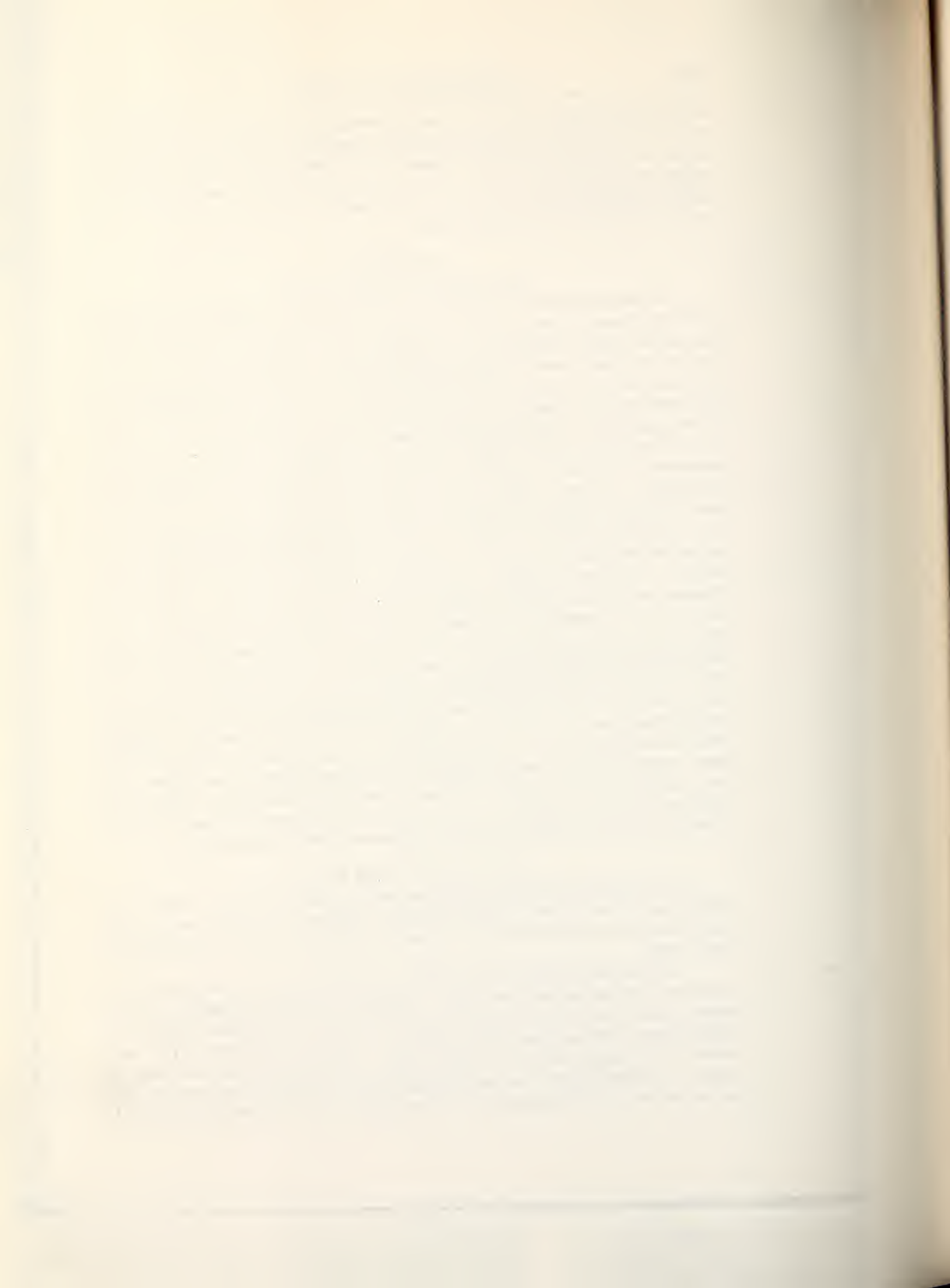
(THE DRAMATIC REVIVAL ERA.)

A contemporary, in discussing the late Moses Kimball's connection with the dramatic stage, refers to the good work done by him in promoting purity in the theatre. Mr. Kimball was a sagacious business man. He had the good sense to appreciate that there was an innate taste for dramatic representation in the public mind, and to take cognizance of the difficulties in the way of its being gratified. These latter had created a strong prejudice against theatres, and had put them under the ban not only of religion, but to a great degree of morality. When Mr. Kimball began the representation of plays at the Museum, there was but one theatre in Boston. It had not only two bar-rooms within its walls, but it had in one of these a place of recognized resort for the vilest women of the city. This was the condition of the of the theatres generally of the country. If not of all of them, and it has done much to make the name of the theatre odious. It was a matter of joking that Mr. Kimball called his theatre building a museum, which it was in point of fact, and his theatre auditorium a lecture hall, which it was not: but this was necessary in order to quiet the consciences of those whom he was to attract to see acting. He carefully sought moral plays, and the play of "The Drunkard," which was one of his earliest productions, was one of the most impressive of moral lessons. Mr. Kimball was really the pioneer in proving to the public that the theatre could be conducted without the objectionable adjuncts that had discredited it. He showed his own shrewdness, too, in foreseeing that it could be made more profitable in this way than in the other. He was completely successful in demonstrating this to the public. The era of dramatic revival in Boston at least dates from that point of time, and success here, doubtless, had important influence in other quarters.

(From the New York Sun.)

Our esteemed contemporary, The Boston Herald, has an interesting article on the late Moses Kimball, and yet it fails to describe one of his most conspicuous characteristics, namely, his love of humor and his genius for a joke.

In 1852 the railroad from Chicago to Rock Island was opened with a great deal of display and ceremony. President Fillmore attended, with some members of his cabinet, and parties of guests went out from New York, Boston, Albany and other places in the East. Gov. Marey, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Flagg, and, we believe also, John Van Buren, were among them. At Rock Island two large steamboats took those who were willing to go as far north to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they were enter-



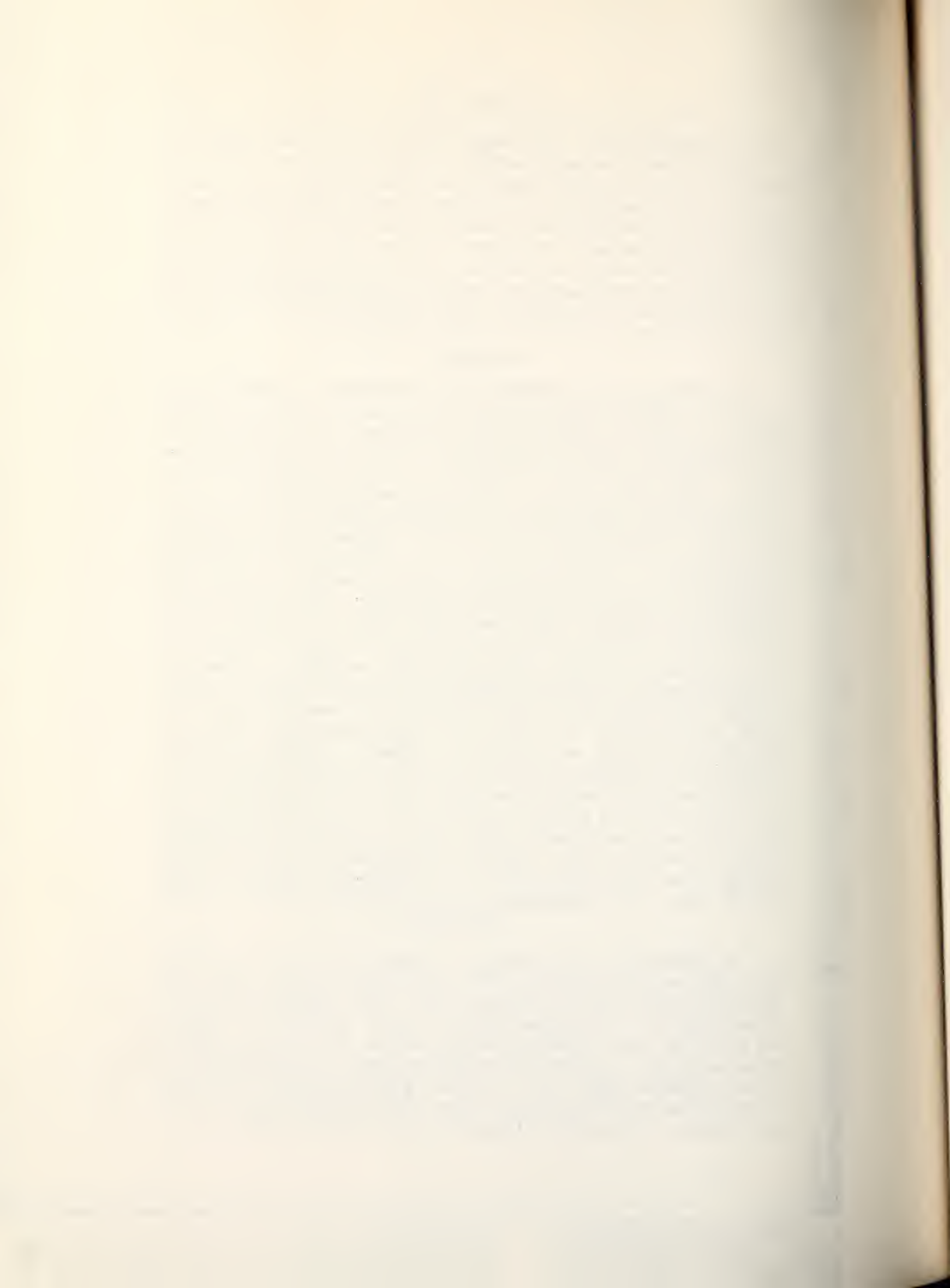
tained in hospitable style. In going up the river the boats stopped at every town of any importance, and the people never failed to call on the president for a speech. The speech was substantially the same at all places, and Mr. Kimball knew it by heart in no time; and when the President was slow in coming forward Kimball would stand on the bow of his boat and deliver the speech which Mr. Fillmore would repeat from the other boat within ten minutes afterward. This was one of the most amusing and successful entertainments ever witnessed, and if Kimball had then got himself nominated for any office he would have had the vote of most of those on the boats, as well as of the crowds on the levees.



The News editor recently spent a few days in Wichita as delegate to the Episcopal Diocesan convention of Kansas. While there he called upon Ellwood Davis Kimball, the vice president of our Missouri Valley Association, who took it upon himself to show off the attractions of this beautiful and enterprising city. Among other things was a visit to Fairmount College, now a struggling institution that may someday become the Harvard, the Yale, or the Princeton of the west. Its location is delightful and it has an able corps of instructors, with already a large and varied library. Cousin Ellwood, who is himself a Dartmouth man takes a deep interest in this institution. He is also a high-up Mason, a member of the Consistory, and as Wichita has one of the most notable, if not grandest Masonic temple in the west, he was proud to show its remarkable beauties. Ellwood's youngest brother, Richard-Spaulding, is now living in a neighboring town where he is station agent, and was not seen. A short but pleasant call was made upon cousin Alice Kimball Mortimore. She is a daughter of Moody Spofford Kimball. Number 2133 on page 658 is given to him when it belongs to his brother, and is so given on page 945. Moody-Spofford is not recorded as head of a family an oversight which cousins Ellwood and Alice have promised to make right. It may be noticed that several members of this family are prominent in railroad circles, among them Abel, (945) and his son William H., and also George C. (No. 2134. Mr. Mortimore is also engaged in railroad work.



A Brooklyn, N. Y., paper announces that "Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kimball and family, of No. 436 Clinton avenue, are back in town for the winter, having closed their summer house in Randolph, Vt." A portrait of Col. Robert J. Kimball is given on page 780 of the Family History, and in the list of illustrations on page v, it gives his country residence in Randolph, as shown opposite page 782. It is there given in many copies, and it is also omitted from many copies. Col. Kimball and his son are bankers with office in Broad street, New York, City.



Joseph E. Kimball.

The reader will not readily place Joseph E. Kimball, the inventor from any mention made of him in the Family History. In our last issue we gave a letter from him referring mostly to his military experience. In this number may be found another letter relating to his business life with an introductory note by Mr. M. V. B. Perley to whom it was addressed, and which is self explanatory. Joseph E. Kimball was a son of John Kimball of Ipswich, a man of unusual mental qualities which he transmitted to his children. (See p. 482) Joseph was a younger brother of the Rev. John C. Kimball, the noted Unitarian minister of Hartford, Conn., whose sketch of an interview with the late Robert J. Ingersoll is also given in this issue of the News. A further record of the children of John Kimball including Joseph No. 1739, may be found on page 802 of the history. Herein may be seen the value of the News as supplementary to the Family History, especially when those having interesting material relating to the family take the pains to bring it forth. The History mentions the fact that George H., Joseph's youngest brother was a machinist, but does not mention that Joseph ever invented or made anything.



Correction.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 2, 1899.

In the Kimball News, Sept., 1899, page 39, Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine of Philadelphia, quotes from the history of Pembroke, New Hampshire. The history in that particular is entirely wrong. Deacon Richard Eastman was married in Dover, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Philips, Nov. 15, 1737, to Molly Lovejoy, born Dec. 17, 1718, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Farnum) Lovejoy. He removed to Pembroke, N. H., and settled on a tract of land which his father willed him. He had fourteen of his seventeen children born there, and among them was Richard, born Apr. 20, 1747, and who married 1st, Abiah Holt, and she died in North Conway, N. H., Mar. 1, 1790. He married 2d, Aug. 27, 1791, widow Susannah Durgin, nee Runnels. Deacon Richard married 2nd, June 14, 1764, widow Sarah Abbott, widow of Job and daughter of James Abbott, of West Parish, Concord, N. H., born Aug. 13, 1730. Jonathan, the son of Richard² was the first male child born in Conway. The history of Pembroke has the children of both of these Richards all mixed up. Another point; it is altogether unlikely that Job Abbott, the first husband of Sarah Abbott was one of the founders of the church of Conway, because he died before Conway was settled.

Yours truly,
GUY S. RIX.



Special Notice.

All those having Kimball or other material for insertion in the NEWS should send it at once, as we desire to issue the November number as early as possible. The December number will be largely, perhaps entirely taken up with corrections and index. The preparation of the latter will be laborious and tedious, and it is uncertain when it will be completed.

The NEWS dies hard. As imperfect as it has been many dislike to see it come to an end. Some urge an increase in price. We shall consider the idea of a quarterly at 50 cents a year. It will rest with the number of subscriptions guaranteed. Those who wish it continued on these terms will so inform us, giving amount of promised subscriptions. The publication of the NEWS has largely been a work of love. But while love is a gratifying stimulant, it lacks in nutriment.



Thomas L. Kimball Dead.

Thomas Lord Kimball died at his home in Omaha, October 9, 1899. He was born in Buxton, Maine, Oct. 1, 1831. He married Mary Porter Rogers of Concord, N. H., April 12, 1855. For many years he was the efficient general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, and one of the best known railroad men in the United States. It was a quarter of a century ago when the first trans-continental railroad of the world was one of the wonders of the age. For some years he has been retired from active life.

He had four children, the eldest of whom, Francis R. is also a prominent railroad man as general manager of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R.—the Burlington Route, with his home in Omaha. (See Fam. Hist. p. 495.)



Charles Kimball Worthen, son of A. H. and Sarah B. (Kimball) Worthen was evidently a skillful artist. Amos H. Worthen was for many years state geologist for Illinois, and published eight magnificent volumes of reports many of the illustrations in which bear the imprint C. K. W. (News, p. 261.)



L. P. Kimball has recently purchased the Lakin, Kansas, Advocate. Who is he?

Mrs. Kimball of Yates Center, Kansas, was a delegate from the Woman's Auxiliary to the late diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church at Wichita. Who is she?



Alice Kimball Mortimore, mentioned elsewhere, is an own cousin of W. H. Kimball referred to by the Atchison Globe as a popular railroad official. (Fam. News p. 104.)



Supplemental Notes to Family History.

(BY GUY S. RIX.)

Page 340, Fam. News.—Thomas Tracy Rix⁶, Eunice Kimball⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Richard¹, born in Preston, Conn., Jan. 14, 1774; d. Preston, Aug. 8, 1859; married Dec. 30, 1803, Polly Jennings, d. July 24, 1866.

CHILDREN.

- i Henry Jennings(Rix) b. Preston, Conn., Sept. 28, 1803; drowned May 4, 1824.
- ii Thomas Rix, b. in Preston, Oct. 26, 1805.
- iii Mary Ann Rix, b. Mar. 11, 1808; d. Nov. 2, 1849.
- iv Betsey Rix, b. Oct. 22, 1810; d. Mar. 8, 1827.
- v Nancy Rix, b. Apr. 22, 1813; m. Charles Burdick.
- vi Sarah Rix, b. Aug. 30, 1817; d. Jan. 30, 1889; unm.
- vii Charles Allen Rix, b. Jan. 21, 1820; m. Sarah E. Chapman.
- viii Phebe Maria Rix, b. Feb. 17, 1823; d. Aug. 1893; m. John Burdick.
- ix Eunice Rix, b. July 22, 1826; m. James B. Burdick.

The following is not in the Kimball History.

Theopolis Rix b. in Preston Conn., Dec. 9, 1734; d. in Preston, May 19, 1823; married Feb. 8, 1757, Lydia Kimball of Stonington, Conn., d. Apr. 9, 1823.

CHILDREN.

- i Nathan Rix, born in Preston, Conn., Nov. 23, 1759; m. Dec. 11, 1783, Esther Brown. He was a revolutionary soldier.
- ii Molly Rix, b. Dec. 27, 1760; m. Elisha Hatch.
- iii Phebe Rix, b. Oct. 24, 1762; m. Aug. 10, 1780, Ezekiel Rude.
- iv Thirza Rix, b. Oct. 12, 1764.
- v Lydia Rix, b. August 8, 1766.
- vi Lucy Rix b. Aug. 8, 1766.
- vii Elizabeth Rix, b. Oct. 9, 1768; m. Ashmer Prentice.
- viii Salla Rix, b. June 10, 1771; m. Aden Bromley.
- ix Deborah Rix, b. Dec. 23, 1772.
- x George Rix, b. July 18, 1774.
- xi Peggy Rix, b. Oct. 18, 1776.
- xii Theopolis Rix, Jr., b. Mar. 8, 1779; m. June 23, 1808, Polly Hutchinson.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Page 234—No. 385-iii should be Nehemiah Dean and his number 819a. (See p. 1152a) His place in the history would be at the bottom of p. 428. His seven children should have place on p. 750, and be numbered 1598a, 1598b, etc. This would make William Langdon 1598g instead of 1598a as given on pages 1152a and 1152b. See Fam. News p. 314. Children of Charles Dean Kimball⁸ (News p. 315) should be:

- i William Charles⁹ b. April 28, 1858; m. Katherine Kitz, July 28, 1887. Resides in Oshkosh, Wis. Children: 1, Norman Frank, b. July 10, 1888. 2, Charles Henry, b. March 11, 1890.
- ii Lillian Gertrude b. Dec. 4, 1860.
- iii Manthens Crosby b. Sept. 15, 1863; m. Caroline Berry, b. April 16, 1865; d. Sept. 18, 1899. Children: 1, Richard b. Feby. 28, 1890. 2, Thomas b. July 26, 1894; d. June 16, 1895.

Page 873—No. 1920-iii, Edward Kimball, Waukesha, Wis. His daughter, Miss Frances Delia Kimball recently married Mr. Frank T. Woodbury of Chicago. Date not given. The wedding was an elaborate affair.



Good Things From California.

Oakland, California.

Sept. 27, 1899.

Cousin G. F. Kimball,
Topeka, Kansas.

This morning's mail brought the "Family News" of July and August and September which have been anxiously watched for, and the contents eagerly devoured. I see with regret that the support given the "News" by our kindred will not warrant the continuation of its publication as a monthly another year. Should you decide to issue it quarterly, at a subscription price of even eight, instead of two bits, as you suggest, consider me a subscriber. In September number, p. 343, you say, "responses in the way of supplying interesting information have not been so liberal as they might have been, etc." Now to me nothing is more interesting than to read of the good record in their chosen profession, of the descendants of Richard Kimball¹ the emigrant, and fully as much as when the line of descent comes down from one of the noble Kimball women. I enclose excerpt from San Francisco Chronicle of July 30, '99, with obituary and picture of Dr. John Smalley Adams of this city, and his genealogy which I have taken from "History of Sutton, N. H." now in possession of his son Dr. Frank L. Adams of Oakland. The dates, as b. d. and m's I have omitted.

Richard Kimball¹ m. Ursula Scott. Benjamin Kimball² m. Mercy Haseltine. Jonathan Kimball³ m. Lydia Day. Benjamin Kimball⁴ m. Mary Emerson. Benjamin Kimball⁵ m. Mary Eaton. Caleb Kimball⁶ m. Sarah Sawyer. v Betsey Kimball⁷ m. Lemuel Adams, Sr. ii Lemuel Adams⁸ m. Sally Smalley. i John Smalley Adams⁹ m. Ellen Tomkins. i Frank Lemuel Adams¹⁰ m. Mary Wickham Leigh.

Dr. Frank L. Adams¹⁰ who succeeds in his father's large practice, is one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Oakland. His line of descent on the Adams side is as follows: The Watertown, Mass., line of George¹, George², Benjamin³ Micajah⁴, Lemuel⁵, Lemuel⁶, John Smalley⁷, Frank Lemuel⁸.

The first child of Caleb Kimball⁶ and Sarah Sawyer was i Mary Kimball, sister of the above mentioned Betsey Kimball. She married in Sutton, N. H., Dec. 20, 1792, John Eaton³ (1640 John¹, Nathaniel²) and had twelve children. She was a woman of medium stature and remarkable strength of mind. She early gave herself to a life of faith. She found great joy and strength in communion with her Heavenly Father, in reading and repeating the Scriptures, and in prayer. She often surprised her friends by repeating whole chapters and even whole books of the Bible. She died at the house of her son Jacob S. Eaton M. D., at Bristol, N. H., Sept. 20, 1848, aged 78 years. She lies buried in the South Sutton (N. H.) graveyard. The old "Kimball Mansion," otherwise known as the "Eaton Grange," near the summit of Kimball Hill in Sutton, N. H., so named for Caleb Kimball⁶ who first settled there in 1780; is now the summer house of the Eaton brothers and sisters. The eldest is Gen. John Eaton³ (John¹, Nathaniel², John³, John⁴), Commissioner of the Educational Bureau, Wash-

ington, D. C. (1890) Here in the summer for over twenty-five years have gathered the descendants of Betsey and Mary Kimball with their friends and kindred, scattered from Maine to California. The latch-string hangs out to all. All formal restraint is laid aside, and the old mansion resounds with laughter and frolic, song, music and dance. John Eaton⁴ succeeded his grandfather Caleb Kimball⁶ in the ownership of Eaton Grange. He was a conquering farmer, who by indomitable energy and unceasing industry added farm to farm, until he was said to own "all the land adjoining him." His children retain about one thousand acres, perhaps one at one time half of what had belonged to their father. They removed the barns from the south side of the road and remodeled the other buildings, retaining the old two story house with its massive frame of oak and pine, so firmly put together that it has been said it could be rolled down the hill-side to Steven's brook without breaking to pieces.

Very truly yours,

(See Fam. Hist. pp. 614, 615, 616.)

J. HOYT KIMBALL.

The following is the notice from the Chronicle relating to the death of Dr. Adams. His father was Lemuel Adams ii (p. 616 Kimball History):

OAKLAND, July 29.—Dr. Adams, one of the oldest physicians in Alameda county, died suddenly today near Calistoga. He had been at Highland springs for his health and was on his way home when stricken. He died sitting on the front seat of the stage. A Coroner's jury at Calistoga found that heart disease had caused his death. His wife was with him when he died. He was nearly 70 years of age, but continued to look after a large practice up to the time of his recent illness. He leaves a widow, a son, Dr. Frank L. Adams, and a daughter, Miss Carrie Adams. The remains will be brought to Oakland for interment.

Dr. Adams was born in Highgate, Franklin County, Vt., Dec. 24, 1830. He was a descendant of one of the oldest and best known New England families. After graduating from the public schools of Vermont he entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1855. While at Albany Dr. Adams was a favorite pupil of Dr. John Swineburn, a distinguished physician and surgeon, who was afterwards quarantine officer of the port of New York. Five years of practice in the hospitals of Troy undermined the health of Dr. Adams and with his wife and young son he came to California and settled in Alpine county. He came to Oakland in 1874 and had since resided here. He was the first physician to receive a certificate from the board of examiners of the Medical Society of the State of California. Dr. Adams' first wife died in 1885 and he had since remarried.



Cousin Duran Kimball of Chicago thinks the suspension of the NEWS would be a family calamity. Others express the same sentiment.



A Kimball Inventor.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Sept. 26, 1899.

DEAR MR. KIMBALL:

I came across this letter soon after I sent you the other which you have published. The occasion of these letters was this: I contracted with a Philadelphia house which was publishing a history of Essex County, to write ten pages of Ipswich history for the county history. The task was so pleasant that the ten became eighty. I corresponded a great deal for the work and have now a pile of letters among which I consider the Kimball correspondence of excellent value. Although I extended the Ipswich sketch much beyond the first limit of ten pages there was much matter I could not find room for. These letters are some of it. I used the heart of of them though. They are so good they ought to be published entire. I knew "Father Kimball", this man's father: he was "a grand old man."

Yours,

M. V. B. PERLEY.

Milford, Mass.

April 2, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR:

Replying to your interrogatory "how about the inventions" I have briefly to say that immediately upon my return from military service I went into the machine business at Abington. I was comparatively new at the business, the war having broken me up in my trade ere I had scarce learned its rudiments. So necessity, that kind but oft abused mother of note, stimulated me to unusual exertion. An older brother was at this time my partner. We made Tack and Nail Machinery our principle specialty, and were enabled to so improve these machines as to secure a reputation both at home and in foreign countries.

A powerful combination of the principle Tack Manufacturers in this country had associated themselves together to control the manufacture of these goods throughout the United States at this time and our reputation was such that it was deemed to be for their interest to include us in their scheme. We were accordingly paid a considerable sum in cash with the sole right to manufacture their machines in consideration of our manufacturing for no other parties. In the years of '76 and '77 my attention was called to improvements in machines for nailing the bottoms of boots and shoes, and I invented a machine for this purpose which was duly patented. The effort however brought down upon me the hostility of the McKay Metallic Fastening Company, a rich and powerful foe, who brought an expensive suit against me ere I had disposed of my first machine, in the effort to crush me. My partner, a Mr. Merrit gave up the struggle in dismay, and surrounded by domestic sickness and sorrow I took up the fight alone. The treachery of a friend at the same time crippled me financially. and amid these difficulties my antagonist came forward and offered to settle with me by the payment by them of a sum of money for the surrender

of my patents. While I had strength to fight I could not yield to such manifest injustice and wrong. In my extremity a Mr. Maynadier, a patent lawyer of acquired reputation heard of my situation through a friend and sent for my presence. Examining my papers he indignantly exclaimed "this is a manifest act of cruel injustice. I will answer your suit and let neither fees or cost trouble you." Of more importance than biography is to record the name and act of this true hearted and chivalrous gentleman and lawyer Mr. James Maynadier whom I have always found in my years of professional relationship since the soul of high professional honor. Through his instrumentality men of capital became interested in my patents, and an association was formed which paid me the sum of \$20,000 for my patents, and in which since I have always retained an interest. The association started with a capital of \$25,000, increased soon after to \$50,000, later to \$100,000 and again to \$150,000. It is today a strong successful dividend paying company. In the march of progress there is no rest. The popularity of the metallic fastener for boots and shoes rapidly increased, and with it the need of a fastening that should be both cheap and of the best quality. There was at this time a metallic fastening on the market known as the "Estabrook and Wires Clinching Screw" which possessed great merit, but up to this time it was confined strictly to hand use, no inventor having been able to adapt the machine to the fastening or the fastening to the machine. It was my good fortune to be enabled to improve this fastening and to construct machinery to manufacture it rapidly preserving all the virtues of the original. Under these patents I commenced to manufacture for the company their goods, the article to be completed going through two processes or two sets of machinery. While successfully engaged thus at Milford, Mass., to which place I had removed on the 22nd day of February, 1882, my factory was unfortunately utterly destroyed by fire. We were placed in an embarrassing situation and one that required great energy to meet. By the last of the following March I had invented and was successfully operating new machinery by which my goods were completed at one operation and at great saving of cost over my former method. Shortly after I was again able to fill all orders with a superior class of goods. But the developments of the boot and shoe industry called for further improvements, and to meet it I invented within the last two years an improved metallic fastening, with all the new machinery necessary to its manufacture which has now become our main product. I also invented a machine for sole fastenings upon which is placed a simple coil of threaded wire from which at each revolution of the machine a clinching screw is completed, automatically governed in length to conform exactly to the thickness of the material to be fastened together, at the exact point necessary to be fastened, inserted in the material and securely riveted. By the machine within a period of fifteen seconds every fastening is made, inserted and riveted necessary to fastening the sole to a boot or shoe. This machine was on trial.

It is embarrassing to be asked to write one's biography even to a friend. I make no claim to be classed with inventors. What success I



have met with is simply a vindication of these qualities which should be the inheritance of every New England boy. Courage, patience, endurance, a clear brain, and a spirit that shall make even drudgery the slave to high purpose. I am led to these closing remarks, because my interest in the new generation leads me to feel that the incentives held out are not always the wisest and best. The lives of men of marked genius are held up to pattern. The material success to wealth and fame are exalted as prizes to be sought, but genius is rare, and wealth and fame are for the few and not life's greatest attainments. The true dignity of labor, the integrity, and the glory of independence of character are attainable by even the humblest. They are every New England boy's inheritance, and their overthrow can only come of their own base surrender.

Pardon a long letter, unusual to me, and what may seem egotism place only to my honor to principles which I deeply cherish, for most truly do I realize their importance above my own personality,

Very truly yours,

J. E. KIMBALL.

She Visits Rattlesden.

Miss Helen F. Kimball, one of the earliest subscribers of the *News* writes from her home in Brookline, Mass., Sept. 17, 1899.

I have been absent in Europe for fifteen months, else my subscription to the "*News*" would have been duly renewed. I am glad to have the little journal continued if only to give a chance for corrections and additions to the genealogy, which I hope some time in the future, when a second edition is needed, may be thoroughly revised. If there are as many mistakes throughout as in the few families of my immediate relatives, it does indeed need it. In England, I made it on my way to see Rattlesden, driving from Bury St. Edmunds, a very interesting old town. We found it a pretty village pleasantly situated in a valley between low hills. I hoped to find a tradition of where the Kimball family had lived; but the rector was not at home and the "oldest inhabitant" to be found had no knowledge of it. There was still a family named Scott in the town, but so far away from the centre that I had not time to see them, to my regret. I have a photograph of the church and will have it copied if you would like to have an illustration in the "*News*," but perhaps you have already had it.

Yours truly,

H. F. KIMBALL.

The writer of the above is the daughter of Moses Kimball, the subject of the leading article in this issue of the *News*. Before she started on her trip to Europe she was kind enough to send a package of Boston and other papers from which we have made the selections published.



A Talk With Robert G. Ingersoll.

BY JOHN C. KIMBALL.

When Mr. Ingersoll gave in Hartford, Conn., his famous lecture on "The Mistakes of Moses," it was Saturday night; and he prefaced it with the remark that of course he did not suppose there were any ministers in the audience to give it a hearing, as they doubtless were all busy about their Sunday sermons. At its close I lingered till he came down from the platform, and said to him that in his supposition about the ministers he himself had added one mistake to those of Moses; for at least one minister of the city was present, who had listened to him with a good deal of sympathy, and—"I could give you lots of new points."

"Ah!" he at once exclaimed, smiling, and holding out his hand. "I know what you are,—a Unitarian! I don't have any war with them. There is your Dr. Bartol of Boston, one of my best friends."

With that he asked my other name besides Unitarian; and his wife then joining him,—a healthy, handsome, happy looking woman,—he introduced me to her as a minister not ashamed to be there Saturday night, hearing what an infidel had to say, and perhaps picking out some of its good things to put into his sermon the next day.

I replied that it was not the first time infidels and Unitarians had been classed together, though usually it was done by our orthodox brethren, and sometimes with the added explanation of our common wickedness that "evil communications corrupt good manners," leaving it in doubt, however, as to which of us originally had the evil communications and which the good manners.

After some further pleasantries he sobered down, and asked what were the new points about Moses which I had in mind.

"Have you ever read any of the writers in the recent Dutch School of Biblical Criticism," I enquired, "Kuenen or Knappert or Oort, or the French Renan, or the New English and German scholars?"

He confessed he had never heard their names.

I told him that was where he had made another mistake, that he was altogether too conservative and traditional, that to find the real, genuine, thorough-going infidelity, the kind to excite the most horror and give church people the greatest shock, he must go, not to the sceptics and so-called infidels of a past generation, men who, at the worst, only skimmed the surface of doubt, but to the modern, new school, orthodox theologians, students who dredged in the deep sea of criticism and brought up strange things out of its sediment in the way of names, language, bits of history, fragments of old myths, and scientific contradictions that made those of Voltaire and Volney and Paine seem in comparison mere baby's food.

He laughed, and expressing a desire to get at some of this recent, genuine, "strong-meat" infidelity, asked for a list of the writers and of the works where it was to be found, and promised to read them the first thing after he got to Boston, in which place at all the religious bookstores, as I told him he would see them side by side with diatribes against the old milk and water infidels, such as Voltaire and Paine.



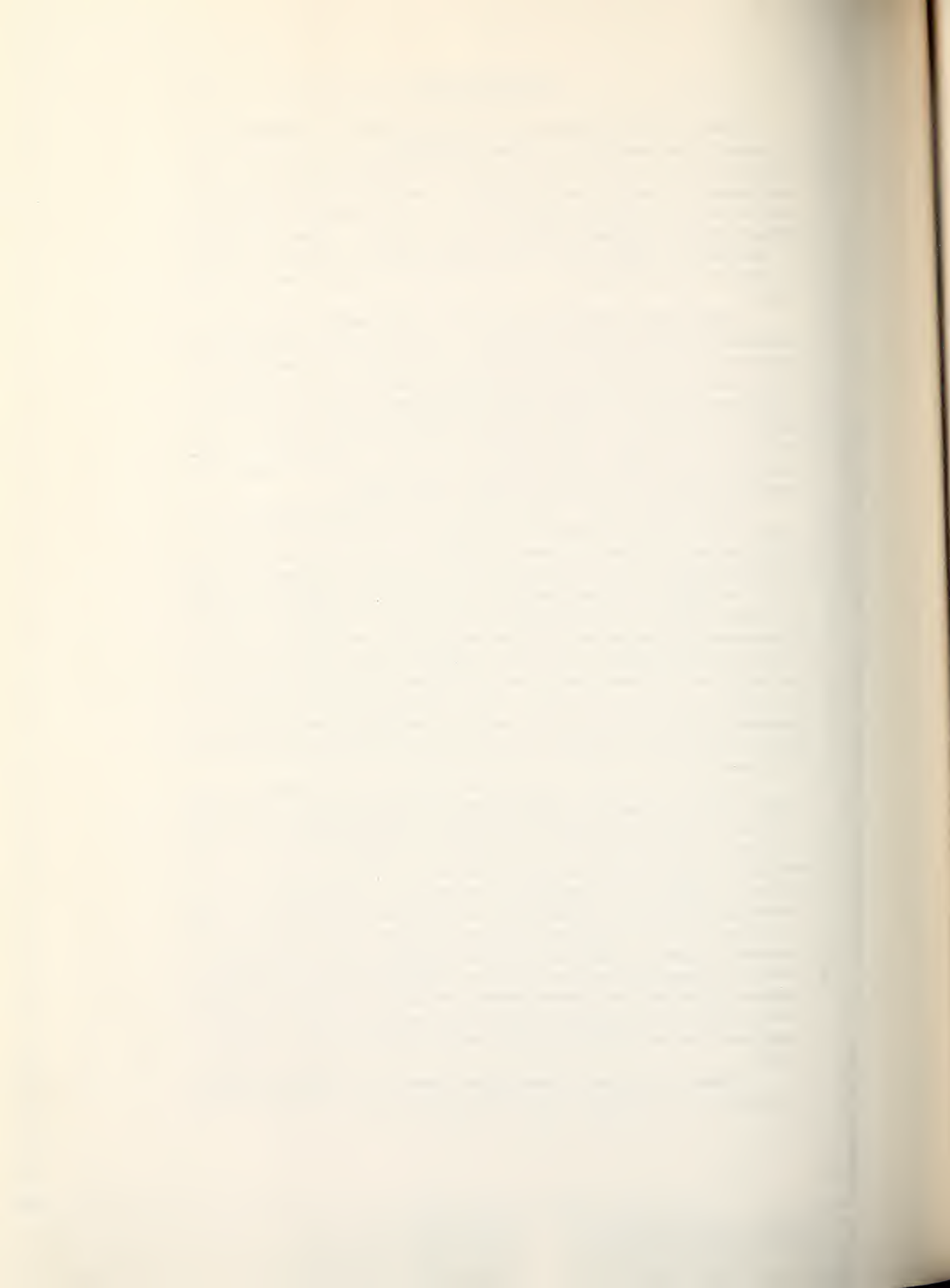
"Now," I added, "having gone with you so far in recognizing the mistakes of Moses and the new points of infidelity, there is one other thing I ought to say in justice to myself and the Unitarians and the new school theologians, and that is that, along with the mistakes, by the same thorough research we find new truths of Moses and new points everywhere of Biblical certainty; and my criticism of your lecture is that, along with the mistakes of Moses, you do not also give the truths of Moses, —a thing that in all fairness, even as an infidel, it seems to me you ought to do."

I cannot recall further his part of the conversation, except that it was characteristically witty and bright. But mine was in substance and prosiness that no one man or generation of men, however large-brained, could reach all the fulness of truth, either in religion or in anything else; that it was like a tall building against which there rested a long ladder, a giant's legs could not mount to the top with one step, but that by using the rounds of the ladder, beginning with the lowest and using the great men of each generation as the hands to clasp the rounds, humanity had been able to reach, if not top, yet an ever higher place.

"Well," I continued, "Moses was one of the hands clasping a lower round, and lifting a whole race all the distance between two of them. Of course, he had a limited view, and could not do otherwise than make mistakes with regard to the whole truth. But his very mistakes were his helpers in lifting up his race and age. If he could have seen and taught the whole thing then, he would have had to let go so much of what his fellow-men regarded as true that he would have been looked upon by them as a worse infidel than even Bob Ingersoll is now by the Christians of our day. And the result would have been that, while lifting up himself, he would have left them behind. But, by sharing their mistakes in a thousand matters, he was able to keep so in touch with them and to retain so much of their confidence as to have them accept his new views in at least one or two.

"Such," I said, "is to my mind, the philosophy of all progress, especially all religious progress. Truth is not something let down out of heaven for men to open their minds and swallow, but something to be climbed up to out of earth for men to see and seize. Infidels have their use in reaching it by getting people, as you are doing, to let go enough of the old errors to take in some of the new verities. But let them beware of loosening their hold too completely, even of errors; for the result would be a tumbling of us all back on to the ground from which we started. Nature sets us a good example of how it is to be done. If you will watch the trees the coming autumn you will see that before the old leaves are dropped off the buds are already started for next year's growth. And so always, before discarding the world's last year doctrines, we want to make sure that its faith life has gone into at least the germs of some new truth.

"Moses," I went on,—it was a good chance to preach to him beforehand a part of my Sunday sermon, and, minister like, I used it,—“Moses



was, indeed, as you show, on a low round of the ladder compared with that on which we now stand; but, if there had been no Moses in the past with their mistakes, climbing faithfully those lower rounds, there would have been no Ingersolls or Bartols, not to say Kimballs, in the present with their truths, occupying our upper ones; and it ill becomes us to despise any of those lower climbers by whose fidelity in their positions we are where we are,—is too much like the college boy's despising the ignorance of the old father by whose earnings in the workshop his own liberal education has been paid for."

"Besides,"—this, I think, was my thirdly,—“we have none of us yet arrived at the fulness of truth. We are all on that same ladder Moses and David and Jesus and Paul were on in the past,—are all with our truths continually making mistakes. And just as when three thousand years from now some other ‘Bob’ Ingersoll comes along to Hartford Saturday night and lectures in Allen Hall to an audience with one minister in it on ‘The Mistakes of Ingersoll and Bartol and Kimball,’ we shall want him, in all fairness, to put in with them the truths we are standing for, go on what is alike the good infidel and the good Christian principle of doing as we would be done by. It seems to me that you now, side by side with the mistakes of Moses, ought to set forth in your lecture his great religious truths.”

I will give Mr. Ingersoll the credit of listening to my wisdom as attentively as I had to his wit: and at its close, which was brought about a little suddenly by the impatient janitor's shutting off the lights and motioning to shut the doors, he answered good-naturedly, and with a shrewdness his replies had manifested all through and which I see I have only faintly indicated, “Mr. Kimball, I agree with you entirely in the justice of what you say; but my excuse for not acting on it, and for giving only one side, is that you ministers for three thousand years have been preaching only the truths of Moses, so that to even the thing up and get both sides a good fair start, we want Bob Ingersolls for the next three thousand years to lecture only on his mistakes; and then at the end of that time there will be a call for some other fellow to come along who, like you, is a good mixture of alike the infidel and the Christian, and set forth, as you say, side by side, both the mistakes and the truths of Moses.”

With that parting shot he took the arm of his wife as if she, at any rate, were to him no mistake, and both said a pleasant “good-night.”



Among the descriptions given by the St. Louis Globe Democrat of the ladies attending the Veiled Prophets Ball and reception is the following of the wife of the recently elected mayor of Kirkwood. (News p. 308. Hist. p. 728.)

Kimball, Mrs. T. D.—Turquoise-blue silk, veiled in iridescent-Brussels net, with thread lace trimming; light blue velvet collar and girdle.



The Wales Family Association, T. B. Wales jr., secretary, is getting up a Wales Family History. Mr. Wales is one of the cousins, his mother being a daughter of Daniel Kimball. (p. 223 Family News and p. 776, Family History.)



Kimball-Family News

Vol. II, No. 11 and 12.

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Topeka, Kansas, November and December, 1899.

Entered for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

Published monthly by G. F. KIMBALL.

Thomas Lord Kimball.

(Family History p. 495.)

Thomas Lord Kimball died in Omaha, Oct. 9, 1899. For two weeks he had remained at home on account of a fall sustained while walking about his grounds. On the morning of this day symptoms of heart trouble appeared which ended in death at about four o'clock.

Mr. Kimball was closely connected with Western railroad life for over a quarter of a century, occupying all of the higher positions connected with the Union Pacific railroad, and during much of that time being largely responsible for its general direction. From August, 1884, to May, 1887, he was general traffic manager of that system; from 1887 to 1888, assistant to the vice president; from 1888 to 1890, general manager; from 1890 to 1893, third vice president; from 1883 to 1893, president of the Union Depot Company, at that time reiring from the railroad work in which he had spent a lifetime. In 1898 Mr. Kimball was elected president of the American National bank, which position he held at the time of his death, having supervision of the winding up of its affairs after the business was transferred to the Union National bank in 1896. Since 1895 he had been president of the New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, and since 1893 had been president of the Associated Charities. He was a member of the Unitarian church, and active in the work of the organization.

Mr. Kimball's father was a soldier of the war of 1812; a farmer; a man famed for rare mechanical skill and sound judgment. His mother was noted throughout the countryside for charitable deeds and conscientious uprightness. Their farm, which was made to produce almost everything needed for the maintenance of the large household, was among the last of these typical homes, once so common in New England.

The boy Thomas studied by the light of an old New England fireplace. At the age of sixteen he was a teacher in winter, a farmer in summer, and a pupil fitting himself for college. He was, however, deprived of a college course by sickness, and with health restored he became a skilled and artistic jeweler

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

BY J. H. COOPER

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY J. H. COOPER

NEW YORK: THE GILBERT ISLANDS COMPANY, 1900

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and was given charge of a large store in Biddeford. Writing of him at this period the editor of an eastern paper said:—

“Young Kimball was a man of broadest catholicity of spirit, yet he was, in his quiet way, chief man of his church, the superintendent of his Sunday School, an active trustee of the public schools, an attentive director of the savings bank, the alderman of his ward, consultor in all town charities, the workingman on the committee for annual lyceum lectures, among the most vigorous of temperance and anti-slavery workers—for these two great reforms were then at their height—an occasional speaker in public meetings, often a sagacious writer for the press, a man, in fact, so trusted for integrity and intelligence that, had he remained in Maine, I may say we have no position, social or political, that would not have been open to him.”

In 1857 Mr. Kimball visited Cincinnati, O., and was induced to enter the service of the Pennsylvania railroad company. That company was not long in learning that in this cool-headed, resolute young man they had material for the best kind of railroad service, and they made rapid advancement in the extent and responsibility of his duties, until he was appointed general southwest passenger agent. Mr. Kimball remained in Cincinnati four years; then was located in Chicago, in charge of the Pennsylvania Central's passenger business west of Pittsburg.

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. E. F. Test of Omaha writes the World Herald of that city as follows:

The death of Thomas L. Kimball was the first announcement to catch my eye in the World-Herald this morning. It will be repeated from ocean to ocean with manifestations of sorrow and respect for a man so beloved and honored for his virtues. In the long years of our friendship, outside of his home circle perhaps there were none more trusted with his confidence than I. Many were the quiet consultations we had in the years gone by, over the upbuilding of Omaha, the Union Pacific and the west. To all of these he was the stoutest friend.

My acquaintance with him began at Cheyenne in 1868. Instructed to proceed to Cheyenne to straighten one of the problems prevalent in the railroad business, I had nearly finished my work when a train from Omaha reached the depot with a party consisting of the late Thomas A. Scott, S. H. H. Clark, R. C. Meldrum, and one or two others. Greeting Mr. Clark as my intimate superior officer and Mr. Meldrum as a boyhood friend, Mr. Clark introduced me to Colonel Scott. After a few moments, in which Colonel Scott spoke of the early days of railroading in Pennsylvania he called to a pleasant gentleman in the party and introduced me to him. It was Thomas L. Kimball. With that greeting began a friendship unbroken by the passing of more than thirty years. Now it is severed by the grave, soon to close over all that is mortal of our friend. With what

anguish it will be let those bear witness who so truly loved him. Of all that party only two remain, Mr. Clark and myself. The others have passed into that undiscovered country from whence no traveler returns. They were men who left their impress upon their fellow men, the heralds of the prowess and development of the west that has astonished the ages and placed this nation foremost in the march of progress. They came, and saw the land, and pronounced it good. Then began that mighty movement whose energies in those early days only a Scott could handle through the great company of which he was the managing spirit. In less than another year the Union Pacific was finished. Emigration began its westward move to the prairies of Nebraska. Farms began to dot the landscapes, side-tracks and water tanks began to become towns; cities grew from towns; the buffalo vanished before the herds of domestic animals, the mines poured forth their treasures and unknown territories grew into proud intelligent states circling this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In that year Mr. Kimball was general western passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad with headquarters at Chicago and was one of Scott's most trusted friends. In 1871, less than three years afterward Scott became president of the Union Pacific and began to put in practice his plans for the material and local development of the resources of the country along the line which has been the policy of successive managements. Scott called Mr. Kimball to his assistance about three weeks after assuming the presidency and appointed him general passenger and ticket agent of the road. This was his first official introduction to the west. He held this position nearly ten years. In that time he was guide, counsellor and friend to Scott, Horace F. Clark, Gould and S. H. H. Clark. A man of unusual comprehensiveness of mind, of resolute energy and amiable temper, he gave his days and nights to the service of the company. As the result, auxiliary or branch lines began to radiate in all directions, first the Utah & Northern, then the Omaha & Republican Valley, the Colorado Central, the Julesburg branch, the Oregon Short Line and others followed in succession until the west was honeycombed with the Union Pacific railway systems and its rivals. The successful management of Mr. Kimball's department was one of the principal incentives to the construction of the trans-continental railroads and their branches. The west felt the benefit of his experience. The response is what we see around us. As a rich and populous city Omaha is one of his noblest monuments. Through his valuable counsel Gould, Dillon, Ames, and other eastern capitalists opened up our resources and made us what we are.

Amid all these busy cares he gained the respect of our business men. The employes of the road spoke of him with benedictions. None can ever say they saw him angry. None can ever say he refused to help them when he could. His name with them was a synonym for goodness. In his kindness to the unfortunate he was unobtrusive. More than one can say, but for this good man, gone to his reward, they knew not what to do. He saved them from despair.



Through the failing health of Mr. Clark as general manager in 1880, Mr. Kimball was appointed assistant general manager of the road. Under his direction the company inaugurated the system of local passenger trains for the immediate territory tributary to the cities along the line. The effect was beneficial. Every one of these cities and the districts interested put on a new growth. Among them Omaha grew rapidly and in the eleventh census showed a percentage of growth over the preceeding decade that was marvelous. The earnings of the company increasing rapidly, necessitated his taking charge of the entire traffic in 1884, as general traffic manager, a result that still further increased the earnings of the company. Following these came other promotions until he became third vice president, when he retired from the service, full of honors with the consciousness of duty done and the universal respect of his associates.

Many can recall the good deeds of Mr. Kimball's life, too many to mention here. He was a man to whom the Lord entrusted his "ten talents." To a noble use he put them. His integrity is to be emulated. His purity no one can gainsay. An inspiration is the sweetness of his life. His death is the saddest of all. The useful citizen, the gentleman, the Christian, he was one of the sons of God.

The following sketch we condense from the Omaha Excelsior of Oct. 21.

Of men who have left this world, the old saying warns us, "nothing but good should be said." How happy a thing it is to know of one at least of whom nothing but good *can* be said!

Among these rare characters that of Thomas Lord Kimball holds a foremost place. No one can point to any act in which Mr. Kimball was concerned during all the years of his busy life that reflects anything but credit upon him.

One of the traits which perhaps more than any other gave Mr. Kimball his remarkable control over people was extraordinary self-possession amounting sometimes to apparent disregard for his own life. It is told that his private office was once invaded by a huge specimen of excited ruffianism, demanding instant attention and the replacement of a lost railway ticket. Mr. Kimball was deeply absorbed in business correspondence, and failed to take immediate notice of the intrusion. His visitor grew enraged and began a loud and profane tirade. Mr. Kimball continued to write. The visitor pulled out a big revolver, without attracting any interest, except on the part of the alarmed office assistants. More and more excited, he pushed his revolver against Mr. Kimball's head and roared: "If you don't attend me before I count three, I'll blow your brains out. One, two, three!" The general passenger agent continued to write, but the revolver was not fired. "Well, that beats me," said the man lowering it. Mr. Kimball suddenly emerged from his absorption, and his busy pen was laid aside. "Now, my friend," said he, in the firm even tones which were the only ones he ever used, "if you are ready to talk civilly, we will take up the question of your railway ticket"—which was



done to the general satisfaction of the caller, and he left in a very subdued and thoughtful frame of mind.

It is easy to see how such displays of "nerve" must have impressed those who came in contact with him. The earlier days of railroading furnished many such occasions. During a serious strike, a throng of workmen surrounded the railroad offices, clamoring for the life of Mr. Clark and the other officers of the road. Mr. Kimball stepped out to face them, and by the strength of magnetic personality and his vigorous address, succeeded in quieting the howling crowd and averting the danger. In earlier days, before coming to Omaha, Mr. Kimball once went to the rescue of an unfortunate black man who was about to be lynched by a mob. The young man's pity for everything helpless and abused added strength to his naturally well-equipped right arm, and with the aid of that and a very small pistol he actually stood off the furious crowd, took the negro away from his captors, and got him to a place of safety.

This quick sympathy of Mr. Kimball's for the oppressed race played a prominent part in his long life-history. Many will recall his activity in connection with the doings of the underground railway." On one of his journeys he happened into the same car with a little family of negroes who had been dragged away from their northern refuge to be carried back to their former master. Mr. Kimball seized an opportunity to question the pitiful group, and found that the marshall had taken them without a writ. Suspecting that no such document existed, Mr. Kimball at once hit upon a plan of rescue. He quietly bribed the conductor to let him off the train at the outskirts of Cincinnati, made his best time to the court house and then on to rejoin his proteges before the train pulled out. When he presented himself to the marshal and his prisoners again, it was with an officer and a warrant for the arrest of the colored family on the charge of chicken stealing. In spite of the marshal's rage, he had no warrant of his own to show, and beheld his prey whisked away from him and packed on board the next train back to their home-town. When he arrived there in a day or two with his warrant no negroes were to be found but a happy little black family were well on their way to liberty in Canada.

His treatment of the Indians was always friendly and considerate, so that he was an object of high regard among them. "Flying Thunder" was the suggestive title with which they distinguished him. He often referred with amusement to his various business transactions with these aboriginal friends of his—one in particular relating to the purchase of a piece of land for the use of the railroad. The Indians' proposition was to part with the land in consideration of a million dollars apiece, a white man servant and an annual pass for life for each Indian! After some argument, a compromise was effected on the basis of seventeen dollars apiece, a pass for one of the chiefs, and a few pounds of tobacco.

More than any other institution will the charities of the city feel his loss. He went through life with eye, ear and hand open in response to the claims of suffering. Never giving with ostentation—a thing which he always despised—he managed to quietly relieve more trouble than those



about him even suspected. Generosity was his one dissipation. It may have been in order to indulge that "noble weakness" with a clear conscience that he persisted in the strict, unremitting application to business affairs which sapped his strength and gave the ills of mortality too early a hold upon him. And yet that life, shorter by many years than it should have been, was filled to overflowing with all that it is good. In its thoughtfulness for the humble ones of earth, in its observance of those truest forms of charity which enjoin silence on their object, it was indeed

"A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends."

A life to admire and to imitate.



MARRIED.

Hon. Otis A. and Martha A. (Kimball) Smith announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, M. Belle to William Albert Sawn of the firm of Sawn and Robinson, East Longmeadow, Mass.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, "Bell Eden", Rockfall, Conn., at high noon, October the 18th, and was performed by the Rev. Burdette Boardman Brown, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Middlefield, Conn. The ring service was used according to the full ritual of the M. E. church. Neither bride nor groom were attended; they were married in the library which was handsomely decorated with ferns, roses, carnations and autumn foliage, as was all the house. The bride was gowned in ivory white satin, cut en traine and trimmed with embroidered chiffon; her veil of tulle was fastened with a pearl and diamond sunburst and she carried a bouquet of roses and ferns. A wedding breakfast was served, after which the couple left for a bridal trip. They will receive their friends after January first, at their new home, the groom's gift to the bride, "Parkside," which has just been completed on National Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Sawn is a graduate of Wilbraham Academy, '78, and Mrs. Sawn of Mount Holyoke College '86. She has held several important positions and last year was professor of Normal Instruction at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine.

Both bride and groom are descendants of early New England families. Mrs. Sawn is a niece of the late Jared Kirtland Kimball of Clark's Nebraska, and is descended from the Richard Kimball who came from Ipswich in the following line: Richard¹, Benjamin², Abraham³, Ephraim⁴, Asa⁵, Abraham Tayler⁶, Asa⁷, Martha⁸. On her father's side she is descended from Joseph Jenckes of Hammersmith, England, who came to the new country in 1645. He was noted as the maker of the dies for the coining of the "pine tree" money. He was a man of great inventive genius and to him was issued the first patent, upon an invention, in this country. The line is Joseph¹, Joseph², William³, William⁴, John⁵, Gideon⁶, and Labina⁷ who married James Smith, the grandfather of Mrs. Sawn.



DIED

Dr. Walter Scott Kimball died on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1899, at his home at Lakewood, N. J. He was born in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1828. His father and grandfather were clergymen. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1850. Later he was graduated at the Louisville Medical College and at the New York Homœopathic College. He was one of the early homœopaths in New Jersey. He practised for more than forty years in and around Long Branch, and for about the last ten years he had practised in Lakewood. (Fam. Hist. p. 412.)

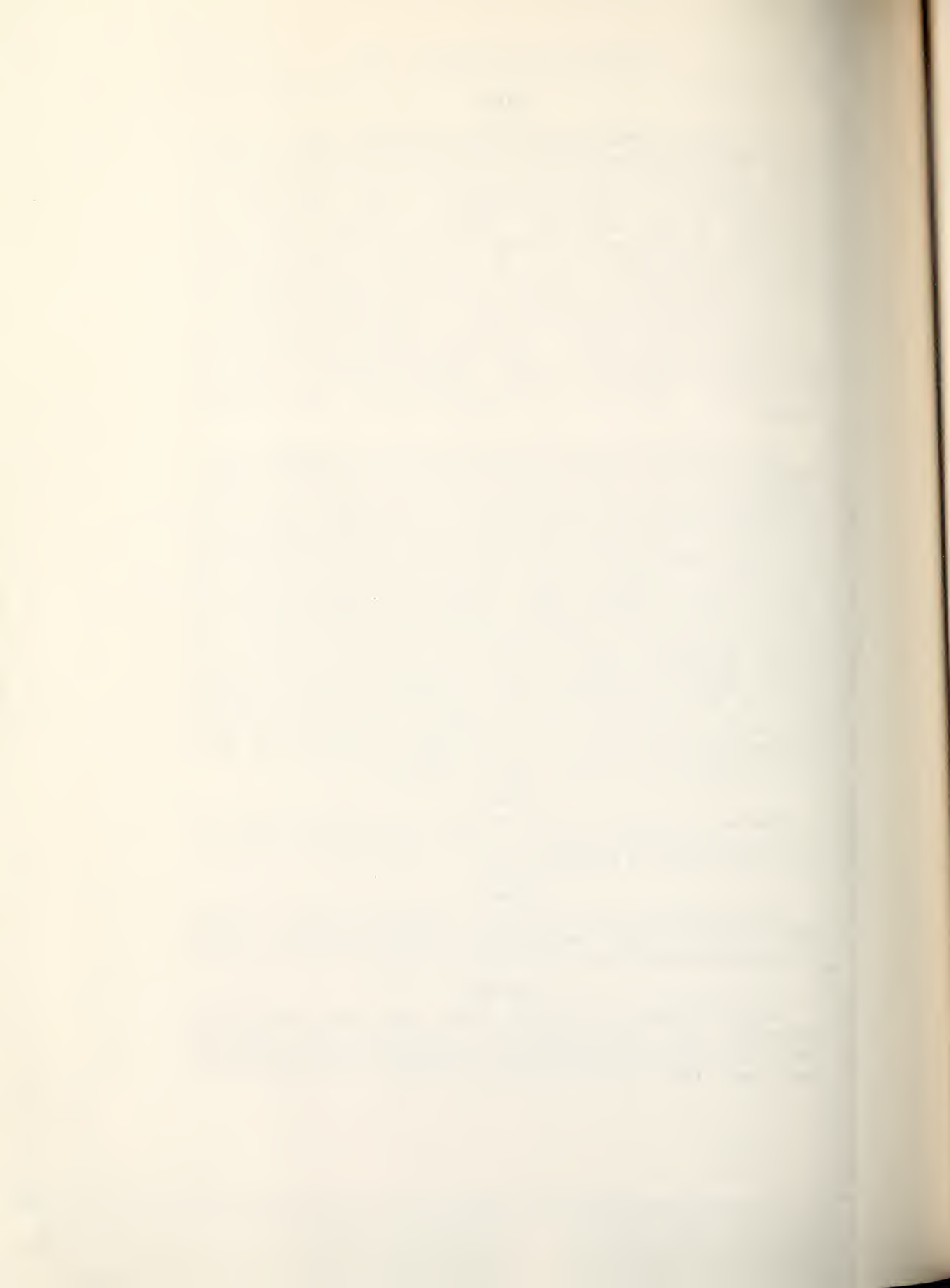
At one time he was the president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New Jersey. The Family History does not mention him as the head of a family. However he left a wife and six children. The News would be glad to have their complete record.

Dr. Frank A. Kimball died at his home in Gardiner, Me., September 29, 1899, aged 58. He was born in Mercer, Maine. Studied medicine with Dr. Freeman Plaisted and then entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1867. (News p. 28.) When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 19th Maine regiment, and was assigned to the hospital as steward. At the close of the war he returned to Mercer and took up his profession. In 1879 he went to Gardiner where he had since made his home, becoming one of the best known physicians on the Kennebec. He was a very prominent Grand Army man and Mason. He was a member of Herman lodge, F. and A. M., Lebanon Royal Arch chapter, Maine commandery, K. T., and Kora shrine of Lewiston. Dr. Kimball leaves a mother, Mrs. Sophia H. Lucas of Lewiston; one sister, Mrs. W. F. Bodge of Waterville; three brothers, Charles of Lewiston, Fred of Old Orchard, and Herbert of Oklahoma territory. (Not in History.)

Herbert S. Kimball, son of Herbert W. Kimball (1692) of Boston, is constructive engineer for the addition to the Pennsylvania Salt Works at Natrona, Penn.

Gordon Kimball and his sister Elizabeth, wife of Frank Miner of Ouray, Colo., are children of Alpheus Kimball (1835.) They are not mentioned in the Family History.

Leroy S. Kimball of Lowell, Mass., was a heavy loser in a recent fire. He had a large lot of leather and card stock in the fourth story of a building that was burned and had but little insurance. (No. 1401-ii, p. 666 Fam. Hist.)



Dr. Grace Kimball, Missionary.

The secular as well as religious papers of last month had much to say of this missionary. From one report we quote:

At a session of the International Congregational Council held in Boston the last week in September Dr. Grace Kimball was given an ovation, ladies rising and waving their handkerchiefs.

Her topic was: "How the opportunities of women in the foreign mission fields are improved.

She urged that churches ought to send more women missionaries abroad, showing what the need is, and how faithfully women have served.

Dr. Kimball is brown-eyed, brown-haired, fresh complexioned, and endowed with forceful, nervous energy and enthusiasm.

She wore black net over garnet silk, the yoke and cuffs heavily trimmed with jet, and the stock and yoke of white silk. A small brooch, a gold wreath, adorned the throat.

Her hat was a small black toque of openwork, very plain, and yet in its graceful sweep back from her forehead and in its symmetrical curves, distinctly becoming.

She spoke more rapidly and in a more agreeable, less monotonous tone than either of the other speakers.

Dr. Grace Kimball, daughter of Judge Kimball of Dover, N. H., went out as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in 1882.

In offering herself she wrote:—"It is my greatest desire that my life, with God's help, may go just as far as possible toward advancing Christ's Kingdom in the world, and I believe that this may best be accomplished in the foreign field. I leave the matter of designation to you, and shall be perfectly happy to work where work will be most needed."

She had added to her high school training a valuable business experience, and left an important and responsible position when she became a missionary.

She sailed June 17, 1882, from New York, with Miss Johnson, to take charge of the girls' school in Van, Turkey.

Later she returned to America to study medicine, and graduated from the Woman's Medical College, New York, in 1892.

Returning to Van the same year, she found a ready field for the practice of her new profession. The cholera had broken out.

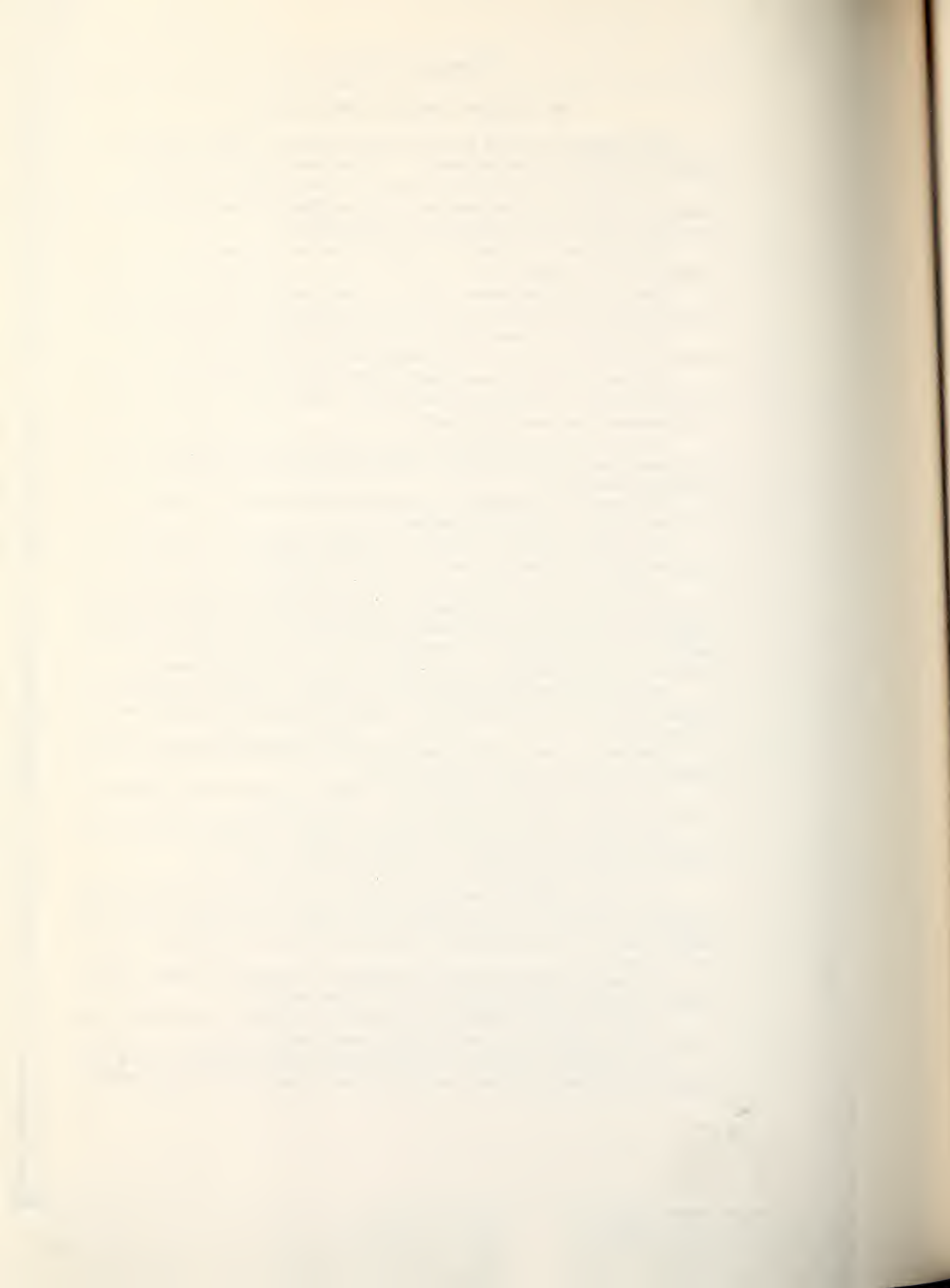
Dr. Louise Smith accompanied her on her return.

Although refused government certificate in Constantinople, she was cordially received by both European and Turkish doctors, and with Dr. Smith was called in consultation, even to the harem of the governor general of Van.

During the first year after her return she treated 1300 cases, sometimes travelling six to eight miles for a single patient.

A year later the Turkish government's attitude of neutrality became openly hostile, and her dispensary was closed.

She remained through the distressing scenes resulting from the massacres, and provided work for hundreds of families, and dispensed re-



lief to the starving. She turned two houses into a factory for the manufacture of plows, shovels and other agricultural implements, which the people utterly lacked, and without which they could not have raised the next years harvest.

Murders and outrages were committed upon numbers of the Americans within eight miles of Van, and refugees to the number of 3400 became the care of the relief bureau under Dr. Kimball's care.

In the later part of 1896 Dr. Kimball returned to America, and is now assistant physician at Vassar College.

The Sultan has expressly forbidden her return to Turkey.

The Family History on page 322-23 has record of her father, and his six children of whom she was the youngest. The date of her birth is not given, while that of her youngest brother, Richard D. is wrong. He was not born May 13, 1873, but in 1853; the year given on page 745 as that of his marriage, corrected on page 1151.



Another Florence.

Here is another little Florence Kimball. Who is she and who are her parents? She sends the following letter to Oxford county Advertiser:

Bethel, Me., July 2, 1899.

DEAR EDITOR:—This is a rainy day. Mamma gave me a kiss on my cheek. We went down to Pinhook visiting. My cousin Cora gave me a doll and quilt and mamma and aunt Abbie gave me some cloth for a dress for the doll. We went to see Mrs. Jewett and she played on the piano and sang to me. We have a new horse and her name is Chub. I have been blueberrying today. Anna and I saw some partridges a few days ago. Mamma is good to me. I will try to be good to mamma. When I am good mamma calls me her Sunshine. Anna is away. Mamma says she misses her. Kitty is lapping my face while I am writing. I will send my verse for July 23.

"Always by day, always by night
While resting or at play,
My life is passing in thy sight,
Thou markest all my way."

When mamma is sober, I pull a smile from her mouth.

FLORENCE E. KIMBALL.



Granville A. Kimball (p. 711) who was formerly traveling freight agent of the Michigan Southern railroad, and later connected with the great Rock Island route, with head quarters in Topeka, has been appointed joint agent of the western transit inspection bureau at Kansas City. He is acknowledgedly one of the most competent freight men in this territory. His marriage was announced in a previous issue of the News. p. 290.

A Children's Cantata.

Mrs. Annie Kimball Sloane of San Diego, Cal., has written the words and music for a children's cantata, which was brought out in that city on the evening of October 20, 1899. Of that cantata the San Diego papers speak favorably. The Union say:

The cantata, "In Shadowland," the words and music were written by Mrs. Annie Kimball Sloane, was very successfully presented in the Fifth street theatre last night. The music was tuneful, the libretto interesting and the presentation by the children very praiseworthy. The hall was well filled.

The cantata opens with an elves' chorus in a woodland glen. A boy and girl enter, seeking for fairy Goodwill's court. As elves are about to seize and bind the boy and girl the guards of fairy Goodwill enter and frighten the elves away. The boy and girl are taken to Fairy Goodwill, who makes them brother and sister to the fairies. Three giants enter and take the boy away with them. The third act shows a camp of the gnomes. The boy is brought in and introduced to these people and treated as a captive. In the last act the elves are captured by the guards and the boy is returned to Fairy Goodwill's court.

George Ingelow, who took part of the boy, did especially well, as did also Ralph Hutchinson, captain of the guard. Hazel Sloane won applause in the part of the girl. Miss Alberta Chanter as the queen is also worthy of special mention. The little tots presented a pretty sight in their becoming costumes.

The Evening Tribune says:

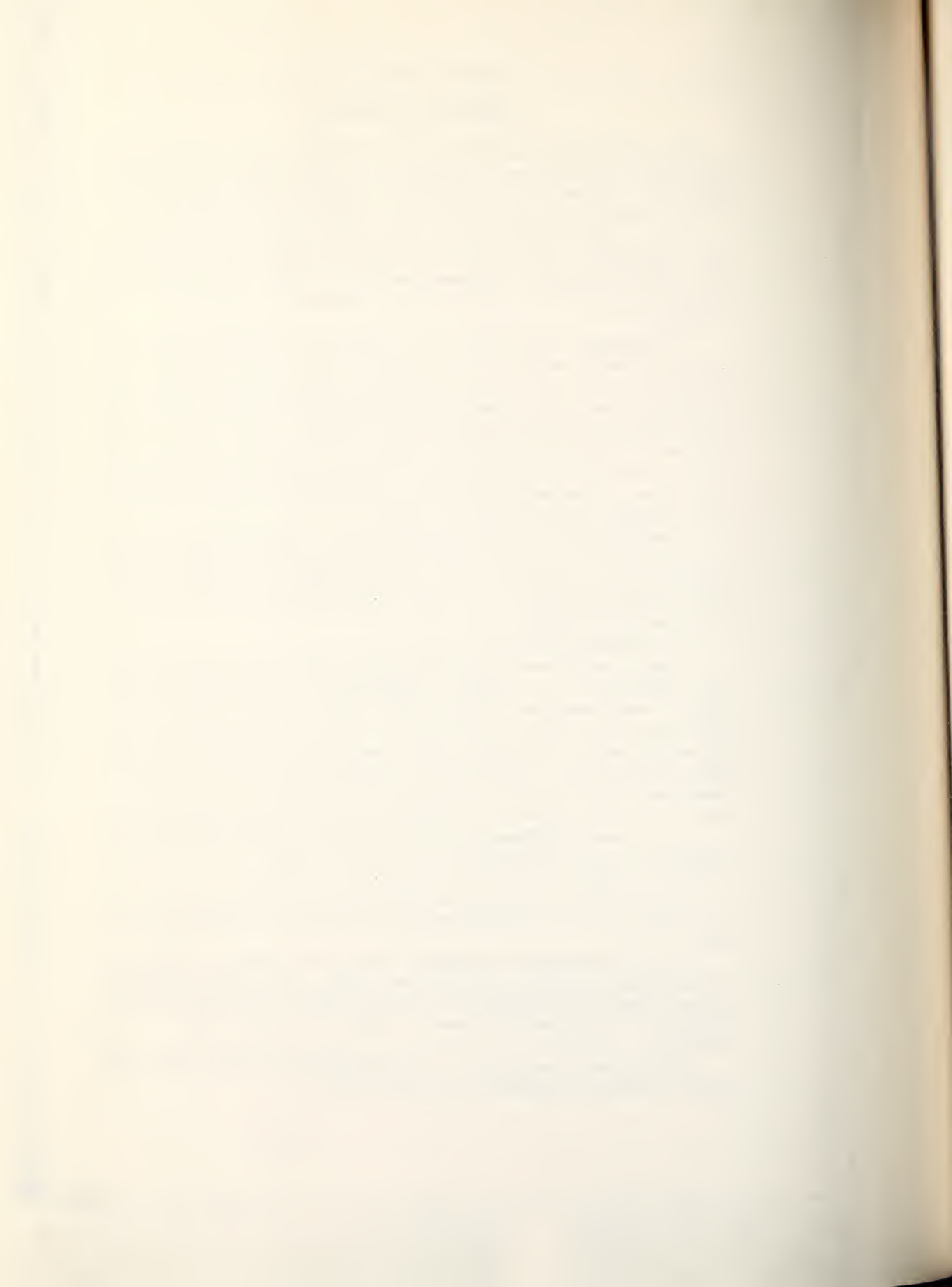
Louis' Opera House was filled last night when the pretty cantata, "In Shadowland," an original composition by Mrs. Annie Kimball Sloane, was presented for the first time. The words, music, stage setting, and in fact every detail connected with the presentation of the cantata are the work of Mrs. Sloane, and she has every reason to feel proud of her efforts. The cantata is arranged principally for children's voices, and while the plot is necessarily simple, it is none the less interesting. The music is melodious and frequent dances add to its attractiveness.

Mrs. Sloane's appearance before the audience to take her position at the piano was made the occasion of a cordial greeting, and following the overture the applause was most liberal.

The choruses were comprised of about sixty children, prettily costumed, the fairies in white and gold, the elves in green, and the guards in red.

Mrs. Sloane's three children took part; Harry as King of elves; Paul as an elf, and Hazel as a girl. The June number of the News has a half-tone cut showing Mrs. Sloane and Hazel. Paul was overlooked and does not appear on page 1057 of the History.

Mrs. Sloane has had the most thorough musical education, and an extended experience as a teacher.



She entered the Boston Conservatory when but fifteen years old, and later studied the Wartel Method in New York under Madame Rudersdorf, (the teacher to whom Emma Thursby attributed most of her success); also the method of Madam Seiler, in Philadelphia, [whose book, "The Voice In Singing," is acknowledged to be one of the best scientific authorities on the treatment of the voice], and completed a course of study under W. W. Gilchrist of Philadelphia. Mrs. Sloane is the eldest daughter of the editor of the NEWS.

The Little Cripple.

BY HANNAH PARKER KIMBALL, IN N.Y. INDEPENDENT.

Could any power make these shoulders whole?
 Surely he may grow taller—but that stoop!
 Yet what sport! He has found a barrel hoop.
 And with a little stick he makes it roll.
 'Tis true it quickly passes from control,
 But then he plants his crutch with forward droop,
 Pushing his way and bent into a loop,
 And hitches on and rolls again, his soul
 All in his small, square face. What glowing, rare,
 And eager joy it is! Upon his high,
 Poor ridge of shoulder—work of endless care—
 Hangs a lace collar, in abundant fall,
 Adjusted by some piteous, loving eye
 That would not see the shoulders stooped at all.

BOSTON, MASS. (Hist. p. 512)

College Graduates.

This additional list of college graduates is sent by Mrs. S. A. Dacy of East Boston, who has so often placed the NEWS under obligations for eastern items.

Bowdoin, 1895, George L. Kimball of Waterford, Maine. (not found in history.)

Bowdoin, 1895, Walter S. A. Kimball of Portland, Maine. (Do not find in history.)

Williams, 1895, Frederick P. Kimball.

Brown University, 1895, Hazen Kimball. (Fam. Hist. p. 892.)

Mass. Inst. Technology, 1894, Joseph H. Kimball, West Newton, Mass.

1898, Elwell F. Kimball, Newburyport, Mass.

1898, Walter E. Kimball, Roxbury, Mass.

1899, Fred L. N. Kimball Newton, Lower Falls,

Mass. All with degree of B. S. Not in History.



Another Alaska Letter.

[SEE NEWS PP. 330 AND 341.]

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK.

St. Michael, Alaska,

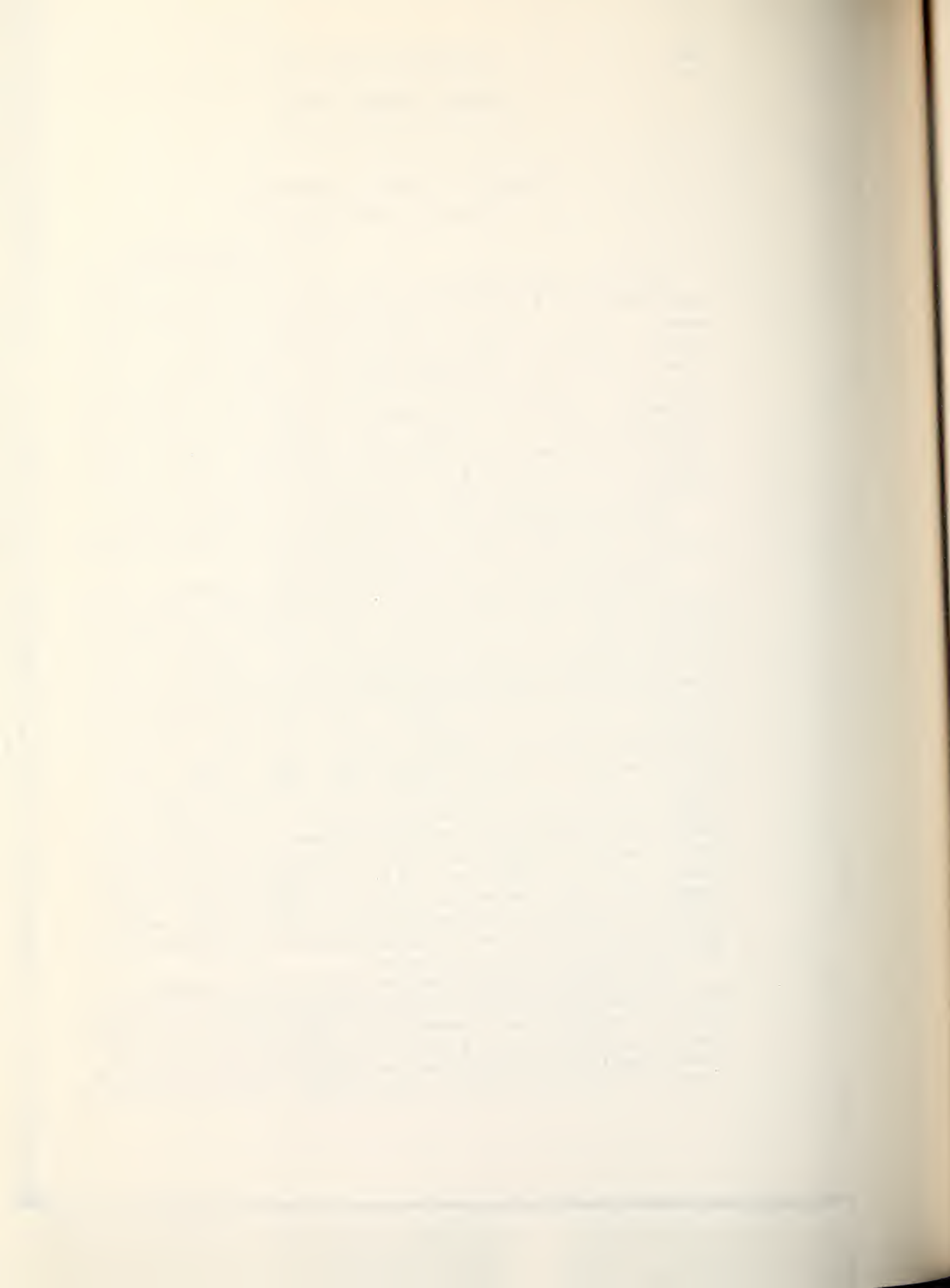
October 16, 1899.

MY DEAR MISS KIMBALL:—Your nice letter was received some time ago. I take this last opportunity of the season to answer it. By that I mean the last opportunity to send a letter out by a steamer. The last Alaska Commercial Co. steamer (the Portland) left at daylight this a. m. The Homer is expected in tonight and will take out the last mail. Everything is deserted around here today and we begin to realize that we are getting down to a winter basis. There are about forty people in the house now besides the servants. Quite a large family is'n't it? Five of the men have their wives here. We all sit down to our meals at the same time to three large tables.

We have no snow on the ground here at present, although we had some a month ago, but the hills across on the mainland have been white since the 15th of September.

I returned the other day from Nome which makes my fifth trip over there this season. It is a wonderful town in many ways and promises to have a population next summer of 15,000 or 20,000. The gold output this year has been probably two million, but they have only scratched the ground. Nome is a very good place to stay away from at present for two reasons, the first of which is an epidemic of typhoid fever and the second is a scarcity of fuel and provisions. There were four deaths in twenty-four hours from typhoid while I was there. Coal was selling for \$100 a ton, and lumber from \$200 to \$250 per M. Eggs were \$40 a case and flour \$10 a cwt. Ham and eggs in a restaurant cost \$2, and a beefsteak to order from \$2 up. The loss of the Laurada which was wrecked on St. Georges Island was a calamity for the town as she had 800 tons of provisions on board for Nome. This town had in the neighborhood of 5,000 people when I left and will probably have 20,000 next summer. I met the members of the family of J. S. Kimball Co. over at Nome and found them very pleasant people and I think they will do a big business there next season.

I am unable to answer question about the ink freezing in a fountain pen as I have not used my fountain since I came up here and besides it hasn't been cold enough any way to freeze much of anything yet. In regard to employment up here for your friend there is nothing at my disposal except perhaps a contract or two this winter for extra service. As for advising



him to come up here to take his chances I positively will not advise any one to come up here. He might get along all right and make money but I have seen sights this summer that would almost make a marble statue weep. I have seen men who a few short months ago had good health and certainly some money, or they couldn't have got up here, sent home at the expense of the government, broken in pocket-book and broken in health, some of whom were fed to the fishes on the down trip. On the other hand there is money to be made up here by men with the proper amount of grit and hardihood to stand the climate. As for myself on the score of health I have gained about twenty pounds. However I don't know what I shall think of it about spring. I may want to get out on the first boat.

We hope to get some mail in here this winter but may be disappointed; it will have to come via Dawson and Circle if it does.

Yours very truly,

FRED G. KIMBALL.



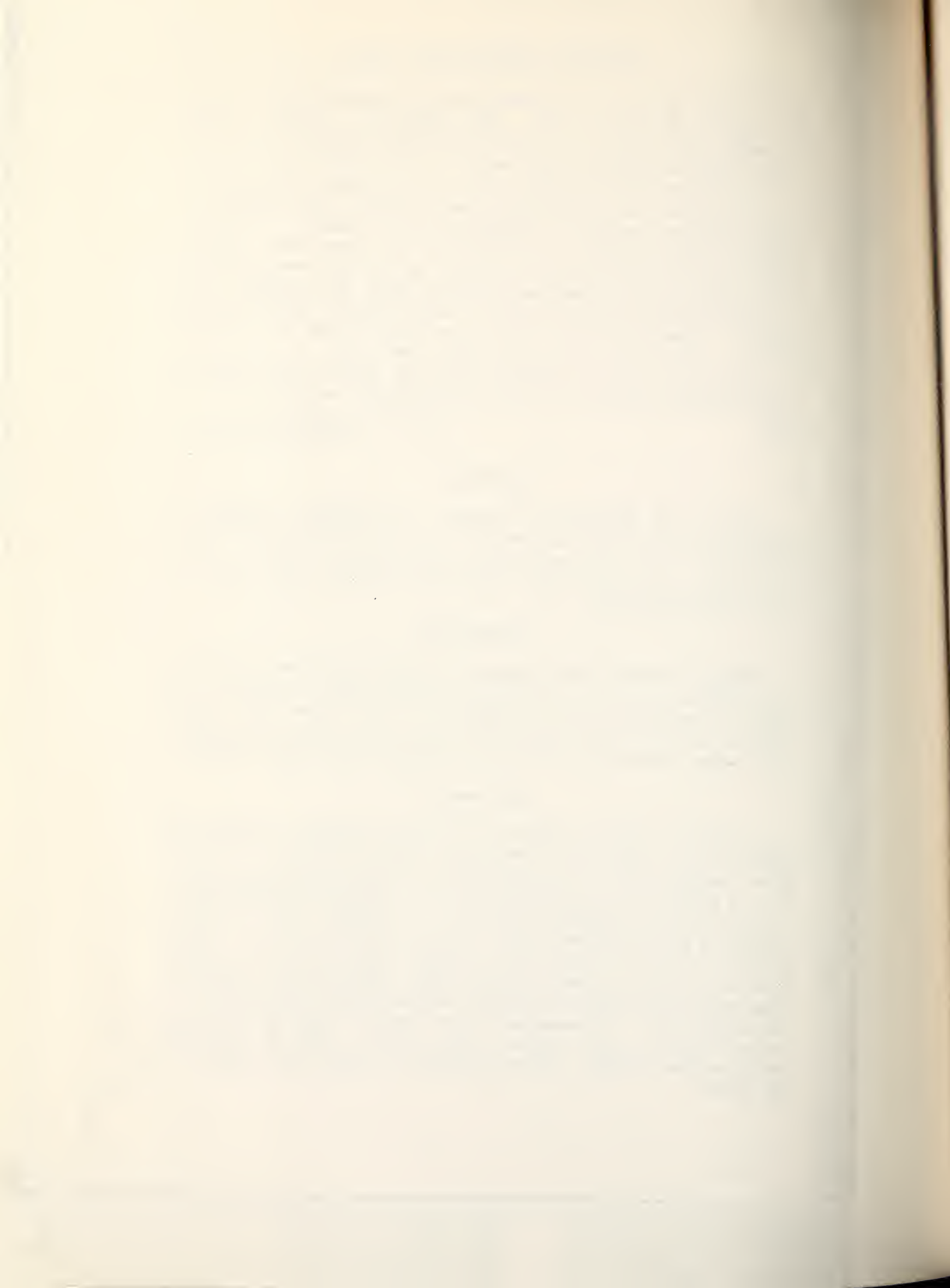
Capt. F. M. Kimball of Topeka, is an active member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., as well as of the Son of the American Revolution. He is also one of the marshals and rides a big horse whenever a big parade is in order, like the one that received Gen. Funston.



Misses Florence and Martha Kimball recently took a respite from their work on the Topeka Evening State Journal, and spent a week with relatives in Denver. As it was their good fortune to take a daily spin behind one of the finest teams in the city--prize winners every time--they enjoyed the vacation highly.



Charles N. Kimball [Hist. p. 796] who writes an interesting letter to be found elsewhere, sends us an exquisite "'99 Class Book" published by the senior class of Phillips Andover Academy. It is filled with splendid half-tones, and Charles Nathaniel's is about the best looking of the lot. A slight sketch of each student is given, followed by a list of positions that he fills. Under his we find; Means Prize Speaker, Class Prophet, President of Forum, Captain Track Team, Philo-Forum Debater, Manager of Class Book, President of the School, and Leader of Cheering Staff. A young man who does not sink under such a weight ought to make a good lawyer. He is now in Harvard with the law in view. He has thanks and the best wishes of the NEWS.



Return of the 20th Kansas Regiment.

Oh, yes, they come, they come!
Garlands for every shrine:
Strike lyres to greet them home.
Bring roses from the home.

Swell, swell the bugle's note
Through the blue triumphant sky.
Let the eagle's song salute
The sons of victory.

With the offering of bright blood
They have honored flag and home.
Mountain and field and flood.
O, yes, they come, they come.

Sing it where the sunflowers wave
And by the glittering sea,
And o'er each hero's grave,
Sing, sing our jubilee.

Mark you the flashing guns
And the searchlights of the deep.
The resistless Kansas sons
Like gods of battle sweep.

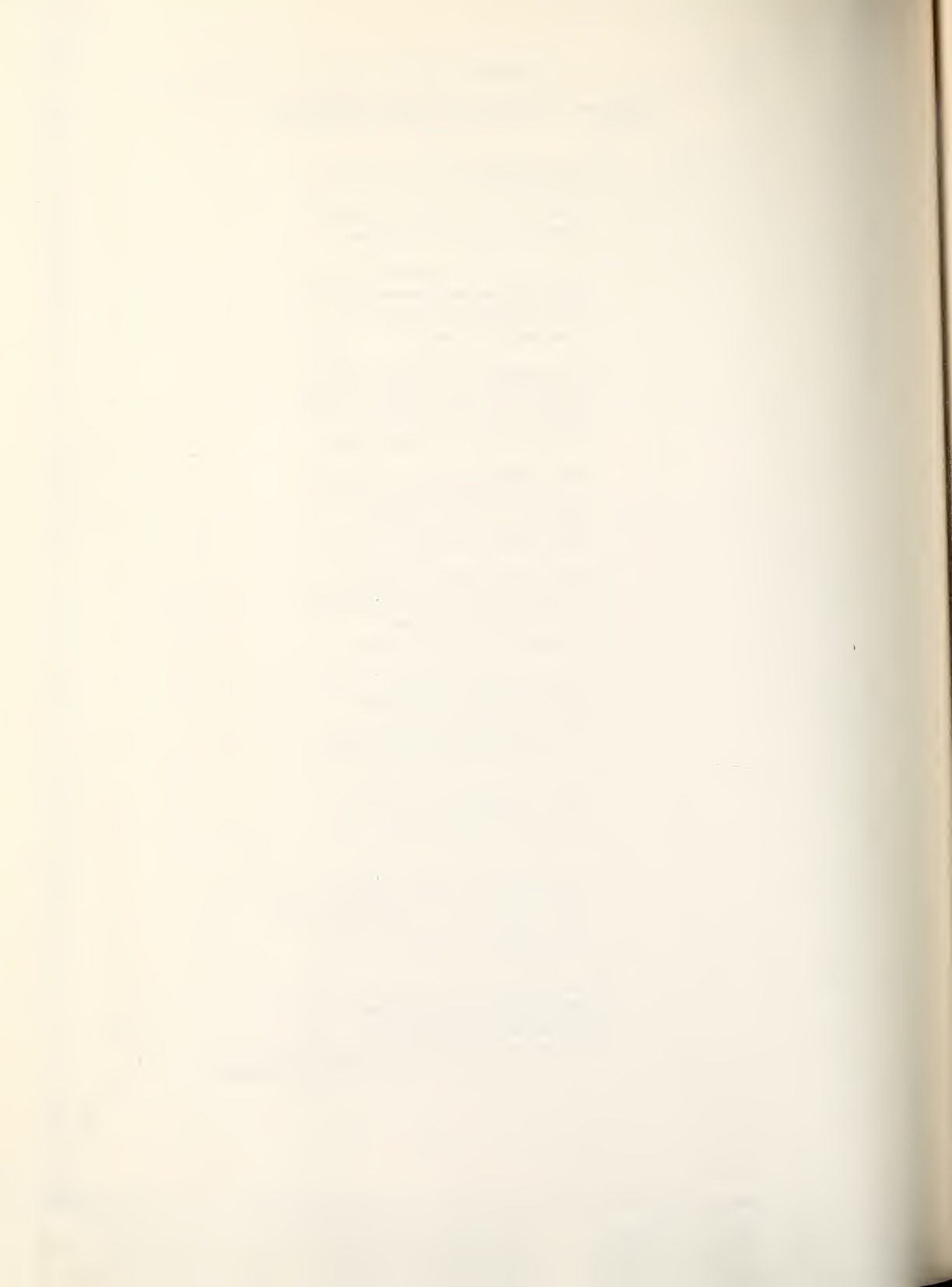
Each hath full glory won
Maid greet thy lover home;
Mother, see thy proud son,
Oh, yes, they come, they come!

Who murmured of the dead?
Hush, bodling voice, we know
That many a shining head
Lies in his glory low.

Breathe not those names today,
They shall have their praise ere long.
And the power all hearts to sway
In ever-burning song.

Bring flowers to entwine,
And hail the brave boys home!
Bring wreaths for every one,
Oh, yes, they come, they come!

—F. M. KIMBALL.



A Generous Giver.

Mrs. S. A. Dacy of South Boston (No. 2278 Fam. Hist. and page 344 Fam. News) sends us a number of clippings regarding the generous gifts made to the Boston Public Library by Wm. C. Todd. She thinks, and others will agree, that he deserves a larger space than is given him on page 226 of the Family History.

William Cleaves Todd of Atkinson, N. H., is the son of Betsey (Kimball) and Ebenezer Todd. One notice before us says:

He has no family and no real estate, and is in the habit of going away for indefinite terms.

He was born seventy years ago near the place where he now lives, and is the son of an industrious wheelwright, and as poor a man as lived in the village. His mother was a Kimball of Wenham, and a descendant of Gov. John Endicott. There were two other brothers in the family, one of whom, Francis, died in the south some years ago; the other, Porter is a lawyer in New York.

William learned the shoemaker's trade, and meanwhile employed his odd time in studying for admission to the local school—Atkinson Academy, it is called. After leaving the academy he went to Dartmouth College, earning his tuition fee by teaching in vacation months. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1844, and after teaching for a few years in the South and in Candia, N. H., went as a teacher to the school in his native town.

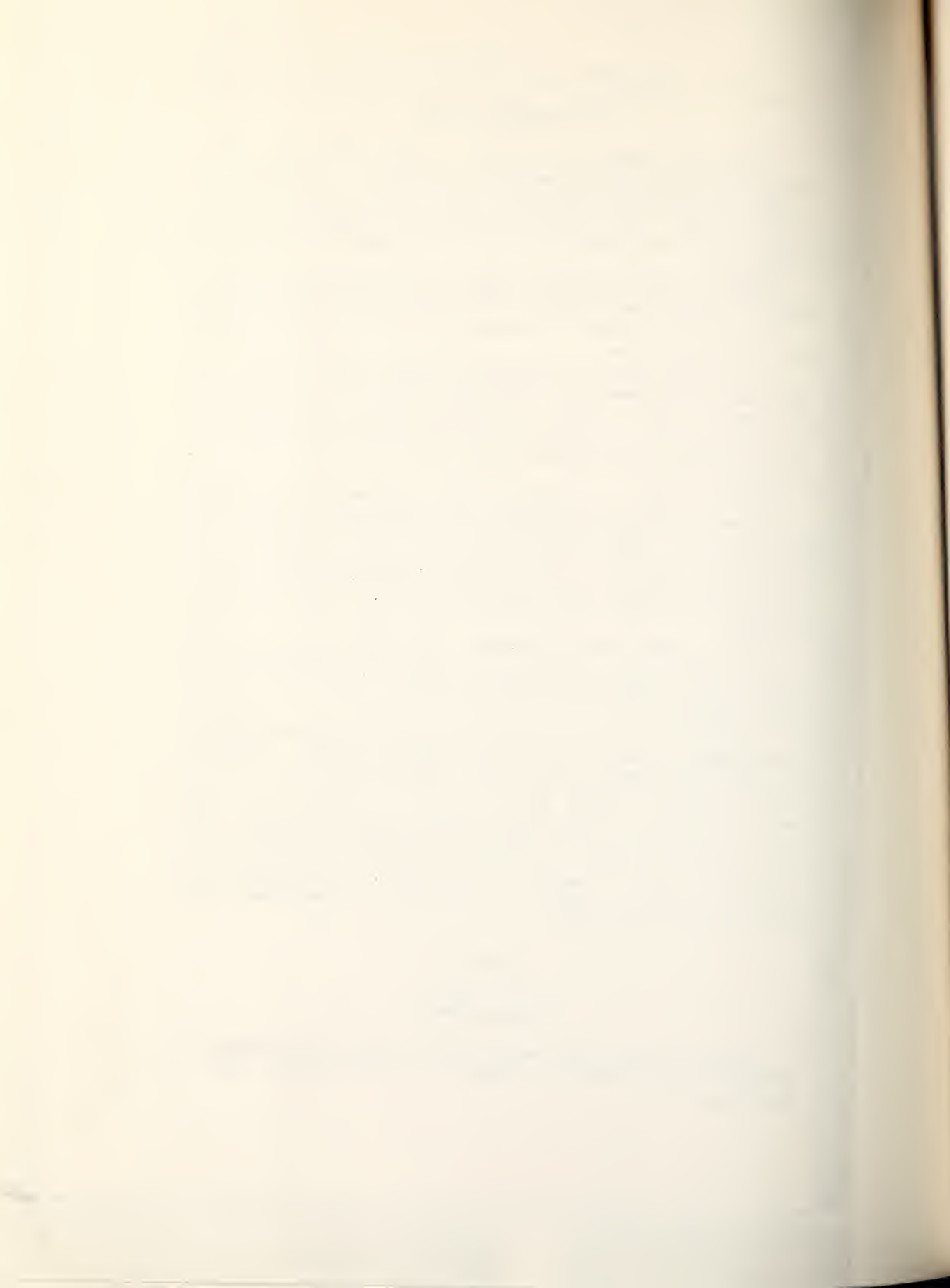
He is, indeed, a worthy townsman. Although he has not a cent's worth of real property, or of any property other than personal, he at his suggestion is taxed \$500 a year, besides his poll tax. The larger sum has varied in different years.

In 1870 Mr. Todd gave \$400 for a public reading room in Newburyport, which he promised to repeat annually. This gift he afterwards changed to \$10,000 outright, provided the city should annually expend \$400 more on periodicals. To Dartmouth college, his Alma Mater he gave a scholarship. Last year he gave \$1000 to the Historic Genealogical Society of Boston for town histories. In 1893 he tendered to the Boston Public Library \$2000 a year to be expended in Newspapers, and promised a further donation of \$50,000 at some future time which he afterwards gave.



Correction.

Family News p. 353, notice of the death of Thomas L. Kimball, after Francis R. (should be) insert "married Geo. W. Holdridge who."



Supplemental Notes to Family History.

Page 89—Moses Eastman who married Elizabeth Kimball was born in Concord, N. H. He was a sergeant in his brother's company at Crown Point in 1755 and signed the oath of allegiance in 1776, with several Kimballs, Eastmans, and other Concord citizens. For list of their children see Family News p. 258.

Page 190—Carleton, son of Amos, No. 287, should be Charlton. He married Polly Heard, as stated in appendix p. 1150. One of their sons R. C. Kimball is now living at Remson Corners, O. Among other children were: Eliza, m. — Hunt; lives at Weymouth, O. Nancy m. — Crocker; lives in Cincinnati. Mary, m. — Sampson; d. Medina, O., 1899, at home of her daughter, Mrs. Louella Waters. Elizabeth, m. — Bartlett; lives at Anoka, Minn.

Page 190—News p. 339, Amos, brother of the above Charlton. m. Ruby Moulton, d. 1842.

CHILDREN.

- i Francis Drake, b. 1820; d. Medina, O., 1856; m. Rebecca Chamberlain. Children: 1, Carrie M., d. —; 2, Charles C., now living in New York State.
- ii Eliza Ann, b. —; d. in California; m. — Harriman. Children: 1, E. E. Harriman. 2, Emma Harriman. Live in Los Angeles, Cal.
- iii Isaac-Moulton, b. 1827. A sailor, unmarried. Lives in San Diego.
- iv George, b. 1829; m. Lucy Kendall. Lives 410 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio. One child, Stella Blanche.
- v Amos, died in New Hampshire at the age of 21.
- vi Charles Henry, b. in Benton, Grafton Co., N. H., June 19, 1834; m. Elizabeth Parke, Medina, O., 1860. Children: 1, Addie May, b. May 6, 1863. 2, Carrie Eva. b. April 26, 1866. 3, Mary Louise, b. July 27, 1872.
- vii Alden M., b. 1832; m. M. Bartlett. Lives in Kuapp, Wis. Children: 1, Mary. 2, Lucy. 3, Frank.
- viii Maria Louise, b. Oct. 2, 1838; d. Medina, O., July 27, 1897.

[NOTE—Mr. Charles Kimball of Medina, O., who furnishes the above writes: I am unable to supply all the dates. My mother died when I was eight years old, and I was away from home most of the time afterwards. I well remember hearing the folks talk about Uncle Everett's boys who had settled in Michigan. My father's sister Priscilla who had married Ariel Miner had a son Ariel Miner who lives four miles north of this town, and a daughter, Mrs. Julia Zella, who lives in Akron, O. My neice, Miss Emma Harriman of University Place, Los Angeles, Cal., has the old family Bible and can supply many missing dates." Here would seem to be data sufficient to enable one to complete the history of this large family. The first Amos No. 286, had thirteen children. One daughter died young. But two, John and Francis D., are given as heads of families on p. 190, but in the appendix of Fam. Hist. p. 1150, mention is made of other marriages. It will

be noticed that the Everett above mentioned was the ancestor of Mrs. Cady and her daughter Ella Everett as mentioned in the News, pp. 320-339. (See also corrections in this issue.) Page 655 Ezra S. Kimball, grandson of the above Amos, died recently at the old homestead in Haverhill, N. H., which as mentioned on page 190, he had retained. Until badly injured he was for years in railroad business in Ohio.

Page 655—Franklin D., father of above Ezra, should be Francis D. as on pp. 360-190. He was the youngest child of Amos. (p. 1150.)

We are able to add the following concerning his children and grandchildren:

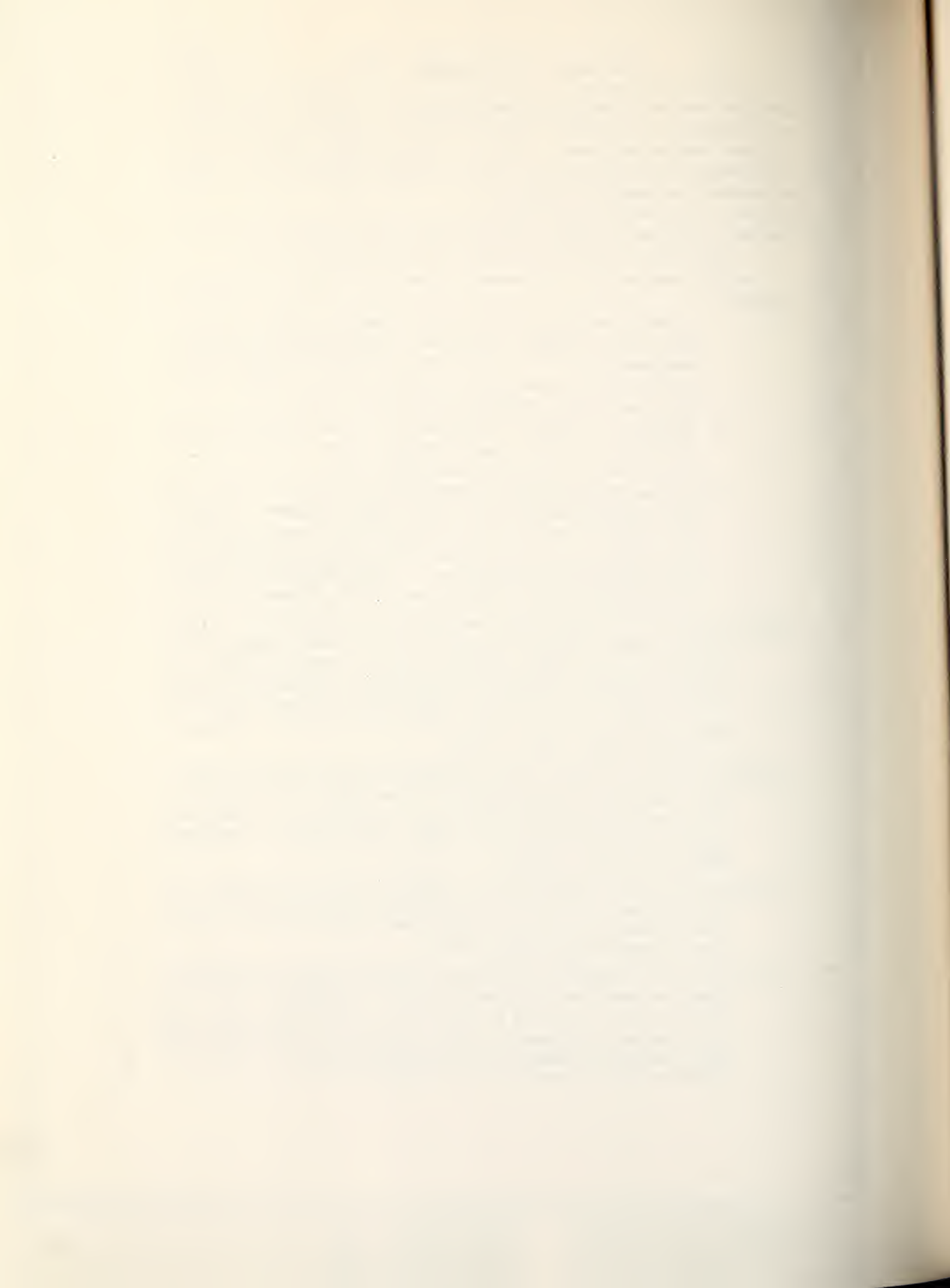
- i Abbie Kimball⁸, b. in Bath, N. H., March 16, 1858; m. Dec. 7, 1881, Walter Burbeck. Children: 1, Martha Ann (Burbeck)⁹ b. Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1885 2, Florence Maria (Burbeck)⁹ b. Binghamton, N. Y., July 10, 1891. 3, Elizabeth Colburn (Burbeck)⁹ b. Manlius, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1897.
- ii Martha L. Kimball, b. in Lisbon, N. H., Dec. 24, 1859; m. Jan. 25, 1882, Dr. John W. Staples. Child: 1, Charles Wells Staples⁹ b. in Franklin Falls, N. H., August 29, 1884.
- iii Harmer R. Kimball, b. in Haverhill, N. H., Aug. 10, 1863; m. Jan. 5, 1892, Landaff, N. H., Edna Francis McKeene, daughter of George W. and Mary Jane (Rix) McKeene, born in Landaff, N. H., Dec. 28, 1869. Children: 1, Ezra Warren Kimball⁹ b. in Haverhill, N. H., April 18, 1895. 2, Etta Marguerite Kimball⁹ b. in Haverhill, N. H., July 16, 1897. P. O., Woodsville; N. H.

Page 649—Francis Freeman Kimball m. Sept. 17, 1850, Elizabeth Lewis, b. Sept. 11, 1826. Children: 1, Clara, b. Dec. 7, 1854; d. Aug. 28, 1858. 2, Frank Lewis, b. Apr. 13, 1857; m. Jan. 14, 1880, at York, Me., Fannie P. Moody, b. Feby. 2, 1859, York, Me., daughter of Joseph H. and Susan (Preble) Moody. Child: Bessie Mary, b. Apr. 14, 1884. 3, Mara L., b. Mar. 16, 1859; d. Dec. 30, 1880. 4, Harry F. b. Feb. 24, 1865; d. Mar. 17, 1865.

Page 837—No. 1825a vii Aaron James Kimball b. Dec. 2, 1876, m. Aug. 1, 1898, Margaret Elliot daughter of Robert Elliott, of Leeds, P. Q. They reside at Thetford where he is a foreman in the Johnstone Asbestos Manufacturing Co. Child: Cora Lillian, b. Thetford Mines, P. Q., May 7, 1899.

Page 837—No. 1825a ii, Fannie Adelle (Kimball) Ober, m. July 25, 1888, George Eugene Ober M. D., b. Bridgeport, Conn., where they reside. Children: i, George Everett Ober, b. July 19, 1892. ii, Eugene Kimball Ober, b. July 8, 1898.

Page 508.—1014-iii Abigail A. Kimball who married David Mansfield, had at least two sons, one of whom was Hollis Mansfield. One of his children, Fannie married Fred Thomas of Whitefield, N. H., and died August 4, 1899, aged 33 years, ten months and twenty-eight days, leaving a husband, parents and three children. She died in Fryeburg, Me., at the home of her father.



About Lebanon, N. H.

BY MRS. M. J. KIMBALL, SUNBURY, OHIO. (P. 683)

The population is three thousand or more, and might be six if there were more occupants in those large houses, that are wide, and deep and high. Many of them are built with a wing running backward, and after the kitchen and wood-house came the carriage house, and after that the stable, all under one continuous roof. Does that seem queer to you? You can see buildings of that kind all along in New Hampshire and Vermont, as a safe-guard against the deep snow drifts.

The brick house on School street in Lebanon, built over sixty years ago by Robert Kimball, is now owned by his only living child, Mary E. Kimball.

The Kimball house stands in a shady yard of nearly an acre. There are two wings in the rear, one for laundry and storeroom, another for the steam heater. The stables are not attached to the house, but are connected by a telephone, and the coachman has a fine cottage near the side street. I think the mantel pieces and the mirrors above them were added long after the house was made, and the wings for the laundry and the steam heat are of later years, and the electric light still later.

Right across the street is a cemetery, quite old, and a second part a little newer, and further until the next street cuts across is a third park. The south end of these two last stop abruptly on the edge of a hill that goes down steeply for many rods, and standing there I looked across the valley and saw another newer town of smaller houses, where the workers of the factories live. Not an old house, or an unpainted one, or a loose board or stick was to be seen.

In the second division of the cemetery is a tapering column of marble that bears the name of

Robert Byron Kimball.

(p. 198)

Died March, 1877.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

In 1874 Byron went with his friend and neighbor, Mr. Gallup to Europe, and while in Germany one day they found a woman breaking stone on the road. It seemed so dreadful to them that they stopped to know why. She was poor she said, and her two sons had been conscripted for the army. They asked her how much a year would keep her comfortable. She said if she had \$12 she could keep some lodgers and live well. What do you think of that, \$12 a year! They arranged to send her \$25 a year, and heard from her at times, and her sons lived to come home and were grateful. A rich friend in New York sent her a black silk dress and she sent back her picture as she sat in the door of her cottage wearing the dress and holding the knitting in her hand. She is no longer living, but Mr. Gallup is living in the old home where his parents lived and died, a solitary man in a great house, with no family, only a woman who has long been the housekeeper, and a dog. Next to his yard I met a pleasant motherly woman, another life long neighbor, and I asked her if she was alone. I said, "Are you a widow?" "No," she said, "I have never been

married." Three single people living in a row, and perhaps more if I had looked further.

Lebanon has a square, something like ours, for the streets go out at the corners and they soon get wonderfully crooked. There is no building on the square, just trees and some seats. By going through the cemetery to the next street and turning towards the square one will come to a long, well built horse shed that is back of a church. Sixty years ago the people came, bringing their dinner with them, and stayed to hear two long sermons. The horse shed was a place for very confidential talk. I went to church, but not that one, and found the sermon and the music very excellent, but the church was not a quarter full.

About half way along one side of the square is a building as a memorial of those who served in the civil war.

We drove one day six miles to Hanover, the seat of Dartmouth College, founded by the Earl of Dartmouth over a century ago, in 1769. We went to a hall full of portraits, the college presidents and eminent men, statue of Daniel Webster at one corner, one of Rufus Choate in another, and in the place of honor hung a full length portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth. We were told that the picture was greatly desired by somebody in England but the college would not give it up for it is of great value. I have an idea the Earl was a better looking man than the picture shows him. He wore knee breeches, and stood near a red curtain and a table with a velvet cover. You know that is the way they used to make pictures. I think a red curtain does set a picture off: if a person did not own it, it might be borrowed!

There was a number of very fine portraits of men who had been officers, or graduates of the college, men whose faces were an index of a noble character, and one of a woman wearing a cap, hung high above our heads. There was no one to tell us who she was, but I made a conjecture that she had given money to the college. That was the most powerful reason I could find, and even that does not keep a picture on the wall as I will tell you another time.

I had not gone on account of the Earl, but to see Mrs. Susan Tickner, widow of Oliver Tickner who died in Sunbury in 1853. She and her two children went back to New Hampshire in 1854. She lives with her son's widow and walks about and has all her faculties but is eighty-eight years old.

The air was very clear that day, and we could see a long way across the hill-sides, over the valleys to other ranges of hills, and some of the way we were in the middle of a valley, with hills quite a distance from us on each side. One high bold bluff was shown us as a place Byron liked to ascend to see the sunset. Those hills are made of rocks, broken rocks; the trees and bushes, sumach and birch, I think grow amid flinty rocks. There they are to stay. Perhaps Napoleon could have marched his army over them, but it would not have been very pleasant.

Four of us went one forenoon to the Shaker village, in Enfield. The first group of Shaker buildings were empty. There are not enough people

now to use them. You know the Shakers are not Quakers. They are a kind of people who do not believe in marriage, so they gather people old or young to live there, but the supply of those who go is small. I saw one little girl, two young ladies, some sisters, and John Brudford, the head of the community.

A sister who looked like a walking doll, with her thin lace cap over which she put a small stiff bonnet, showed me around the premises. She was very pleasant using their required "yea" and "nay" in speaking.

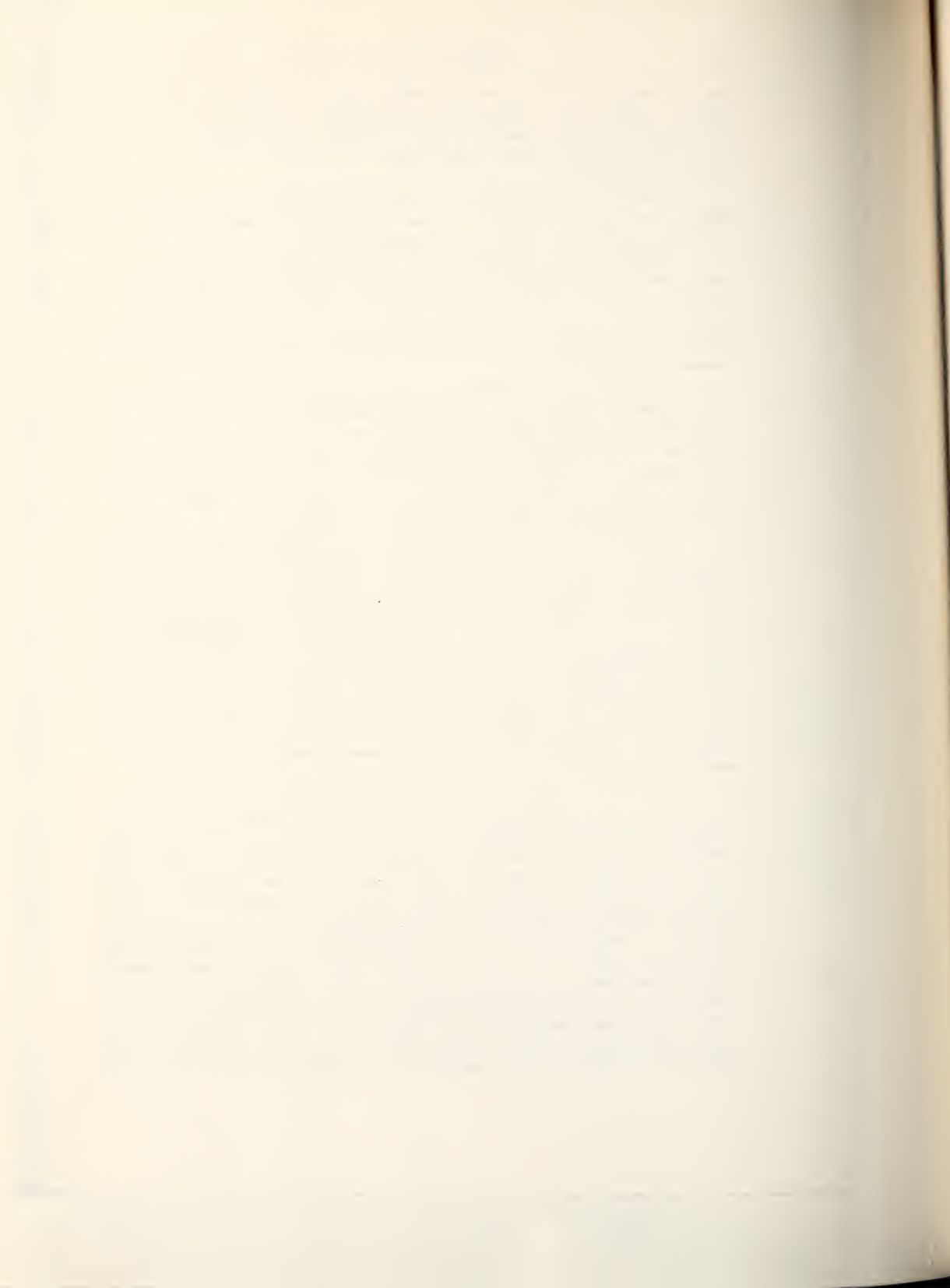
When we went through the cow stables and saw the large hall-ways with bins of feed along the walls, the rows of stalls for the cows, and rooms for feeding calves, with bowls to hold the milk; when I noted the thick outside walls with high clean windows that let in plenty light, and all beneath one great sheltering roof, I thought it was the best place for cattle I ever saw.

This settlement is said to be over a century old, and they have had time to gather wisdom and worldly goods, but their factories are no longer needed as in the past, and they have not men enough to cultivate their grounds. Their chapel of worship had become too large for the number who gather in it, so they had made a sliding partition that took off one side, and made it warmer for winter. Besides the cabinet organ there is a nice piano, for the younger people, the sister said.

Coal is only used in one place; to heat the large dining room. In the sleeping rooms every person had a chest of drawers, about a yard in width, and reaching from floor to ceiling. She showed me a room for two men that had a very large closet besides two sets of drawers that are built into the wall. I was inclined to think those Shaker men had more space for their wardrobe than some men I have known. In the dairy room they had a small separator and a barrel churn that would hold thirty pounds. They sold no butter as it took so much for the family, as she called them. They sell pincushions, emery bags, boxes of candied sweetflag or ginger root, and dolls, bonnets made of straw, like their own, all at a pretty good price. I would have liked to stay there a week, but the women do not talk to the men, so I should have been out of my natural element.

DAISY HILL AND DEPARTED OXES.

Going south from Lebanon nearly a mile, we turned to the right, crossing a creek, and began to ascend a steep hill for a quarter of a mile, and again for the same distance it was all up hill, but not so steep, and still farther the ground swelled upward until we were on quite a level road with meadows on each side, fenced with stone walls. On the east side of the road in a large yard that commands a view in every direction, stands the empty home of the late Elisha Kimball. It is a long and wide house with a great chimney in the center, that afforded a smoke house in the upper part, and an ash house in the cellar. There is a hall inside the front door with a staircase going up one side, and beneath the stairs was a cloak closet as good as one could desire. And fire places there were, three down stairs and three more up stairs—how I wish I had lived there when I was little—and cupboards in the wall in every room. The



floor were spotlessly clean and the small window panes which were of imported glass were clear and bright. There were two large front rooms, a dining room, two bed rooms and a back hall, then in the wing a kitchen and pantry, then the wood house.

The barns were, one in good repair still, on the opposite side of the road, where the ground slopes away gradually for half a mile, then is broken by a ravine, beyond which on another road, can plainly be seen the large white house of a life long neighbor, Abel Storrs, who was born in 1807, and is a professor of geology, mineralogy and botany. Some of his pupils have become famous in the world of natural science. For eighteen years Mr. Storrs has been blind, but performs many duties in a marvelous way. He has an extensive property, owning much stock in the Boston & Maine railroad.

We walked through the rooms of the Kimball house, and I descended into the cellar, and found nothing but brick and stone in the place once full of provisions for the long winters. There were a few apples and late pears in the orchard, and all the ground was covered with abundant grass. In the road near the barn stood a single milk can, for Lebanon has a very small creamery. I was loath to give up the sight of the place, and as I stepped into the carriage I tried to think that the house had served its time and place long and well, and is no longer needed. Sixty years my mother-in-law lived there, coming as a bride from the the next house a half a mile away. Past the house where she lived as a child we rode, up and down hills, and stopped on a slope in front of a large farm house, once called the Busswell house, where a small gate across the road lets us enter an old graveyard. While the others read the names on the newer marbles I seated myself on the long grass and wrote this record:

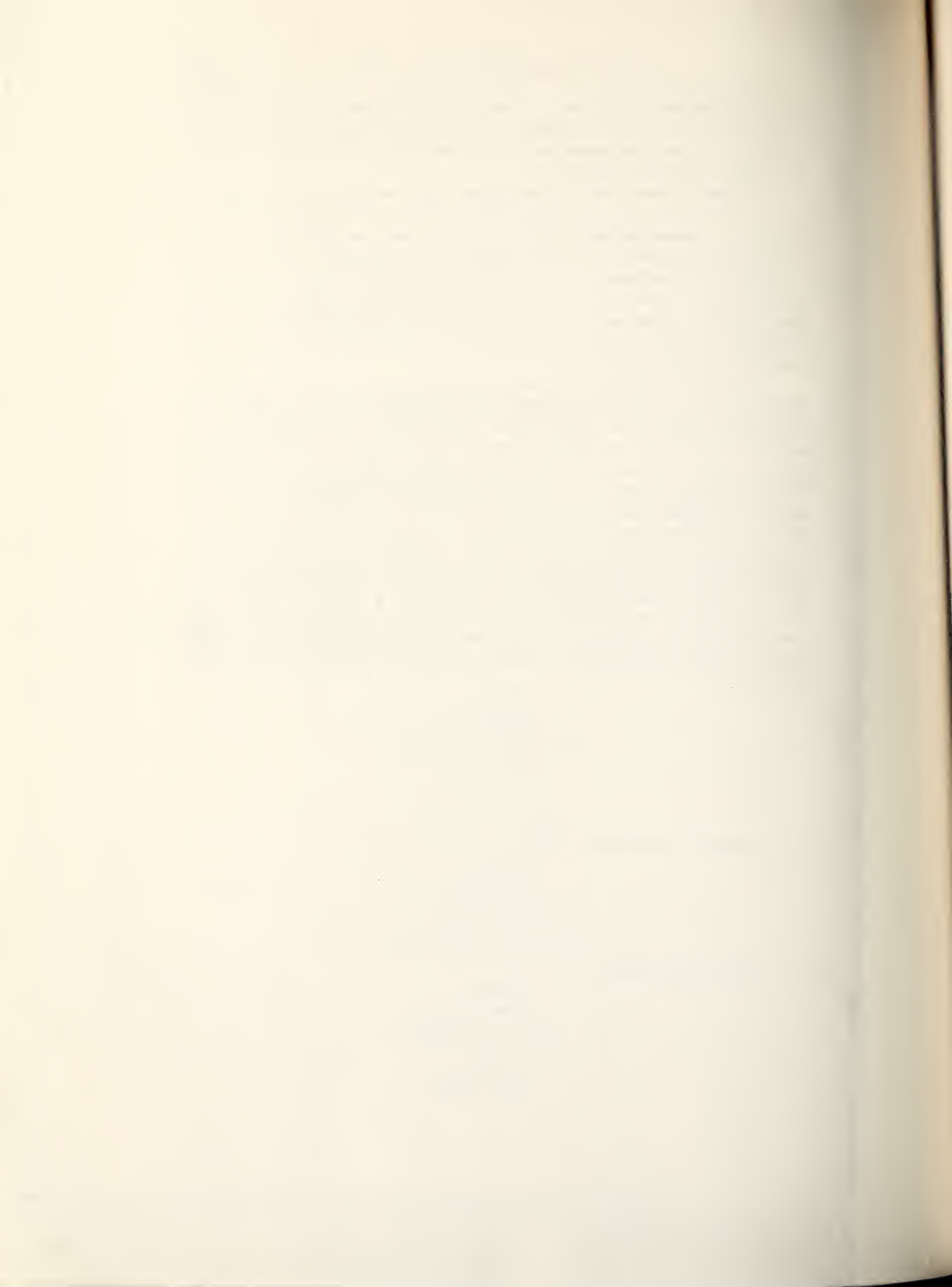
Marcia
Daughter of
Elisha and Tryphena
Kimball
Died Nov. 5th,
1829
aged five years.

Next to this the stone said:

Elizabeth
Daughter of
Elisha and Tryphena
Kimball
died Feb. 19, 1838, Æ 20.

The next one was

Tryphena
da. of
E. & T. Kimball
died
Feb. 15, 1838
Æ 19 years.



The fourth one

Mary C.
 wife of
 Otis C. Freeman
 & daughter of
 E. & T. Kimball.
 died
 Dec. 7, 1840,
 A 32 years.

All her daughters, and she survived them more than thirty years, for the next stone is the last.

Elisha Kimball
 died
 Apr. 3, 1873, A 88.
 Tryphena
 his wife
 died July 17, 1872
 A 85.

Robert, the third son died in Alabama in 1850 and is buried there, and Elias at Sunbury, Ohio, and the eldest brother Willis lies in Boston.

"And parted thus they sleep who played
 Beneath the same green tree."

Fam. Hist. pp. 199-373-683.

NOTES.

The ancestor of this branch of the family was Joseph^s of Preston, Conn., who went to Plainfield, N. H., in 1764. Joseph was the grandfather of Roswell, whose portrait and descendants, not found in the history, are given in the September NEWS for 1898.

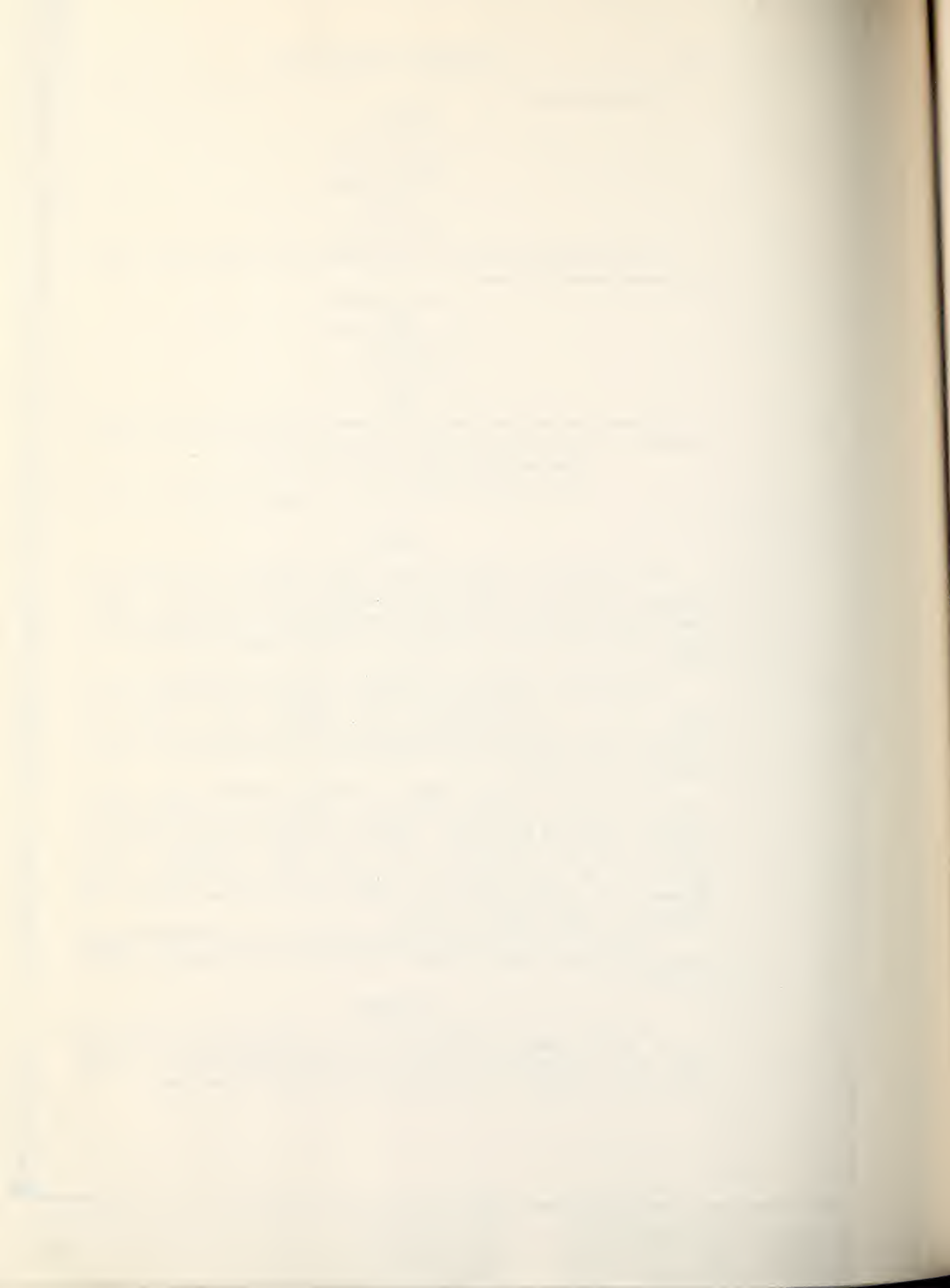
Dartmouth College was founded in 1769 by Eleazar Wheelock. In 1771 it was removed to its present site in Hanover, N. H. It has long since practically ceased to be a school for Indians and ranks among the highest of the educational institutions of the country.

In our boyhood days it was a popular thing for the young folks to visit the Enfield Shakers on Sunday to attend their peculiar religious meetings. Several members of the family of Joshua Kimball, [No. 276, p. 183] for a time belonged to the Shakers. So James Kimball, the grandfather of Heber Chase Kimball the notable Mormon leader at one time joined the Shakers. [Fam. Hist. p. 813.]

The R. B. Kimball referred to above was a prominent citizen of Lebanon, and president of the Bank of Lebanon. [Hist. p. 199.]



A winter course of Bible Study has been opened at Edwardsville, Ill., in connection with the American Institute of Sacred literature, and Rev. C. O. Kimball has been chosen leader.



Lines On Death.

Shall I have fear to tread the path my loved ones have
already trod?

Shall I have fear to walk the vale through which has
walked the Son of God?

I'm sure the chilling breath less cold, the darkness less
intense will be,

For light and warmth ray out from love, and loved ones
have preceeded me.

Oh! sometime, on the hills of God, when I have passed
the valley deep,

I'll gather to my heart my own and be with her, no
more to weep.

Then, while I spurn not life, but strive to serve man-
kind and my Creator,

I'll welcome Death, when'er he come, and hail him
friend and liberator.

E. G. KIMBALL¹⁰.

Washington, D. C.

(Fam. Hist. p. 990.)



Who Was Timothy L. Kimball?

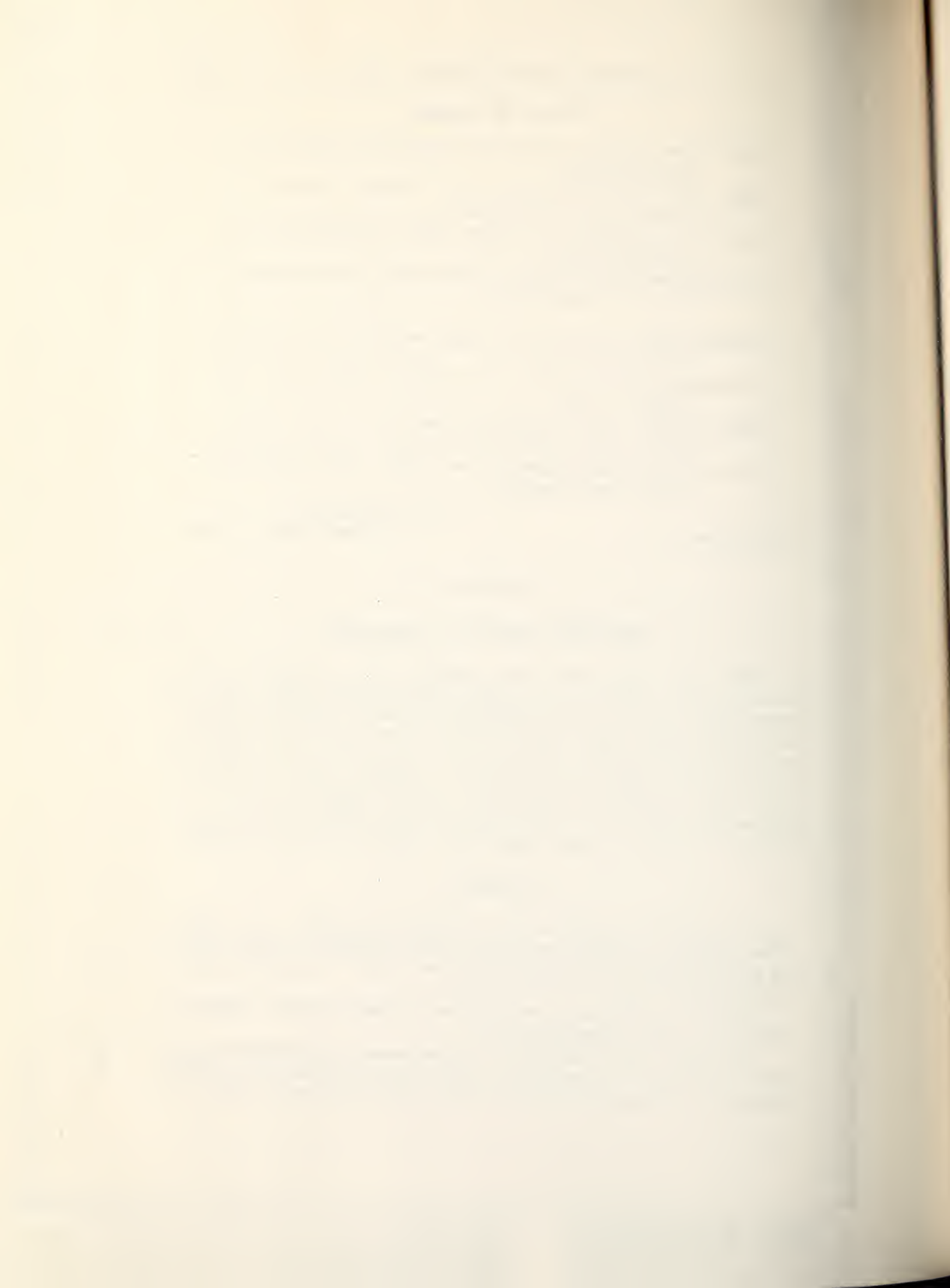
Fifty years ago the West Lebanon, Me., Academy was founded, and he was one of the trustees, and afterwards one of examining committee. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this academy was celebrated last July. Only one of the original trustees is now living, S. W. Jones now ninety-two years old. At this anniversary Miss Anna Kimball of Milton, N.H., rendered a violin solo. We find no record of her in the Family History. It is presumed that she is a descendant of this Timothy L. Kimball. Can any one throw a search light upon this branch of the family?



A Lovell, Me., item in the Norway Advertiser says that "Wm. Kimball of this town, 86 years old, walked two miles fishing and back again, making four miles' walk. He got one fish that tipped the scales at $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds."

In sending this item our earnest friend Sumner Kimball (2448) say of his venerable uncle:

The above named Wm. Kimball, better known in his native town as "Uncle Bill" is one of the stirring old timers and at the present time heads the list of old residents now living in Lovell. (See P. 508, No. 1014-n)



Flora Merrill Kimball, Died July 1, 1898.

FAMILY HISTORY PAGES 580 AND 589.

The History of the Kimball Brothers forms one of the interesting features in the growth of Southern California. A sketch of their work is given on 589 and 590 of the Family History in connection with the record of Levi Woodbury Kimball whose death on June 28, 1898, was announced on page 136 of the Family News. In 1867 these brothers, George, Levi, Warren, Francis and Charles bought the old Spanish land grant of 27,000 acres near San Diego, which in time made them millionaires. In a financial way, therefore, their history has been one of success. They had an active part in the material growth of the great state on the Pacific coast,—a state whose future is yet to be that of an empire itself. Then the whole moral influence of this family has been of the highest order. The world has been made better through the influence of the descendants of Asa Kimball of Hopkinton, N. H. His family consisted of seven children, the oldest and youngest being girls. All this family sooner or later, moved to San Diego County, California, but have left comparatively few descendants. The fourth child of Asa, Warren Carlton, married Flora M. Merrill. They left no children and she died as above stated. She was one of the notable women of the day, and at her death received the following tribute from the Woman's Journal of Boston:

Mrs. Flora M. Kimball, wife of W.C. Kimball, one of the founders of San Diego, died at the family home at Olivewood, July 1, 1898, after a severe illness which began last December. Her death cast a gloom over San Diego, with which she had been so closely associated since its inception. For sometime past but little hope had been entertained of her recovery, and although her end was daily expected, it came with a most painful shock to the whole community, by whom she was greatly beloved. At the first news of her demise the flags in all the schools were put at half mast.

Mrs. Kimball was sixty-nine years old at the time of her death, and in the words of a contemporary, "She was the best known woman in that part of the State. Her exceptional genius as a writer, philanthropic interest in the affairs of her fellow creatures, and liberal hospitality have endeared her to thousands, who will learn of her death with the deepest regret. Her beautiful home, Olivewood, has sheltered many guests during the past few years, and few have crossed the threshold who have not carried away flowers placed in their hands by her whose kindness of heart will always remain fragrant in memory."

She was among the best writers on the Pacific Coast, and a contributor to many publications, both East and West. Under the name of "Pearl Victor" she won a \$75 prize for the best article on San Diego County. During the last campaign, under the name of "Betsey Snow" she wrote a series of articles in favor of woman suffrage. They were considered by many the best articles ever written on the subject, and were extensively

copied in California papers and publications of other States. She was president of the Woman Suffrage Club and a member of the Woman's Parliament. She had been admitted to the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, and was the first woman ever elected master of a Grange.

Writing of her, Miss Susan B. Anthony says: "I have corresponded with Mrs. Kimball for over a quarter of a century. When in California in June, 1895, Miss Shaw and myself were guests at her beautiful 'Olivewood' home. It was an occasion never to be forgotten. Some hundred women from San Diego and its vicinity were gathered around long tables under the lovely olive trees of that lovely ranch. Mrs. Kimball has been the soul of suffrage work in Southern California from the time of her becoming a resident of that State, always earnest, always true. She was a leader in the Amendment campaign of 1896."

Mrs. Kimball was born in New Hampshire, and through her own effort fitted herself for the position of teacher when she was but fifteen years old. But even before that she had already written for the press. For ten years she taught with great success in the schools of New Hampshire, being at the last at the head of the high school in Concord. On December 13, 1857, she was married to Warren C. Kimball, and in 1861 the young couple came to California, for nine years making their home in San Francisco and Oakland. (Warren Carleton Kimball, see page 580, 1162-ix. Kimball History.) In 1870 they removed to San Diego, which was practically a wilderness, and selected for their home the beautiful spot, within the limits of this city, upon which Olivewood is built. Since then they have been among the most prominent and esteemed residents of the region.

Mrs. Kimball served several terms on the board of school trustees, having altogether been a member of it for eight years. She took an absorbing interest in education and was a frequent and welcome visitor to the city schools. One afternoon of each week she invariably devoted to such visiting, another afternoon being set apart for the entertainment of the school children at her beautiful home. She was a favorite with them, merry and the fine and spacious grounds at Olivewood were the scene of many gatherings of children and also of grown up people. She took great interest in public improvements, and the trees which line the streets will ever remain an enduring monument to her memory, she having been instrumental in having them set out, and having devoted many days to see the work carried out.

The funeral took place on Sunday from the family residence at Olivewood, and was attended by numerous people from all parts of the bay region. Col. E. T. Blackmer, of San Diego, officiated in place of Rev. Solon Lauer, who was unavoidably absent. The deceased was robed in white, the casket also being white, as well as the hearse. Flowers in profusion and beautifully arranged were brought in by friends from every section of the bay region. The services at the residence and at the grave were short and free from ostentation, befitting one whose life had been such a shining example of purity and unselfishness.

Numerous exchanges come to us containing tributes of affectionate regard for Mrs. Kimball, who was probably the best known woman in



Southern California. Among other public bodies, the School Trustees Association of San Diego County, on July 6, adopted the following:

Whereas, the Supreme Ruler of the universe in his infinite wisdom has removed from our midst that noble spirit, generous heart, and indefatigable worker for her fellow beings, Flora M. Kimball, from this sphere of usefulness to that high and transcendental home of the blessed; and,

Whereas, the School Trustees' Association of San Diego County has hereby lost a member devoted to the development of our country and the education of its children. Therefore,

Resolved that we, the school trustees of San Diego County, mourn the loss of our noble and self-sacrificing co-worker, and that we extend to the bereaved husband the hand of fellowship, our sincere sympathy and condolence during this time of severe trial and affliction, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of this association.

A. HAINES,
HUGH J. BALDWIN,
ADAM CHAPIN,

Committee on Resolutions.

A Moses Kimball Fund.

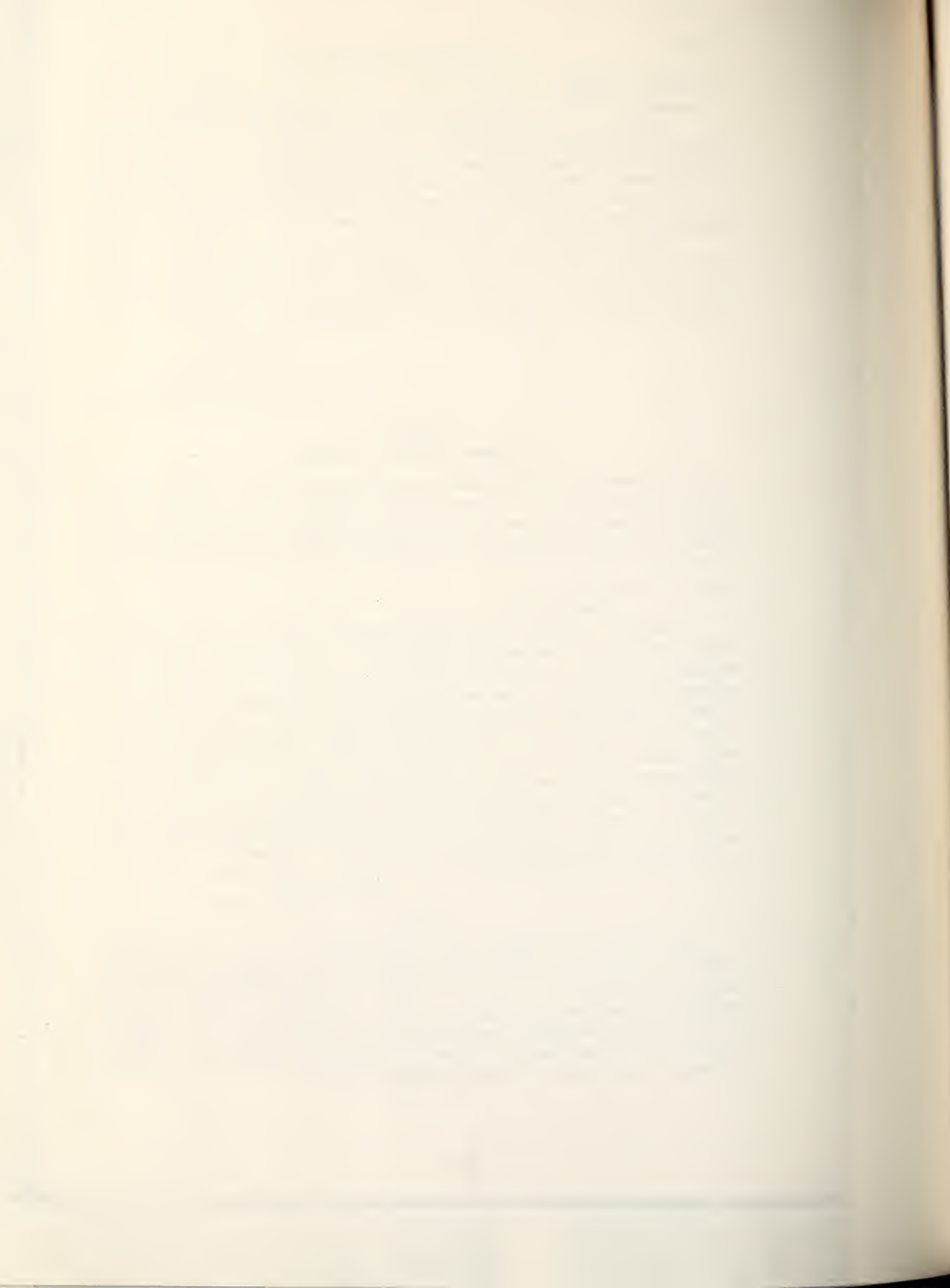
Mr. George D. Hale sends the following note. The reader of the first issue of the NEWS will recall the incident there mentioned in connection with his trip to California, in 1849, with Charles Proctor Kimball, the publisher of the first San Francisco directory. (NEWS p. 5.)

MR. G. F. KIMBALL,
North Topeka.

Dear Sir:—I am just in receipt of October number of the Kimball Family NEWS, and I am much interested in it. The subject of your first article, Mr. Moses Kimball, was a friend of my father. He got his early education in Rockport, Mass., where I was born and where my people lie buried. In the Treasurer's Annual Report of that town there is always mentioned the account of "Moses Kimball fund," debit and credit. It is sixty shares of Sandy Bay Pier Co. stock that brings in an annual income of \$60 applied, if my memory serves me right, towards keeping some graves in repair. Rockport was the Sandy Bay or Fifth parish of Gloucester till 1840, and so long as commerce rules in our sea ports the Sandy Bay Pier Co. with its wharves of massive granite should be a perpetual fund. Mr. Kimball frequently came to Rockport in my boyhood. Thank you.

Yours truly,
GEO. D. HALE.

A late N. Y. Tribune says a bold attempt was made at midnight recently to rob the big upholstery and antique establishment of A. Kimball & Son on Fifth avenue. A big covered wagon was backed up to the door and a man entered with a key. A telegraph messenger boy saw the movement, and not understanding it called the attention of a policeman, when he called for assistance and the thieves hurried off.



Bright Old Ladies.

Mrs. Abigail Kimball Garvin, of Westford, Mass., will celebrate her 104th birthday Dec. 3, 1899. She is an aunt of Sumner Increase Kimball of the Life Saving Service of the U. S. Treasury Department. See pp. 65 and 193 Family News.

Mrs. Ella F. Kimball Johnson of Boston (Hist. p. 862) writes an interesting note in which she says:

"In our old Brauford homestead still lives the widow of my oldest uncle, Jacob Kimball, (seventh from Richard, 1105, page 558 Fam. Hist.) If she lives till next June she will be ninety years old, and she is as bright and dainty an old lady as you will often see. My youngest son went there to dinner and ate his desert from his great grandmother's china, which is a hundred years old. My grandmother went as a bride to the old house in 1800, and said it was an old house then. In the house is an old linen sheet which was spun, wove and made by my great grandmother before her marriage and marked with her initials, S. C. (Sarah Carleton. Hist. p. 160) in cross stitch. As she was married in 1766 the sheet must have been made before that date. A great many of the old things have disappeared, their value not being appreciated at one time.

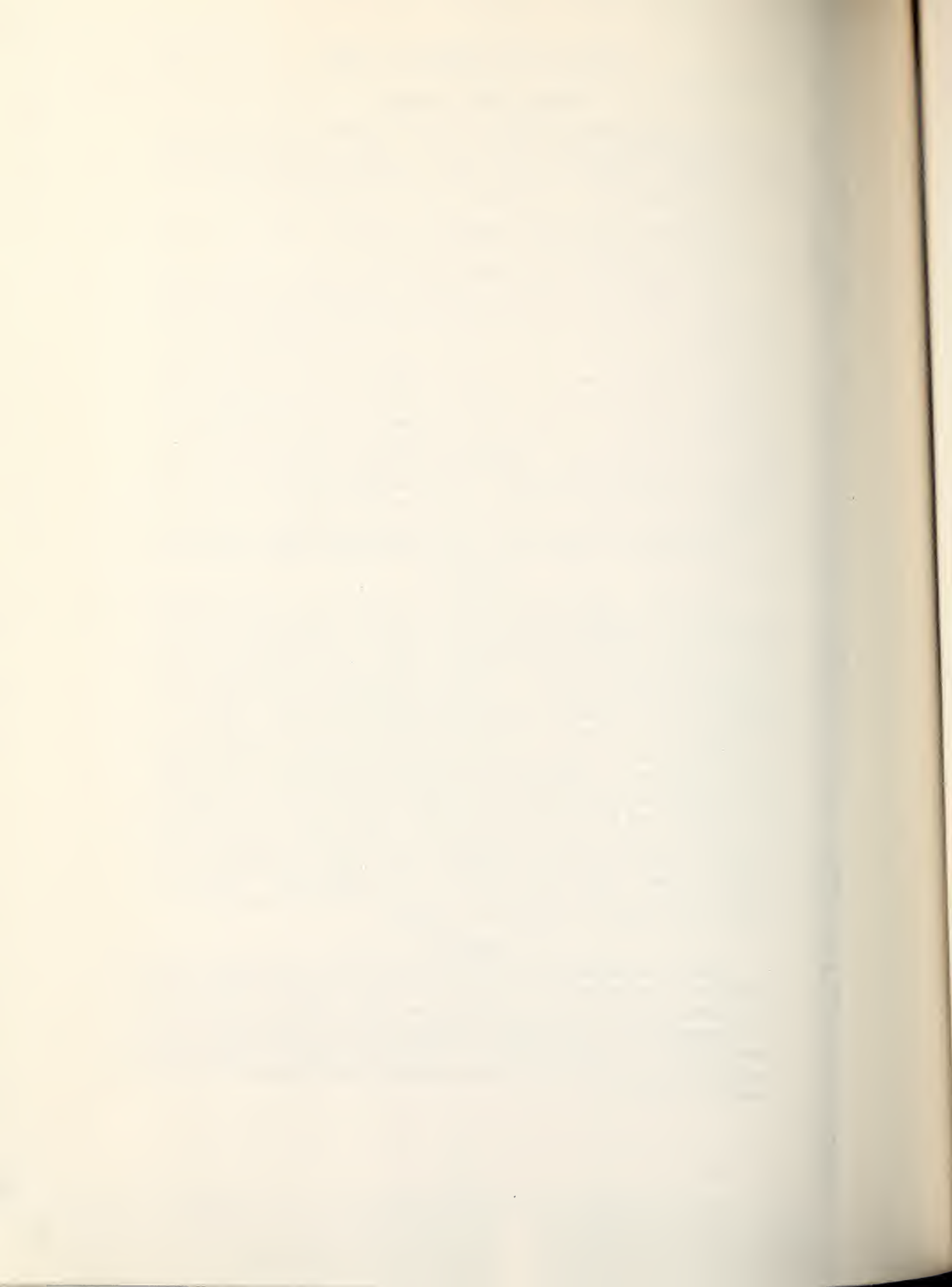
The mother of the editor of the News passed her ninetieth birthday, Nov. 16, 1899, and is in good health. [Hist. p. 902.]



The News has received three numbers of the Caldwell Chronicle by Augustine Caldwell, 135 Point Street, Providence, R. I. These contain partial records of several branches of this important family and will probably be the means of unearthing much more family history. A small edition, 200 copies only, relating to the Ipswich branch was published some years ago. This branch was closely connected with the Kimball family as our readers know, not so much in marriage as in business and social relations. A history of this family like that of the Kimball book would be highly interesting and should be prepared. We understand this to be the purpose of Mr. Caldwell and he has others amply able to assist him. Those who do not may regret it when too late as was the case with hundreds of the Kimball family after their history was published. The News wishes to assist Mr. Caldwell in his work as a partial return for favors received from him and his family.



Charles Dean Kimball of Providence, R. I., who made something of a sensation in the Rhode Island legislature by refusing to accept "grab-money" as related on page 309 of the News, was brought out as candidate for mayor at the late election, and carried two wards of the city. While not elected he commanded such strength as to show a strong public protest against corrupt political methods.



The Youngest Judge.

Miss Ella Everett Cady of Port Huron, Mich., writes:

In your last letter you said you were once detained near Port Huron on account of fog. Possibly you may have had the pleasure (?) of listening to our fog horn. If so it may interest you to know that the man who runs the "Light House" and blows the horn is a Kimball. When time permits I mean to call and see if they are cousins.

She also sends us a copy of a New York paper called "Success" from which we take the following concerning one of her brothers:—

A police justice, twenty-three years old, just five feet, two inches in height, and weighing one hundred and twenty pounds is one of the unique figures in Michigan politics. Burt D. Cady was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday; and, as soon after that date as there was a general election, he was nominated and elected a police justice in Port Huron, a city having a population of twenty thousand. He received over eight hundred majority, leading the entire ticket. At that time he was the youngest judge in the United States. A few months later he was elected circuit court commissioner of St. Clair County, Michigan, with a majority of over two thousand, leading the entire county ticket. A few weeks ago, he was elected secretary of the Republican state league, the most important factor in Republican politics in the state of Michigan.

The career of Judge Cady shows that success is within the grasp of every young man who has energy and concentration of purpose. At the age of nine he commenced to battle with the world. At that time, he carried newspapers, and since then he has easily provided for all his wants. Among his customers were some of the prominent lawyers of the city; and at the early age of ten, Burt became ambitious to be an attorney, too.

Once having fixed his eye on the goal, he allowed nothing to divert his gaze. He entered a law office at nineteen, studied while boys twice his size played, and, on the very day he was twenty-one years old, passed an examination which enabled him to write "attorney-at-law" after his name.

He then became interested in the great field of politics. He originated and was elected president of the municipal league of Republican clubs of Port Huron having one thousand five hundred members; is secretary of the Blaine Club, the most prominent political organization of the "Fighting Seventh" congressional district of Michigan, and his election as secretary of the Republican state league has brought him in contact with many leading politicians.

The people of Port Huron regard Judge Cady as a genius and a man of destiny. They are exceedingly proud of him. No banquet or public meeting of any sort is complete without his presence, and his speeches give evidence of wit and humor which have attracted attention all over the state. When responding to toasts he stands on a chair so that everybody in the room can see him. The Detroit papers have named him "Chauncey M. Depew's pocket edition."

It is the intention of Port Huron citizens to send Judge Cady to Congress, as soon as he is old enough. He will make one of the quaintest and brightest figures in Washington.

(Judge Cady is also a descendant of Amos Kimball. Fam. Hist. No. 286, p. 189. Fam. News pp. 320, 338. See also pp. 378 and 379 of this issue, "Supplemental Notes," where Amos should be No. 286, not 287.)

Siftings From a Basket of Family Letters.

In whatever form, shape or style the "Kimball Family News" is issued and at whatever price. I shall always continue on your list.

RUSSELL S. TAFT.

News p. 235.

Judge Vermont Supreme Court, Burlington.

Don't discontinue the "News." In a little while, when I have time, will dig up support from this point and send you.

Yours truly,

San Francisco.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

I will subscribe for two copies of the Kimball Family News in whatever form it may be published, in relation to time and price of publishing it.

WM. B. KIMBALL,

Bristol, R. I..

I write in reference to the Kimball Family News and would say that in whatever way that journal is published you may depend upon me as a subscriber.

Sincerely,

Red Bluff, California.

(News pp. 265-296.)

MRS. LILLIAN F. CHASE

I have received the October number of the News. You can put me down for two subscriptions at \$1.00 each. I think that is cheap as a quarterly. I receive more than my money's worth many times over.

Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,

A. B. KIMBALL,

Littleton, N. H.

I hope the paper can be continued as a quarterly or annual. It would be a family calamity and disgrace not to support and fill such a current history. You can count on my subscribing but whether quarterly or year don't put the price at less than \$1.00 a copy per year. It is well worth it.

DURAN KIMBALL,

Hist. p. 720.

113 Adams St., Chicago

I shall be sorry if the News has to be ended, and am too far away to judge its cares, etc., but if you can or do think best to make it quarterly we will agree cheerfully. I would give a dollar a year and will be ready to help all I have in my power.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. H. KIMBALL,

Sunbury, Ohio

Hist. pp. 683-4. News pp. 165-241.

Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 3, 1899.

EDITOR "KIMBALL FAMILY NEWS."

DEAR COUSIN:—I see that many express regrets because of the probability that our family paper may be discontinued. I would say to them, come to the rescue and help sustain it. If discontinued it would evidently be for want of sufficient support in the way of contributions and subscriptions. The paper has been of great interest, profit and pleasure to the family, bringing its scattered members in closer touch with each other and I should regret exceedingly to see it discontinued. Interested members ought not to be contented with the subscription of a single copy.

Fifty cents can do a little toward sustaining such a paper. If the paper continues you may record my subscription for forty copies.

Yours truly,

F. M. KIMBALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.

I am sorry to learn that the monthly publication of the Kimball Family News is to cease. I hope you will continue it at least as a quarterly; in which case put me down for two copies. I think you ought to raise the subscription price.

Very truly yours,

(Hist. p. 745.)

S. I. KIMBALL.

I feel I am negligent in this matter of sending in for the "News." But I am like all the others, very busy with home affairs. I am very much upset (so to speak) by what you say as to continuing the "News," but it had better be done at once rather than cause any suffering to you or any one else, financially or otherwise. (This is my mind in regard to it.) Should you continue on in this line of a quarterly you may count on me for at least six subscriptions for the year at fifty cents per copy. I do not feel like urging you or any one along in this matter as you have been to much expense. I doubt not in the past, which you in the present can not be justly rewarded, but rewards for the worker many times come later on, etc., which I hope may be yours.

Lovell, Me. (Hist. p. 1039.)

SUMNER KIMBALL.

I was extremely sorry to notice by the September NEWS that the paper is to be discontinued. If paper is continued you may put me down for two subscriptions. I should be very sorry to have it dropped. I know I myself might have done more in the past toward supplying items and now only regret that I did not. I am now in Harvard University and have met two other Kimball students there. Also a Charles E. Kimball at 47 Wendell Street, Cambridge, whose family does not appear in the history. He married Ella Spofford whose ancestor John Spofford came in 1638, and on arriving at Ipswich married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott who also came over in the Elizabeth, and who was a brother of Ursula Scott. Elizabeth being therefore a niece of Richard Kimball. Mr. Kimball was much interested in the history and I think you will hear from him. His daughter, Miss Alice Kimball, is a senior in Radcliffe. We all thought it a coincidence that Mrs. Kimball's ancestor married a Scott who was a niece to Ursula.

Sincerely,

11 Conant Hall, Cambridge, Mass. (Hist. p. 796.) CHAS. N. KIMBALL.

I should much regret the ceasing of its publication. I find it interesting from many points of view, and as supplementary to the history, quite valuable. I sincerely trust it may continue, and be successful and appreciated in the future. I take pleasure in binding each year's series, as a family souvenir. Whether it continues as a monthly, or quarterly, and is fifty cents or \$1.00 a year, consider me a subscriber in either event for 1900. I trust at some time to be able to add a few lines for the NEWS, on my immediate ancestry, being son of Benjamin Swim Kimball. (Fam. Hist. p. 738) and grandson of Samuel⁷, (p. 414) my great-great-grandparent being Thomas⁵ of Salem, Mass., in Custom House employ, and directly descended from Richard¹. I have often heard my father, who was much interested in Family Genealogy, (when I was a boy) discuss to considerable extent the family tree as it came from his father Samuel, which he no doubt obtained from his grandfather, Thomas³, when at school in Salem, Mass., where he obtained his education. As children, we were all quite well aware that our ancestors came to this country from the North of England, as supposed, near the Scottish border, from some odd pieces of parchment left in family at grandfather's death, 1854, which have doubtless been lost since.

Very respectfully,

Roslindale, Mass.

BENJAMIN H. KIMBALL.



I feel very sorry you feel it necessary to discontinue the publication of the Kimball Family News, and am anxious that so much enthusiasm will be shown regarding its continuance that you will be induced to publish it for many years to come. You can always depend upon me for a subscriber whether the price is increased or not, and I think if it is shown that the News has come to stay new subscribers will be added to the list. In the News of Jan. 1899, page 219, the date of death of Hannah Bradbury wife of William Gray Kimball should have been given as Feb. 19, 1883, not 1863.

Charlotte Kimball, wife of Marshall Thaxter (see Family History page 886) died in Eastport, Maine, August 19, 1899.

Virgil Dow who married Sarah Kimball (see Family History page 887) died in Methuen, Mass., August 16, 1899.

Our family would be very glad to hear something regarding the family of John E. Kimball (see Family History page 310) he was my grandfather Reuben's brother. We know that he married Lucy Heater of Lancaster, N. H., and that children were born to them, but all further trace of the family is lost. As far as the Family History goes, you will see that the record is lost with his birth.

Again expressing my earnest desire that the News will be published for many years to come, I wish to say that I have appreciated it and enjoyed it very much and am willing to do whatever I can to aid in its continuance.

Very truly yours,

ADDIE J. P. KIMBALL.

(See Ada J. P., p. 887.)

Lawrence, Mass.



A Kimball Scheme.

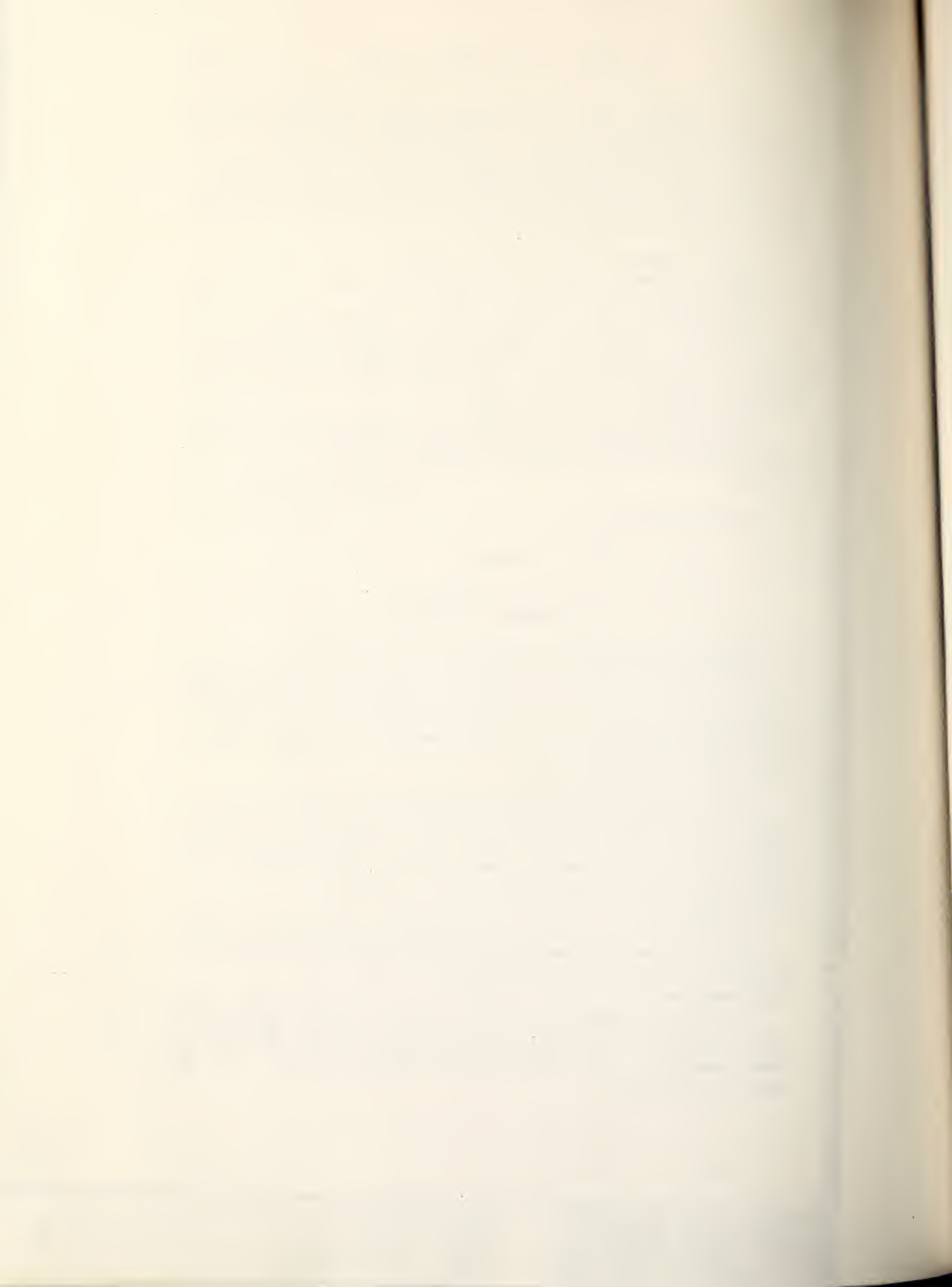
The San Francisco Chronicle of Nov. 13, says:

J. S. Kimball Company, a San Francisco shipping concern, has inaugurated a scheme which may revolutionize Cape Nome beach mining. It is a project to have returning vessels take beach sand for ballast and have the gravel treated for gold in San Francisco. The steam schooner Aloha, which arrived a few days ago from Nome, carries fifty tons of beach gravel ballast in her hold.

John H. Bullock, one of the managing owners, says: "We are taking it to San Francisco where it can be treated cheaper and to better advantage than at Nome. But for severe weather which made it difficult for us to get sand, we should have taken 150 tons. Our steamer Albion will probably bring 200 tons of sand. She is en route from Cape Nome to San Francisco."

Should the Aloha's venture prove profitable, the spectacle of a fleet of vessels taking sand ballast from Cape Nome beaches will be witnessed next summer. Bullock stated that he believed the Aloha's sand would assay \$100 a ton.

In this connection note the letter in another place from Fred G. Kimball of St. Michaels, to Sarah Louise Kimball of San Francisco. Also closing paragraph of a former letter on page 342 of News.



VACATION.

When vacation time comes
 And you leave Boston town,
 (So famed for its baked beans)
 Or from towns all around,
 Just pack up your grip
 And jump on a train.
 Forgetting your troubles
 Till you're back again.

Should you think to go
 To New Hampshire's high hills,
 For fresh mountain air
 To get quite your fill,
 Old Meredith's the place,
 With its scenery so fair,
 Ballard House is the inn
 To stop at while there.

If you wish to go fishing
 Or row on the lake,
 Just go to the village,
 A boat you can take
 Waukegan is good water,
 With pickerel and perch;
 You'll need good eye glasses
 It's bottom to search.

If a bass you should find
 Why you're in good luck,
 Pray don't lose your mind,
 But muster up pluck;
 Put bait on your hook
 And pull up a stone,
 Tell the biggest fish story
 That ever was known.

If mountains to climb
 Is just quite your forte,
 Drive to Ossipee Park,
 You'll find it the sort,
 With stout Alpine stick
 Can't accomplish the feat,
 At the famous Crow's Nest
 You'll soon find a seat.

The scene far around
 Is grand and sublime,
 Its beauties to match
 'Twould be hard to find.
 Then down at the base
 Are the beautiful falls,
 Where we sat down
 And were photographed all.

The chasm is bridged
 By an iron span,
 Where Chamberlain escaped
 From the savage red man.
 The walk by the stream
 And the "Maid of the Mist,"
 Where Whittier wrote,
 Whose pen is now missed.

The sweet rustie bridges
 Whose names are all girls,
 Set all of our hearts
 Into romantic whirls.
 If ever you come
 To this spot again,
 Be sure and look back
 For your registered name.

Shepherd Hill is a drive
 Which you must not miss,
 The view from Asquam House
 Is most grand all insist.
 Its equal in Europe's
 Most hard to compare,
 With Squam lakes and mountains
 Of Nature most fair.

Winnepesaukee's the lake,
 With its beautiful isles.
 And fishing galore
 Its patrons beguile.
 Take steamer and speed
 Around its bright shore,
 And when you return
 You'll still wish for more.

Now when, kind friends,
 Our vacation is o'er,
 And we return to our work,
 Let our thoughts, I implore,
 Remember the games,
 And hop on the green,
 Ballard house on the hill
 By moonlight is seen.

Our host and our hostess
 Are good ones to meet,
 At their bountiful table
 You're sure of a seat.
 If again you come up
 To have a good time,
 Remember friend Ballard,
 August, eighteen ninety-nine.

B. H. KIMBALL.

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